

NEWS STAND RIMTION

HE NATIONAL WEEKLY



AGREEABLE REFLECTIONS

Charles Dana Gibson's Work n Black and White and in Colors Will Appear Exclusively in Collier's

XLII NO II

(See Annuancement on page 7,

DECEMBER 5 1908

Constitution of the second sec



Touring Cor with Packard Special Cape Cart Top



Packard Motor Car Company Detroit, Michigan



equipped with side lamps, tail light, horn, coat rail and tool kit,

Touring Car or Roadster

High Tension Magneto, making double ign	lili	Oth	59:	ste	M	\$150
antasote Top, with side joints and straps.			-			\$100
Rushmore Searchlights, with generator.	*		-		,	\$ 50



on't Pay Too Much or Too Little—A Standard American Car Should Sell for a Standard Price

XTRAVAGANT claims are made for the very low-priced car.

- -Extravagant claims are made for the very high-priced car.
- ✓ Between the two you will find THE GLIDE—and the right.
- -A full dollar of automobile value for every dollar of price.
- -The very low-priced may be a very good car for the prine, but it is d to consider its claims to rank with the best car.
- -For at its price you must sacrifice two or mare inches of mad clear--vital when louring.
- -You must sacrifice 'ten to twenty inches of wheel base-and the alent in comfort. On the other hand-
- -The very high-priced may be a very good car; indeed it may

be as good as THE GLIDE. "It costs enough-it ought to be."

- -But for every dollar of automobile value that it gives-you pay another dollar for-extravogant methods. You pay other extra dollars for bills incurred in expensive track races, which is sport, not business. They have never and can never aid in the development of the all-purpose touring car you wish to buy.
- The Glide is this all-purpose touring car, periected beyond the point of experiment.
- —There are no apologies to be made for the price of the Glide, \$2,500. This price is represented by \$2,500 of automobile value.
- -You cannot get as much for less. You cannot get more for twice.

Let Us Reason Together

e Gitte motor. 4 cylinders, cast squarately, develops 45 octsel. wer, not theoretical. A combination were found in the serv end cars. The Glide price makes them possible

e manufacture our own axles from our own slessers and they reak, wear out or cause trouble. We make our own selective gear type transmission. The gears are Γ_{a} -inch face, of the at steel properly tempered.

e ideal mounting for any engine is that which does away with m. The Glide power plant is mounted on a sub-frame so and braced as to climpage all pibration even at high spend.

ch a feature cannot be "thrown in" it must be built to an integral part of the car. The Glide price makes this

e Glide is built and tested for power, speed and reliability. wer plant of the Chiefe and its properly proportioned driving ske it the greatest hill climber in the world testay.

te selective type of transmission is standard-as used in the differs in one impartant particular.

ir own improvement makes it impossible to start with a neckag jerk (how often you have noticed fine cars start that way), possible to stop with a shock.

ids transcrission changes quickly, yet there is a goodnotty ing or diminishing momentum in starting or stopping, which smake the Gibbs what its name implies.

in you get such a feature "thrown in"? The Garages of the re all built in-integral parts of the cas such as-

ze long, finely tempored, vanadium steel springs, affording nimum of comfort and further emphasizing the name 17766.

D 自称在 \$

- The bevel shriving gear on its special bearings.
- -The floating type of axles.
- The entire alwence of lowe keys.
- The improved type of multiple dist clutch.
- -The double binged bood.
- The Phinels wheel have of the touring car.
- The 166-jurb wheel have of the readster.

The roomy topogan-lexuringaly uphodstered-scating sevenmuripe car.

The deable brake system - internal expanding and external contracting. Brake drum 16 inches in diameter-3-inch face.

From crank handle to tail light, she Glide is built to give full callie at the price-\$2,500. Na sum of money will liny a more servicealde, more thoroughly tested or more satisfactory fouring par,

No car exceeds in beauty the graceful lines of the Glide.

-Previously formed notions defeat the importial selection of the have cor. Do not pay too little in the first cost.

Do got pay too much in the first cust.

- Buy a car which appresents full value and which gives you dH

-Constant beegl oiling system, eliminating piping and automatigally maintaining behricating oil at the proper level in crank case. You have this satisfaction, you can never over-oil.

First Main Bearings for Crank Staft, which preserve absolute perfect alteranges to the shaft and prevent breakage.

-The expansion of one cylinder does not affect the other. The valves do not heat each other and the motor is easier to cool.

-Absolutely outling cheap or slighted in its make-up. It is a top-notcher. It is designed by an engineering department that has made ensurently good.

= (Hide care have less weight per exlinder area than any other stock car and yet weight is so scientifically distributed as to give

araple allowance for safety element. Timken Roller Bearings of single size on all journals—they webe lungest, dan he biljusted and therefore are superjur.

All parts are made in our own factory, the motor excepted,

-We machine-cut and harden our own gears.

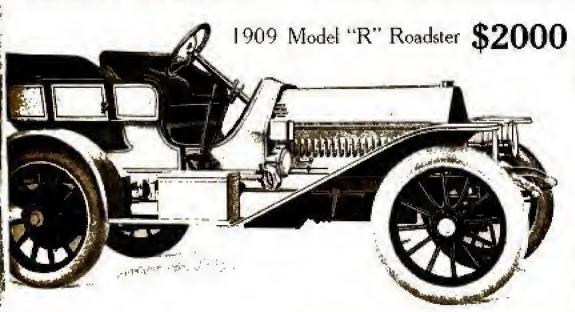
-The Rutenber motor long held the world's record of 1,094 3-16. miles in 24 hours, proving the maximum of power-shoolately perbyt carburetion and indipodeole mechanical efficiency.

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Roadster speed, 2 to 60 miles per hour with regular gear ratio. Faster with special gear.

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The Glide may be seen at many agencies. Our descriptive literature will interest you.

Remember that at its price the *Glide* is a startling innovation. Much detailed information of great economic interest to the prospective buyer is contained in our free literature. May we have your name and address, please, today?

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(Standard Manufacturers A. M. C. M. A.)

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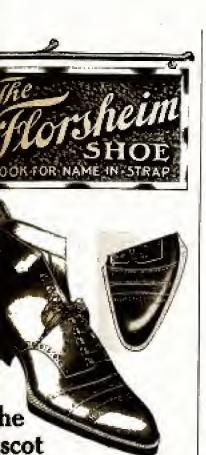
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Saturday, December 5, 1908



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Volume XI.II

Number 11

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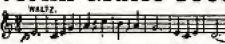
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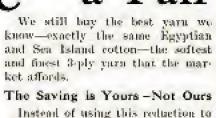
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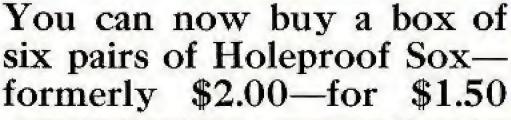
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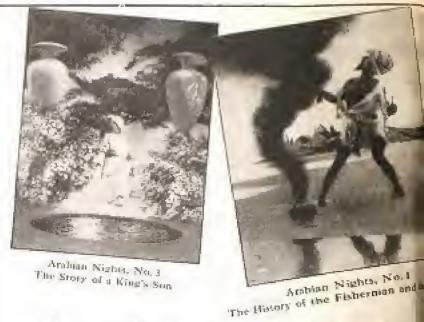
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Saturday, December 5, 1908

The Christmas Collier's

■ The Christmas Collier's will give the first glimpse of Charles Dana Gibson's work in color. Maxfield Parrish. Frederic Remington, and Jessie Willcox Smith are represented in the same number. There will be ten pages and a cover in color; and there will also be a page of whimsical drawings. The same issue contains a new Sherlock Holmes story, which describes a straight murder mystery of international importance, and tells how Sherlock Holmes solved Mycroft, the brother of Sherlock, is one of the churacters in the story. Sarah Comstock has a story called "Who Is My Neighbor?" December 12 is the date.

Gibson in Collier's

¶ The work of Charles Dana Gibson in black and white and in colors will appear exclusively in Collier's. Mr. Gibson is now touring the Middle West and Far West. studying conditions and men. A few of the cities where he hus been veelcomed are Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City. Emporia. Omaha, Lincoln, Denver, Salt Lake City. Virginia City, Carson City, San Francisco, Portland, Scattle, Minneapolis, Madison, and Chicago.

■ Speaking of his work in the future. Mr. Gibson said: "I plan to work in two directions equally interesting to me. or, perhaps, I might say in three directions, as my color work will have two branches. Some of it will be done for reproduction and will appear in Collier's Weekly. Then Ishall go right ahead with my painting of portraits and shall give, perhaps, half of my time for the whole future to that work. It has taken a very strong and permanent hold of me, and I feel that I have mastered at least the grammar of it. At the same time, my interest in black and white has never flagged, and I never expect it to. When I take it up again in Collier's, in a few weeks, it will doubtless be somewhat affected by my trip abroad and by this trip that Iam now making through the West and the Northwest, but I shall always wish to express in that medium a certain side of life that interests me intensely—what might be called, perhaps, the observation of human nature in detail, the minor incidents, the satire, the special traits of character, Now, a man can no more express these things in oil than he could express in black and white the intricate shadings and values by which woman's hair shades into her forehead, or the gradations of value from the check to the neck, or the quality of the complexion. A few years ago I decided that I was unwilling to go through my life expressing only half of my interest. I know that a new and difficult art could not be mastered while I was immersed in the same life and the same work that I had so long known. Therefore I broke away from my black and white for the time being. and from my environment, and went abroad to stay until I had learned the rudiments, at least, of the new medium. I worked as intensely as it was in me to work at the problems of oil while studying the great masters of portrait painting in Spain, Italy, Holland, France. Germany, and England. I feel now that I have mastered the alphabet and that I can go on expressing myself more fully and more satisfactorily every year. Each of these arts is made more satisfying by the fact that it is supplemented, and that, therefore, I can feel that I am not leaving unexpressed a large part of the things in the world which interest me most."



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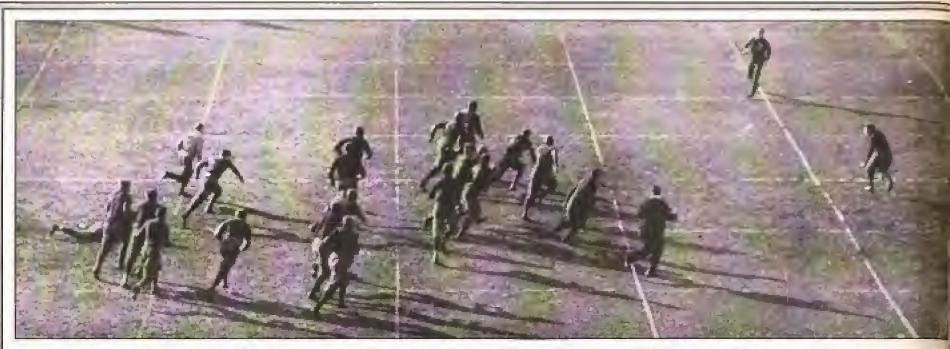


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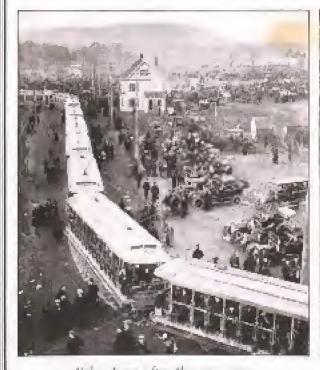
Kennard of Harrard kicking a good Jeans Vale's 25-pard line. He was put into the game, the moment before, for the sale purpose of making a field good



Harvard and Yals lining up. The two steress were classly matched. Vale excelling to practing and thereard in cashing



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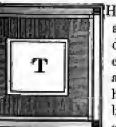
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NEW YORK



December 5, 1908





HE PUBLICATION of the party contributions is a moral milestone. The last campaign was conducted on a higher plane than any other in the country's history. This country, in its national affairs, leans to party government; no third party has ever made conspicuous headway or held the balance of power—the Independence League, with a well-known Georgian as its candidate for Vice-

sident, got eighty-three votes in Georgia—fewer than the number of Graves's personal friends. Whatever, therefore, raises party organions to higher moral planes is good. The publication of contribute, voluntary, because no national law requires it, epitomizes many a ral parasang. A conscientious President need no longer fear to be no with his campaign treasurer lest he be told who—now concerned hexecutive decisions—contributed; he can pick up each morning's executive decisions—contributed; he can pick up each morning's elation. A campaign treasurer can fill his office with dignity and respect; he need no longer be a fat-fryer dealing in implied prominand threats. A campaign manager is no longer in the disagreeable suspicious position of one who must receive and dishurse large and efinite sums of money—without auditing. We have gone far.

Criticism

HESE ARE SENTENCES which the New York "Sun" has printed at various times about the contemporary President of the ited States:

r. . He has not displayed any physical degeneration. It would be inexact and cientific to classify him as a mattoid or a paranoine. He is technically anomaniae. That is, the delusion under which he labors is infinitely more neute and ere-than that of the true megalomania, . . . Some superficial observers have proceed it as acute megalomania: it is something affind, perhaps, in its incipience decipience with that, but different from it or any other known form of mental distriby."

". . Friendless and hopeless, a virtual outcast from his party, derided by the th and West, which long backed on him with unreasoning reverence, and justly isted by the East."

He can not brace himself to tell the truth at this crisis and confess that his cusable folly has been the cause of the empty treasury. . . . He sits in criminal

cusable folly has been the cause of the empty treasury. . . . He sits in criminal occ." **He sits among the ruins of** his administration and of his party, conscious that

ses ruleed both."

following paragraphs were divided in time from the foregoing by

ong interval:

"Can any person skilled in the psychologic indications read this pretentions ribe" (one of the President's messages) "without perceiving that its legitimate

se is rather in the inwards of a carefully framed hypothetical question addressed experts? . . ."

The wide swath of destruction which his folly and his insuse propensities.

. . He has produced a panic, shattered the foundations of credit, brought wideed financial disaster."

r to Theodore Roosevert. Some of the "Sun's" references to Mr. sverano's physical characteristics, and its imputations to him of the land moral infirmity, are rather too brutal to reproduce. Doubt-to-Mr. Roosevert will yet live long enough for the "Sun" to pay a respect.

One Achievement

AKING THIS A MORE homogeneous nation is, among the achievements of President Rocsever, one of the greatest and one which most depended on the accident of his personality. It come about through his abounding vitality, the strength and variof his human sympathies. Quite apart from personal contact with the public utterances on morals, manners, and a wide ent of subjects far apart from the business of the Presidency, many datof people have felt the strength of his encouragement and the nature of his interest. More than any other man, he has loosed the bar of partizen loyalty. If he had been the recent candidate for esident, the Solid South would have ceased to exist. He has made a afederate soldier Secretary of War. His letter about Tarr's religion tained nothing new for the broad-minded; but thousands who believe

in him will accept his message that bigotry is wrong, and ten years hence the amount of suspicion and harsh feeling among men will be less by reason of one episode in Rooseverr's Administration. This sort of service, in its broadest aspects, is especially useful in a country whose national character must finally be determined by a fusion of different races and creeds,

Decency

SENATOR FORAKER will do better not to disturb the cerements of his reputation. A letter of recommendation and exculpation from his former employers can hardly avail him. Is any canon of legal ethics so loose as to listen to explanation about letters from a corporation to a United States Senator in its employ which say "here is another objectionable bill; it needs to be looked after"? Consideration of Mr. FORAKER just now is tempered with sadness and the recollection of his vigor and courage; a period of retirement might even improve his ease, but flaunting a candidacy for reelection is not the particular kind of manifestation of courage which will help.

Where the Money Goes

THE LIQUOR INTERESTS ride the taxation argument hard, "Think deeply," they say to the farmers of Ohio, "before you destroy a large portion of the State's revenue by voting your county dry, and in the end have your taxes doubled." One of the chief charges on public revenue is the support of police and juils. The city of Albany is in Dougherty County. Georgia, which went dry the 1st of January, 1908. The following comparison of the number of arrests for all offenses in that city, without prohibition and with it, has some bearing on the taxation argument:

						No	CALLERS	OF ARRESTS							
					1	(aljo)	1907							d'anna	1907
Junuary .						81	117	July	4				,	4.5	144
Pehrungs	-		_			4.5	144	August						7319	135
March .		-	-			4603	HRH	September.	_	_	,	٠,		51	153
April						+77	1:26								
May															
dune		1		-		45	1415	. Total					_	468	1,179

"It pays for better," said the President the other day, "to support the secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in a community than to pay the salary of a policeman."

Head-Lines

SUPPOSITITIOUS FRENCH CRITIC is imagined by the New York "Evening Post" as gracefully annused by the Yankee headlines which summon the jaded reader to the article beneath. With the amiling malice of the Gallic essayist he expresses his profound admiration for the genius of those men "who almost automatically will dig the heart out of a 'story' and blazon it before the reader not only with marvelous brevity and meaning, but with appropriateness of characterization. Can you seize, for instance," he asks, "the full relevancy of a rubric like: 'Presbyterian Falls Twenty Feet,' or 'Professor Thrice Married Denies Authenticity of Bible'?" There is really more to the matter than the satire admits. It is a difference of race psychology that is expressed in our always picturesque and often frantic head-lines. The English newspaper publishes a four-rolumn article under the heading: "Parliament Convenes." In precisely similar circumstances our daily press introduce their one-column account; "Tillman Brandishes His Pitchfork." The Parisian paper invites the reader with: "Deliberations of the French Academy," "Howells Has Grouch" is the reaction of our more popular dailies on a meeting of the Authors' Club. "Women Typewriters Hand in Their Complaint" would be the sober-hued announcement of English journalism. We would voice the same thought by observing: "Love-Pirates Mutiny." The Confinental or English reader is drawn to the total event. If it is the kind of event he cares for, he will read the article whether the proceedings were frenzied or carnestly placid. We care for the specific, unexpected episode, and for that alone. Funeral or Congress of Colonial Dames, song or sermon are alike, if only they come to white heat for a moment and lend themselves to burbed satire or tragic rush or sudden laughter. Our journalism is of the same genius as the street erowd—swiftly mobilized by sudden death or comic cestasy, and instantaneously fading away when the trogic crux or the point of the jest has come to its wave-crest.

Handicaps

TUDGE GROSSCUP says the coming issue will be:

"Whether the corporate form of national activity shall remain a mere class possession or will be raised into a truly national possession, taking its place alongside the farms of the country."

This would be a name well-knit and well-balanced nation if the stocks and bonds of the great railroads and industrial corporations were distributed in small holdings among shopkeepers and farmers in the way the French rentes are to be found in the stockings of the peasants. The agencies which prevent such widespread distribution in this country are:

1. The loose governmental supervision of the issuing of corporation securities, which permits the words "stocks" and "bonds" to be associated with wildest frauds and causes suspicion of this form of property on the part of all except that small class whose intelligence and information enable them to discriminate,

2. That failing, both in public sentiment and in law, which permits newspapers to advertise as "stocks" and "bonds" the paper shares of

premeditated swindles.

3. The New York Stock Exchange, in the way it is conducted at present, without any more governmental control than is exercised over a private club. Its machinery is used chiefly for the creation of fictitious and fraudulent prices, and for tempting small investors, not to hoard their holdings in the way that makes for stability, but to speculate in them in the way that causes public insecurity and the deterioration of personal character.

Slumbering Spirits

POET born three hundred years ago seems no vital influence on the lives which swarm and throb in this young land. This very reason is more cause why we should record that, on December 9, 1608, John Milton was born in Bread Street, Cheapside, London. With the coming of his tercentenary we are glad to pause for an instant from the contemplation of stocks and tariffs, of Senators and shams, and look back. Multon's poetry is not of a temper to strike fire in the heart of the modern American; the older generation still clings to its Words-WORTH and TENNYSON: youth, when it reads poetry at all, finds zest in the up-to-the-minute riming of Kurang. Meantime the family volume of Millton gathers dust with other "classics." His scholastic spirit of research, his use of mythological or Biblical characters and scenes, above all his "grand style," do not tend to make him known to a nation busy growing wheat and tunneling mountains. However, "they also serve who only stand and wait." Muzon's spirit is not dead. A fellow poet hailed him:

"Chief of organic numbers!
Old Scholar of the Spheres!
Thy spirit never sheaders,
But rolls about our ears
For ever and for ever!"

And this is true. Mutton still has his band of followers. Some country parson, some rare intrespective lad, a few devoted teachers, still know and revere him. For these we celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of that misunderstood, militant, blind Old Scholar of the Spheres who, in his own darkness, sang of the:

"Holy light! offspring of Heaven first-born."

A Poet

THEN CYRANO and his Gascon cadets were hungry, he tossed them a copy of the "Hiad." For meat, he gave the strong men charm and pathos and the heroic mood. And so in this year, which is not proving easy for many, it will bring one sort of relief if readers will betake themselves to the poetry of Francis Thompson. Year by year it is making its way with the bookmen of the world, and, more gradually still, with laymen too. A mystic after the nuclent order of Crashaw, Thompson starved and fell ill in the approved nimmer of all the heavenly singers. There is no champagne and automobile route running from Charing Cross to Parmassus. Life was poignant to Thompson, but it was interpreterated with the sense of wonder, so that all created things were charged with a subdued glow, and he went along his journey always ready for the person who, soon or late, neight give him the revelation. His posthumous poems, such as "In No Strange Land," are bright with a sure light that only faintly flickers in the modern minor poets whose inspiration is derived from reading and an overcultivated melancholy. Representative of Thomeson's mood and close-packed style are the lines:

"But (when so sad thou caust not sadder)

Cry: and upon thy so sore loss

Shall shine the traffic of Jacob's habler

Pitched betwirt Heaven and Charing Cross."

How to Invite Prosperity

JAMES J. HILL says it is not fair to Mr. Tarr to unload upon him the whole burden of bringing back prosperity while the rest of us, with a contented sigh of anxiety relieved, lean back in our rocking-chairs. Industrial prosperity after a panic comes about mainly through a com-

bination of confidence and capital. Mr. Tarr's election has supplied confidence. About the capital there is no magic. Capital is an accumulation of unused days' works. The average man can help best by malest year's overcoat do another winter and giving a little harder dework for the same money.

A Real Togo

THIS IS A REAL LETTER written by a real Jap to the May Vancouver, British Columbia, in which the Jap solicits the lege, forbidden by the city ordinances, of running his pool-red Sunday:

> "November 11, 1908" "441 Powell Street, Vancouver, 1

"Ma. Maxon.

"Their Sir—There are vast number of Jupanese who have been gathering to city of Vancouver from the many different stations toward the winter. After he engaged the hard and tollsome labors, they generally intend to spend the wints happy and pleasing days by having meetings with their old friends who have desolated for a long time without the communications from their dear parent friends in the old country where they have been praying day and night for great success in this newly discovered land. Nevertheless there are very few where the local Japanese in this beautiful city of Vancouver where they can have ideal days to repose their serious humor. On the result of this it has been unable for having so many troubles amongst the local Japanese, by having shown and women have lost all their property and have been cut off from their munications of success and joy for ever.

"Fortunately we have succeeded to establishing an ideal club for the local ness and shall play pools at 441 Powell at, where is one of the local location

part of the Japanese quarter in the city of Vancouver,
"Herenfter, it will be very benefit for all the Japanese if you kindly all

play pouls on Sundays.

"I log you to grand this application for above statement.

Yours truely, S. Uno. "Sanzibeno U.

For the enjoyment of Mr. Wallace Irwin's "Letters of a Jap Schoolboy" it is not necessary to realize how completely he has grathe inverted mental processes and the quaint idiom of the Jap, but knowledge will add zest to the pleasure of those readers who clute Hashimura Togo.

In a Monarchy

THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE of the promise which was exfrom the Kuiser by the German people is said to be:

"To exercise more reserve, to interfere less in governmental affairs, to be exercial about his public and private atterances."

It seems to us that to elaborate the analogy on which the point of editorial depends would be infringing dangerously upon the obvious

Living on the Land in Iowa

A FARMER'S WIFE in Ogden, Iowa, has sent this letter to Des Moines "Capital":

"In September, 1832, sixteen years ago, my husband, then a young Himbs twenty-six years of age, started northwest to seek a home. In Central loss secured an eighty-acre farm with a three-room cottage and small stable, a down \$1,000, money be had saved from his wages as farm hand, and giving at guge on the hand for \$1,800 for five years at eight per cent.

"In the spring of 1893 we were married and came to lows to live on this Starting in with two good horses, a plow and harrow, reagon and corn plants cows, one dozen chickens, we went to work with a determination to win. To year we did some tilling, built a cellur, plastered and printed our cettage, some machinery, paid our interest, and laid \$100 to pay as principal. In the first we purchased another forty acres joining the original eighty, paying, process are \$2.700.

"At the close of each year we always pay all of our debts, our taxes and in and always have a snag sum to pay as principal, making it a point to pay the for everything we laty, so far as possible. . . . Have never run a store be exceed ten deflars. It is so much easier to pay for an article when you get it! after it is gone.

"The spring of 1898 found us free from debt with some namey on hand, so bought another 120-arre form, paying \$45 an acre, which we have paid is working hard and keeping everlastingly at it. This farm we have always rests at \$3 and \$3.25 an acre.

"In 1901 we purchased another forty, paying \$70 an acre, which we have for by close farming, raising horses, cattle, and hogs to sell, milking from eight cores, raising about 200 chickens each year. We have never kept amon, preferring to do the work alone. In busy seasons I often help do light in the field, such as raking hay, plowing with riding ploys, and picking continual I find healthful as well as profitable, having never been sick a day. . . .

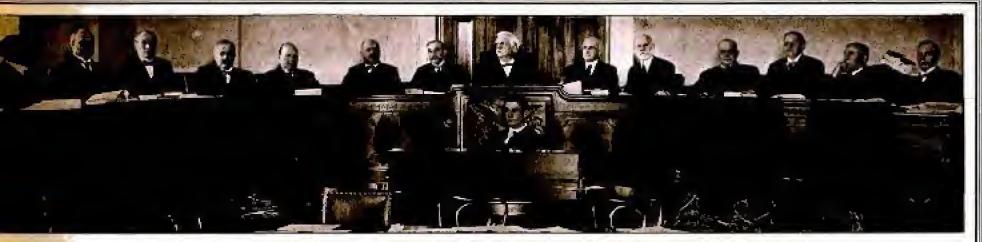
"In 1905 we purchased another eighty-nero fract, joining the two first, purchases, making us a lovely 200-sere bome farm, paying \$70 an acre wimprovements. This farm we have happoved by building an addition to our a \$1,000 barn, three wells and windmills and other small buildings, besides 10,000 tile on the different farms.

"We have been very basy, but yet have found there to make seven trips of nois to visit bonne fulks. We do not find it necessary to work on Sundays, a do, but find it a pleasant recreation to drive to the village church, three miles or rest quietly in our own bonne, renting good books or papers, among the 'Duily Capital.' We are no misers or spendthrifts, always having plenty and wear. We are contented and happy: . . .

"We are at present preparing to move to a small farm near town to ethicide children. I have endeavoyed to state facts as they occurred to us, haping I one may be henefited thereby and determined to secure a bone, for what two done surely others may do."

A useful, happy life. This family is attending to its own uplift.

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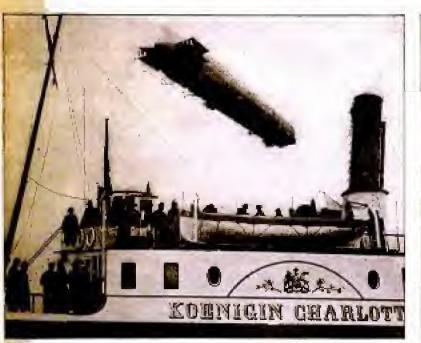
The Committee on Ways and Means, now holding a special hearing on twiff revision, in the new office building of Congress on to the new office building of Congress on the new of the new office building of Congress on the new office building of Congress of the new office building of Congress of the new of the new office building of Congress of the new office building of Congress of the new office building of Congress of the new of the new office building of Congress of the new office building of Congress of the new office building of Congress of the new of the new office building of Congress of the new office building of Congress of the new office building of Congress of the new of the new office building of Congress of the new office building of Congress of the new office building of Congress of the new of the new office building of Congress of the new office building of Congress of the new office building of Congress of the new of the new office building of Congress of the new office building of Congress of the new office building of the new office buildi



Withur Wright, speaking at the banquet given in his bonar by the Aero Club of France



To Charles Personit, the author of "Cinderella"



Emperor William watching the flight of Count Zeppelin's airship



Indignation meeting to protest against the attempted assassination of Prosecutor Hency



Syrucuse in king first touchdown in game with Hickigan



Grave of Samuel ("Sunset") Can decorated by letter carriers of the nation

STATESMEN, STATUES, ATHLETES, AND AERONAUTS

FOR AND AGAINST CANNON

Expressions of Individual Preference From Many Republican Members of the Next Congress

NOLLHER'S has asked the Republican members of the next Congress to state whether they favor or oppose the restretion of Mr. Common as Speaker of the Sixty-first Congress. That Congress will not set until after the fauxth of next March—the present in the short session of the old Cangeens, and Mr. Cannon holds over. But the next speakership will be a vital question antil it is settled.

In a public showing of hands, such as this is, Mr. Cannon's candidacy makes an appearance of strength which the facts do not warrant. His friends are quick to speak; his partizons, the clique that rules the House with him, the beneficiaries of his favor in past sessions, form a powerful nucleus, but not, after all, any considerable fraction of the whole House. The apposition, on the other hand, is divided among Foreler, Burton, and Smith. A very large number of these who unmour Colling's queries, especially new members, prefer not to be quoted until they have netu-ulty been mated as members of Cangeria. We shall print further instalments of these letters later.

"Ептон Соплаки'я:

"During the campaign just ended I have publicly stated that my choice in Republican caucus for Speaker would be Hon. Theodore Burton of Ohio. In case he was not a candidate, or is not available, I favocal some other Republican who had been closely identified with the progressive policies of the Rossevelt Administration. I understand that Mr. Burton expects to be a candidate for the Senate against Senator Foraker. This being the case, I am not at present prepared to say whom I would support in the caucus, "Yours very truly,

"Jone J. Escu, "7th District of Wisconsin."

⁴ Ендтон Сонден'я:

"I certainly think Mr. Cannon ought to be elected Speaker of the House. I have not the time to go into an argument on this matter, but there is a great deal of misapprehension in the country about Mr. Commun. a large part of it due to the gross misrepresentations which have been made by the press and others in regard to him. He is sincere, tharoughly bonest and able, and is just and fair as Speaker. Legislation or failure to legislate is not chargeable wholly to him, as so many suppose, but to the majority in the House. "Yours year trials." "Yours very tenly.
"Senend E. Payne.

"31st District of New York, Chairman Committee on Ways and Means."

"Engine Collier's:

"Ity all honorable means defeat Cannon. I am glad Collier's has taken up the fight. You may count on my vote and, I believe, upon a majority of the members of Congress from this State.

"Yours truly, "Joux M. NELSON, "2d District of Wisconsin."

"ROTTOR COLLIER'S:

"I am for Cannon. No popgun need apply.
"Sincerely yours,
"C. A. Sullioway,

"1st District of New Hampshire."

"Entroy Consider's:

"I belong to those members of Congress who love My. Cannon 'for the enemies he has made'; namely, the short-haired women and long-haired men and others who have attacked him most unjustly, as I Very tridy, "Rectard Barthoost,

"10th District of Missouri, theirman Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds."

"Enrice Collier's:

"I think it would be very unwise to elect anybody Speaker other than Mr. Cannon in the next House. While Mr. Cannon has been alused by your paper and many other papers of thy country, yet the abuse has never been deserved and comes mainly through Yours very truly, "Fames R. Mann. ignorance or prejudice.

"2d District of Illinois, Chairman Committee on Elections No. 1."

"I am much in favor of electing to position of Speaker of the House of Representatives a man who is thoroughly in sympathy with a legislative programalong progressive and constructive lines, and who will shape his Congressional committees accordingly. Mr. Cannon, in my opinion, has not represented the lest and most advanced thought of the Republican Party in matters affecting the welfare of the people and the country as a whole. He has been an obstacle in the way of much legislation that would have been in the interest of progress and intelligence. He has fought the Appalachtan forest reserve till. He was not in sympathy with legislation providing for clean anata and pure foods. He opposed legislation to encourage agricultural and industrial education. These are but eamples of the reactionary policy which Speaker Camnam has purstied. It does not seem to me that the

highest interests of the people, or of the progressive cloment in the Republican Party, which is committed to the Rossevelt policies of progress, can best be intrusted to the lemiership and direction of a man whose past legislative history and apparent tendencies are opposed to wise, beneficial, and progressive legislation. Firmly believing, as I do, that much needed by islation along progressive lines will be retarded by the election of Mr. Cannon as Speaker of the next House of Representatives, I shall vote and work for some other member of the House for this important and responsible position."

[From a public statement made by Congressman C. R. Davis, 2d District of Minnesora, while he was a candidate for reelection.]

"Entrop College's:

"I am glad to give you my opinion on the question. It is that I think no man in the United States is so well qualified for the position of Speaker as Mr. Cannon. He has but thirty-four years of experience as a tegislator, during all of which time he has performed his duties as a public officer in a patriotic HILLISISSEE.

"It is conceded that as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House his work was of as high character as that of any man who ever occupied the place. He guarded the appropriation of the pulslie funds with a vigilance that was commonded by all alike, regardless of politics. He came to the Speakership with a knowledge of the duties of the place seeond to that of no other man in the public service. That he has performed the difficult duties of the office in a manner satisfactory to the membership of the House mobody will deny. That he has more intimate knowledge of the needs of the nation than any other man in the country all unprejudiced people will agree. That he has no motive other than to produce the hest results for the people of the nation is con-ceded on every hand. Thus he has carned the right to succeed himself by the character of his work in the past is believed by an overwhelming majority of the members of the House. His courteous bearing, his strength of character, and his courage all tend to make him the ideal man for Speaker.

"No man as Speaker can please every one. No mun should attempt to. The man who occupies the place as Speaker should always endeavor to do what he knows to be right. He should work in harmony with the House and with the President. Mr. Cannon loss done all of this.

"No one questions his integrity or his localty to the country. No one doubts his patriotism. He has the confidence of his associates.

"There is no reason, in my judgment, why any person other than Mr. Comon should be elected Speaker at this time, and there is every reason why no one

"In private life men are retained in their position and promoted because of their experience, ability, and integrity. The treatment of men in public life should not be different. Merit should be rewarded wherever found, and must be if we hope to get the test results

from our public servants. "Very truly yours, MARTIN B. MADDEN. "1st District of Illimois."

"Евгтов Соглави'я:

The lowe delegation will no doubt present the name of Walter I. Smith of this State as a candidate for the Speakership, in which case I will give him my hearty support. Very truly yours, "James W. Goon."

"EDMOR COLLIER'S:

I am decidedly of the opinion that it is not advisable to elect some one other than Mr. Cannon for the next Speaker.

"I will support him in preference to any other man. He is able, fair, and tree, and has a splendid report in the House, and for boxesty and good sense has no superior there. Very study,

"Asios L. Arden. "1st District of Maine."

"Entropy Collines's:

"I am very much opposed to it | electing some one other than Mr. Cannon]. I think it would be a great mistake. I think the criticisms directed against Mr. Common as Speaker are based upon a misunderstand-ing of the situation. I know of no one in the new Congress so well qualified to look after the interests of the American people, as the same are touched upsu-by the American House of Representatives, as the Hun. Joseph G. Cannon. In my judgment he not only will be elected, but he ought to be elected. "Yours very truly.
"J. S. Passerr.

"a3d District of New York."

"N. E. KENDALL."

"Engrose Considents: "I favor Hon. Walter I. Smith of Iowa for the Speakership to succeed Mr. Campon,

"Entroit Coulder's:

"It is my cornest wish that Hou, Joseph G. Cannon he elected Speaker of the House of Representatives.

for the Sixty-first Congress. If he is a candidate ! reelection he will receive my amprort.

"Very truly yours.

"J. W. FORDNEY.

"8th District of Michigan

"Epitor Collier's:

"I have no objection whatever to announcing position upon the Speakership. I am decidedly pused to the reelection of Mr. Cannon to that Mr. Cannon has put himself upon record officially personally as a member of that faction of the B tienn Party which has been opposed generally to attitude and policies of the present Republican ministration, and to the dominant elements of party as exhibited at the Chicago Convention. recently he has taken occasion to declare, in ne certain tone, that he is opposed to appropriation the Panama Canal, for the improvement of w ways generally, to the policy of conservation of ural recources, and also to the great forest recound reforestation policies of this administrat This latter question is intimately connected with a matter of vital importance, particularly to this por tion of the Pacific Const, namely, irrigation; and I apprehend from his general course of conduct that Mr. Cannon does not look favorably upon Government irrigation, which we, in this section, regard a the greatest event in the course of our material development.

"I am of the opinion that some person more in b many with the present and forthcoming Republic administrations, with the Taft-Rossevelt policies with the dominant and progressive elements of the party, and with the great spirit of reform which pervading the entire country, should occupy the office of Speaker of the House. Furthermore, this grown up during this term of Congress through the country a feeling that a certain air of tatorship and intimidation has characterized the ceedings of the Lower House of Congress, and if is persisted in it will undoubtedly encourage condition of general unrest, social and other throughout the country, and may lend to the d of the Republican Party. Mr. Burton of Ohio & choice for the Spenkership if he will promptly into the race and make the fight. He meets foregoing needs completely, is a man of breadth a power, and is in sympathy with the spirit of progr and a friend of the Administration. As president of the National Waterways Association he would courage the great work of improving our waterways and would not be guilty of the political crime of attempting to throatle the great engineering work of the age, the Panama Canal, midway of its development, with the consequent loss of so many million of the people's money, to say nothing of the loss of the canal itself.

Very truly yours.

"MILES POLYMENTER,"

"Washington,"

"Ентон Соплек'я:

"I have no objection whatever in telling you t I think that the election of Joseph G. Cannon Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Six first Congress is adverse.

his election. Yours truly,

"J. Van Vecuren Ouwer,

"15th District of New York," first Congress is advisable and that I strongly by

"Инстен Содинск'я:

"In response to yours of the 9th. I beg to any 🐫 I feel from six years of sitting under the incumber of Mr. Connon that he is the best man in the House

to be elected Speaker for the Sixty-Brat Congress...
"From my observation and experience be is a neutly fair as a presiding officer, he has had a wine experience in the affairs of the Government, and be consequently a broad grasp of the problems of the entire country.

"I can not see in the make up of the next House where we could find any man who shows an improvement over Mr. Cannon, and therefore deem it ## visable to elect him to succeed himself.

EINEST W. ROBERTS. "Very truly yours, "7th District of Massachusefts."

"Knower Conjugation's:

"In my opinion no name other than Mr. Common's will be presented to the canons. It is true that Mr. Fowler has announced his capitalacy for the Speaker ship, but there is no possibility of lds developing up attempth. I do not believe that the Western member would vote for an Eastern man for Speaker at a time when every one knows the tariff is to be revised. The only serious difference of opinion that I have with Mr. Cannon is on the question of forest reserves, but I doubt if there is a Western man who would be thought of as Speaker who does not share Mr. Com-

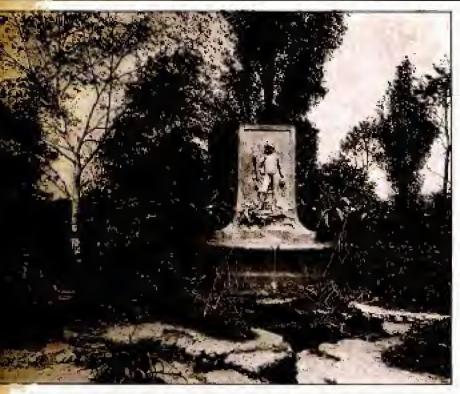
non's opinion on that question.

"Very truly yours, F. D. CURBER.
"2d District of New Hampshire, Chairman Committee on Patents."

"Entros Contien's:

"Mr. Cannon should be and will be reelected Speaker if he lives until the Sixty-first Congress convenes.
"Respectfully, Charles E. Feller.
"12th District of Illinois."

13



neys's "Panther and Cubs" at left; Councille's "Fisher Boy" fountain at right



Groups of World's Fair statuary distributed around the circular rose gurden



onard Crunelle's graceful "Youthful Bather" naturally placed



The Fisher Boy



"Pasteral" group at the end of rose garden, modeled by Locado Taft



Approach to ross garden, showing personifications of Indian coen and school



View of vare garden's edge, showing how statues were distributed for natural effect

HICAGO'S OUTDOOR SCULPTURE

A New Race of Statues for Public Parks to Take the Place of the Frock-Coated Statesmen and the Prancing Bronze Steeds of Our People's Malls



I' WAS natural that the art-hoving citizens of Chicago should seek a "practical" art, and it is pleasant to record that they seem to have found it. The first outdoor scatpture exhibit ever held in this country was seen in Humboldt Park. Chicago, in October. This was the

tago, in October. This was the streament for public works of art, and fitting provide a matural and fitting provide what kind of sculpture is a real adorate being public places. It demonstrated further that her sculptors have founded a practical, eful, popular art that is destined to supplant the in, restless, bronze equestrian heroes and frocket statesmen, fast becoming the butt of the wits well as the buffeted of the winds, with a living art at shall have beauty and meaning for all. Here is

liest of the workers that people the neighborhood of Humboldt Park.

Since the Perguson bequest of \$1,000,000 for public art in Chicago the sculptors of that city, not manindful of the main clause, have been creating, designing, and modeling groups and figures for public decoration that have an appeal in themselves, and a definite meaning to all who may see them in the playgrounds of the people. These works have been seen occasionally in the Art Institute exhibitions, and a bopeful few have been ambitious to see them in a setting that would demonstrate their fitness for the parks. When Superintendent Jens Jensen of the West Park System began publicly to express his real opinion of some of the stiff bronze efficies that have been marring his beautiful landscapes, he binted that outdoor sculpture that fitted its surroundings would be much appreciated. The Municipal Art League and sculptors, who had long been nursing

SCULPTURE these same thoughts, immediately sat up and harkenest, and the unique exhibit just closed was the
result.

The show was made possible through the cooperation of the Municipal Art Laugue, the Art Institute, the Field Museum, and the West Park Board. It was "staged" by Superintendent Jensen, and Lorado Taft and Charles J. Mulligan, sculptors, and included formal and informal divisions.

The formal part comprised a mamber of groups from the late Chirago Warld's Fair, loaned by the Field Museum, and placed in and around the rose garden, which is baid out in the form of a circle, partly surrounded by open pergolas. The most impressive of these groups, and by reason of their pastoral character, the most appropriate, were the stardy personifications of Indian Corn and Wheat, modeled by Daniel C. French and Edward C. Potter in collaboration. These were placed on either side of the approach to the rose garden, and formed a dignified monumental entrance. The most interesting part of this new idea art exhibit, however, was found in the spacious informal garden of an acre or more immediately adjoining the rose garden, but entirely screened from it. The site was well chosen. There was enough of nature's art of concealment in its winding walks and rivulet flowing over an excellent imitation of untural stratified rocks to give surprises

SCHOOLBO OF LETTERS A JAPANESE

Sax Financiaco, November 22, 1968 Editor Courses Wieker who must wear grandy Robe of Literature & Science. emborderied over with tacks & jounces which represents Art; but he must niso retain a calm Derby Hat to make him wersible in order to do so.

DEAR SIR: -



F MY Unete Nicht would not go remaily town. swing America he would not come home & talk about it. I should like to cernain his atfactamate Nefew, I should

delight to reverence his hald buits because he are my Ancester-but I will be lynched if I can remain faithful to all them forly Questions he ask-it! Each moment by clock-time he come to me with Querry & when I are giving sweethearted reply be are preparing another Enquire for answer. Only a mean dib can plug his voice, thank you!
"I observe something," he say-me

yesterday because he think he did, ^al observe it how female women of America is entirely beasts of burden." "That are something to observe," I deploy. "Where they carry them beastly burden, please, if propert" "I observe it," he remain, "how they

carries them burdens in enormed & sometimes overlearing quantities on top of their heads. Oftenly ladies of minus 126-pounds of complete frailness is seen totering from walk to walk with awful monstry platforms on their skull while on top side of this are piled fruits & vegetables, glassware, window-curtains, fuel, iron & wood. office supplies, general graceries, flours & other provisions. What you call them platters full of merchandise!" require Nichi.

"Would you get amuzed if told?" I

ask it.

"I shall attempt to," he report.
"Them platters," I say slow for gentle break. "is called Hats!"

Uncle Nicht is staggered to believe it.
"In Japan." he tangle, "they would
be called roofs. Such a Hat are sifficiently sized to support a entirefamily?"

"In America." I falter, "it oftenly re-



"... for winter wew will be hearier-than-air types which is very chick"

quire a entire family to support such a Hat."

Unele Nichi set down because he are

a oldy man and got a faint nerve.
"I will told you more." I revoke. "Those Hon. Hats is pinned on to them Ladies what forget how painful they feel & drag them from places to places with smile of sweet resign. They are even happy while wearing them because they Imagines something."

"What could they Imagine after that?" are connery for Nichi.

"They Imagines they are beautiful!"

are report from me.
"Hashimura Togo," rasp them feebly
Unc, "up to now I have believed every. thing. Please tell lies more gently. are not prepared to swallow too much."

"When foreigners talk about Amerlean Ladies they must be prepare to swallow anything," are argue I make. "This are customary."

Ladies must be oftenly serushed to death beneath them awful lids," require Nichi with Henryt editorial look.

XLII-Hats and the Ladies Inside of Them

By HASHIMURA TOGO



"Such are the untruth." I let go. "Them Hats is frequently more lighter than they looks by appearance. Al-though they are hije enormalosities amassed all over outside with riotous debree, yet they are kep light by fact that

there nin't nothing inside of them."
"What-so!" say Xiehi. "Ain't them
Ladies got their brains inside of them
Hate 22"

"If Ladies had sifficient brains enough to fill such Hats they would wear them much smaller," are jount from me.

"Our we expect something worse sonn?" suppose Nichi.

"Of surely we can!" say me. "In 'Woman's Honely Companion,' stylish paper, I read I page of fashionable trints wrote by a elderly elergyman who sign himself 'Fron-Fron' because he need the salary. He make following alarmy prediction:

Stiles for 1909 will be built on Delagrange models with box-kite planes fore and aft to look awful tasty. All them patterns for winter wear will be heavier than air types which is very chick. Them Zepellin lints, so poplar last senson, are now being frowned at by Dam Fashion who says they are chambsy & apt to catch alire. Them new hats will seem kind of borble when first looked at, but when they get a fun-shaped propeller going at full speed in rear, you got to acknowl-

edge they look miss hierons & expensive.

"Many poor girls is making them at home after Buttermilk Patterns furalshed by request & De extra, please. Some light ash wood riks, 90 yards mercyfied silk & a tritle of wire I which can be took out of any piano) are sifticient for.

" 'By sending \$7,000 to Paris you can get one of them ready-trimmed by the Wright Sisters."

"If it was not printed in that 'Homely Companion' paper I would enjoy a suspicion that Hon. Frou-Frou was talking about airships," contract

my poor Relation.
"Hats & Airships is very dear con-sins," I rotate. "But they has some delicions differences. Some Airships can't lift nothing—but ladies is often entirely carried away when they looks

"Where would they be carried away to?" ask Uncle Nichi who are shidy ing American jokes by correspondence

"To any extreme," I choke oil for fear I shall hit Uncle Nichi with a angry Dib. So he go way for regalnewspaper & learn some more intelligent Questions to ask it.

MR. EDITOR, it are fushionable to appear smarty & suspicious when conversing in print about Ladies. Any colledge child not intelligent enough to learn bookkeeping & steriography can publish at least I book called "Succey Thoughts of a Suppy Cynick" & sell from 10 to 1,000,000 copies. This to include several epigrams about Mrs. Eve and other famous Parisians. 1 "What are a 'epigram't" ask Little Annie Anazama.

"A epigram are a chemp Joke in a dress-suit." are reply for Japanese Schoolboy.)

Even Han. Rud. Kipling, who write many novels and speak fluidly in both English & American, make stnickal talk about female Ladies. He say "A Woman are merely a Woman, but a good eight cost 25c."

In Manila a good eight only cost Se, and yet Ladies is found growing there in tropickal bundance. So you see it are useless to try & compute the worthlessness of them in terms of tobacco.

Mr. Editor, I know only 3 Ladies to my acquaintanceship; but there is a 4th one now which I am learning pretty quick. Among this crowd are: Hou. Mrs. Lusy Macdonald, 286 pounds of entire beauty, to her I enjoy a tender business relation. She reward me \$1.50 weekly for barber her lawn & comb it with rakes. Oftenly I speek to this lady with pathetick expression, because she may rise my salary if I look silliciently unhappy. Sunctime she bring me ten by side-porch to include ginger-snaps & I tell her delicious lies about myself so she will think what a flee Jelder I am think what a fine Jobber I am.

This Lady are very expensive in clothes which appear hellish & also include dimends. She obtain her gownds in Paris where they bates Americans and shows it by the stiles they sell them. It are a mean revenge, But Mrs. Macdonald can afford to dress in stile, because she are rich enough to be exentrick. I do not yet notice that she wear Directory skirt at knee. I shall telegraf you if she gets one.

Nex in my acquaintanceship of feminines are Little Annie Amzuma, 9 year-age daughter of I. Amzuma, Japanese larber. This childy Japanese are too young to be a lady, but she are

already quite feelish.
& 3rd on this List of Ladies are Miss Aliee Furnoki, wife to my Cousin Nogi. I was once her finance, but when she marry Nogi I broke my engagement to her for spiteful reasons.

But 4th of them are a Girly Person to which I must own up. She are by initials Miss Erelyn Suki & have become a dear schoolfrend to bliss Furaoki and very oftenly they meet together to do some chamming & other giggles. And very oftenly I make drop-in to home of Consin Nogi for borrow opent glass or eigerette or what he got. And oftenly Miss Suki make door knock for see Miss Furnoki & Japsucse Hoy are axidentally there. unke eye-wink of soul to think how sly I are. By last Wedsnesday P. M. I get ner-

vous about Consin Nogi & go see him offiniadedly. Miss Furnoki come to door and I make very humbel signals to her with derby but.

"I am delicious to ask it, please, Mrs. Madam, thank you so much, so sorry I come. Are Cousin Nogl inside, thank you?" "No, he are entirely out!" dib Miss

Furnoki who despises me carnestly.

"Then I shall remain, thank you," I say for cheerful smiles & take setdown to parler where I see Miss Suki doing a fancy task in compar with Miss Furacki. On con-was a large objeck to reso clothes-basket & them Ladl fondly trimbing it with smill bons and other laces. Occasions stand off-side, mouths confused. sometimes they make critick for

speck in milinary language.
"What you call That what doing?" I wander.
"Intelligent perpons calls it

anip Miss Fornoki.

"By Bible you could not wore that," are more from me. "What say Bible about it?" Miss Suki who are studying

missionary.
"Hon. Bible say, 'Do not hide light under a bushel basket,'" sound I make.

Deep breathing from Miss Miss Suki look styly joyful. sounly them Hat are sifficient plete for have try-on to head Furnoki who make poze before

with cowcattish expression.
"You hide coxily inside," I a
"It are a very theatrical hat, Miss Suki fairly.

"It look like a famous Play I commune for pious regard. "What famous Play you a queery Miss Alice. "You mea jolly Widow?"

jolly Widow?"
"Maybe 'Payed in Full' are
them Hat look like," beseech Mis
"Ah, no!" I revolve, "anothe
them?"

"Then which play it look like smart?" rasp wife of Nogi. "It look like "The Devil" to

asassinate, and go out by door. of ceasily furniture inside, and simptoms of an American Girl. some delicious snickkers from Suki. Thank her so many!

FOREIGNERS visiting Ameri threat time is expected to any thing about American women getting off the boat. A very a Prince from Island of Bornso cently concerver & say following tistick about American Women:

1-They are naturally very foods are less so when educated at 2—It are easy to distinguish the by their clothes-

3-Except in the case of Ladies who wears derhical



" "Stites for 1909 will be built on Disgrange models with box-kits place fore and aft to look are ful torty

4-They are awfull extravagant. 5-They are terrible stingy.

6-Many of them has more selp espree than Frenchwoman. 7—Many los less.

S-They have got such quanti-Ulmrm, etc., that it are difficult a Foreigner to look at them without enjoying Lovesick simptoms.

American Ludies bear them compliments, Mr. Editor, with pompadours swole up with pompadours swole up with pride: but they are forgetful that what them Hon. Sublime said about them are true of every autional Lady in the entire world-with the exception of the Ladies of Zeeweezi Land where it are the custom for them to cut off their moses to spite their husbands.

Hoping you can afford it, I am, / Yours truly,

. HASHIMURA TOCO.

Manufacturing an autiliar result



The converaplance stage set for an author scene



Reheaving a battle scene in the Philippiner



Singing on opera into the phomograph



payment film; a paralyzed old man and his young daughter

CANNED DRAMA

Pictures and Pantomime for the Masses—An Interpretation of Moving Pictures

By WALTER PRICHARD EATON



fill moving-picture show has spread over the earth in the past two or three years. In baried mountain towns, in tiny seaports, far-flung from the main highways, the same scenes are user offed

nightly that you may see in Euclin or in New York. There are several thousand moving-pleture thanters—between stx and ten thousand—in the United States above.

And these theaters are not, in the mapority of cases, nickelodeons in the city shows, with children as patrons. Not only are three famous vandeville theaters in New York, a former "first-class" theater (the Battern Opera Boase), the historic old Fourteeath Street Theater, and several bouses built for the purpose, giving moving-pleture shows at ten and twenty cents. with uniformed ashers in attendance and adults as the major portion of the audieners, but throughout the country, espe-cially in the South and West, cannel drama provides nightly entertuinment in lundreds of towns. These new makingpicture thratters are patroulzed by every one: they are often admost a social centerand the shows they give are, as a rule, in every way superior to mass of the barn storining troopes that used to visit on care occasions the local "opera house,"

Moreover, the recently invented emobipairon of the phonograph with the moving pictures has opened up a vast new field, and now, just as you can hear Caruso on the talking machines, you can both see and hear Zemitello in the moving-picture houses, and Harry Lander and Mahel Hite and James J. Morron. You can see and hear a performance of "Pinasare" or "The Mikado" or "Carmen" or "Ingenery" or "The Devil" or "Romeo and Juliet." If you do not object to the phonograph you can not very well object to this new develrepment in moving pictures. And to object to moving picture shows as inumeral because of the cheap ones is as foolish as to object to all drama because of power "harlesques" or blood-and-thursler meterlerma. Moving pictures are here, and they are a big factor to be recknowly with. Let us see what they are doing and can do.

A "Studio" in Action

THE subdon growth of canned drama was made possible by the cheapening of the process of film manufacture from lifteen tents a foot to five cents. That is why, is New York alone, several hig factories twentout thousands of feet of "subjects" every week, while France is peppered with them.

li you enter a moving picture "studio" con will probably be surprised by its likeness to the stage of a theater, though on a smaller scale. There is a loft full of dangling lack drops, there are ropes, pulleys, of somety, dressing rooms, standing about in palist and costume. One of the numerous "nuthors" where ingeof the numerous onity devises the episades depicted has prepared a securitie. The stage-manager olds the typewratten copy in his bound Formerly, perhaps, he was stage-manager for a Brondway star. At his direction the seeme is set. It represents the interior of an English cottage, for "Deller Jee" is to be photographed to-day, in partomine. There are a score of actors, some of them players out of work, more of them regubirly employed to pose for these pictures just us they might be to not in a theater. Over and over they are drilled to go through the first scene till they can run at off smoothly, with some show of natural-

The scene represents a weeding. The players can not repress their instinct for speech. They say "Good norming" as they enter. They improvise dialogue for the partonium. With the carvas seem y, the paper flowers, the litter of the standar" on all sides, the scene looks anything but realistic. But there is a string tucked on the surpet which the players never overstep. Peop through the linder of the carriers and you will see why. That string marks the edge of the lens. Within its compass, somethrough the camera, the picture becomes

(Continued on page 25)



Enlarged section of film showing a trick photograph



An autilian' apisade



A "Comment" film



Stage-manager reheaving express vallery at bingroup stacks



at contently comin film



THE WOMAN $\mathbf{W} \mathbf{H} \mathbf{O}$ KNOW



IX MILLIONS of our countrywomen here in the United States work for a living-that is, they work outside of their homes. They are in 296 of the 303 industries tabulated at the last Of these six million census. women workers at least one million are daily thrown into intimate business relations with men, a contingency that is rap-

idly changing the cutire web of our social life, for in our sequence the mystical reserve long maintained as necessary between the sexes is being broken. Man can not through the long hours of a business day preserve his traditional superiority—nor can woman keep her balo. The reserve comes days, and each finds the other but human, not individually—that would not be a discovery—but as a class. Undoubtedly, appealing femininity loses something of its allurements when confused with business and mistakes—and no man is infallible. with business and mistakes—and no man is infallible. That is one plans, not particularly revolutionary in itself, except that it is the thin edge of the wedge, Consider the position of the competent private secre-

tary, or the stemographer who frequently holds the place without the title. From seven to eight hours in the day she and her employer are constantly together. Their relations are purely those of leasiness, yet no two human beings, unless of exceptionally esoteric qualities, can be thrown together for eight hours in the day, for days, months, and years, without gaining an intimacy of a considerable extent.

The business man sees more of his secretary thou of his wife, mather, sister, or sweetheart. In two years—or less—the stenographer has probably a far more correet estimate of his character than has any woman in his family. It would surprise the wife if she could

his family. It would surprise the wife if she could know how many intimacies of the home life are revealed, quite incidentally. A man is likely to be caught off his goard at least once in a day. Three hundred working days in the year leave few things not hinted. When a man has known his stenographer for five years, she is in many ways a larger element in his life than is his wife. He looks to her for cooperation in every happening of the day. He practically thinks about —and he does not think hosiness uninterruptedly.

That cirl has the key to the man's mind; she is his

That girl has the key to the man's mind; she is his second brain; she thinks with him, for him. He may love his wife faithfully and devotedly through everything, but the stenographer is his real companion—and she knows his domestic ups and downs. His wife holds him—or she deesn't. In either case, as matters now stand, he is drifting insensibly into the habit of looking

HARRIET BRUNKHURST

to more than one woman for the fulfilment of his nature, and whether the wife receives the better share depends almost as much upon circumstance as upon either herself or her husband. In any event, the reserve is down, mentally-more than one woman knows the man inti-

A study of the

business men and the young office momen in their daily confidence-

the social revolution resulting from

woman's compronouship with able

men, her contact with the outer

world, and the focusing of her

own life through definite work-the

halo fuder and the species crolves

mately, and the sterographer is getting a broader gage upon living than is the wife.

When a man marries his stenor near a man marries has sten-ographer, however, she usually is entirely willing to resign her place in his office. Her business experience, cariously enough, teaches her no fear of her suc-cessor's gaining an intimacy inimi-

cal to her own happiness.

It has taught her also that, volumble as she may have been before her marriage, it is usually a mistake for the wife to share her husband's business life. Her

particular case might prove the exception, but that would depend fargety upon how much real business abil-ity and breadth of mind she had developed. The fact that the personal relation has been entered argues against her ability to subordinate her personality sufficiently to be neutral and impartial in her attitude. The evolution of woman's character through familiarity with the world's affairs eventually will change this, but today it is a fact.

"The Greatest of Social Revolutions"



ND just here is a vital point. As mutters now stand, the business girl's career is communitively short. Whatcarrer is comparatively short. ever her ability and attainments, the chances are that she will marry, and usually she ligrest business. Nor can it be denied that this probability interferes largely with the real advancement.

of weman as an actual force in business. They are in it, and they are valuable, but by the time they become skilled they indulge in white satin and tulle-usually with the satisfaction of knowing they carned it, and possibly a mental reservation that if things turn out badly the same ability that carned the bridal forcer is a fairly reliable safeguard.

There may be something of absurdity in placing the credit for even a share of this greatest of social revolutions upon the shoulders of the bright-faced little miss

of sixteen, who, more or less qualified for we a place in an office. If she is bright, she will quickly—with amazing rapidity, in fact. Supshe does not hold her first position, she will har something; and the next position she is likely b

Thereafter she is thrown with men in a relaor less close. She may be but the telephone haps she will do clerical work and she may

relation between

ovension even to speak to who constitute the move of the organization, yet a the business; she sees, about she profits by it. 8 even remain in a clerical p and still absorb enough of t atmosphere to give her a m markable grasp on the wilibility of men.

She learns that there is "a man higher up"; that a as the stay-at-home little gi to believe the successful me

She learns to know men, though she observes oil her corner.

If chance throws her where she comes daily in tact with the staff of a hig organization, how in it be before she has sharpened her with to be reany of them? Not long. She will have at her in things that would hopelessly confuse her moties

is all the most matter of fact, every-day affair. She may be favored a bit because she is a great assured that the real reason is that she fa place. Business is business, and chivalry does to for much-although there is probably as much quality in these as in any other days.

None the less, whatever her position, does the begirl peneluste, man's armor. She learns that be a man and but human (she likes him better a intelligently for it); that there are few exalled where she can not follow him; she learns that any business is simple when you get the inner it—most that the bigger and better the system, pler in most cases.

This girl may come to feel a profound respect ability of the man she serves; she may be pr working for him, but he wears no lade for her—of it not for long. It isn't in human mature to a indefinitely on attitude in which a halo will replace—a rather comforting reflection.

There are an infinite number of other things learns in business. She quickly discovers that !

and here it was that I underwent the first test as to my usefulness. A sallow-looking young man with an alpaca coat and a cigarette hanging from his lips was playing the piano at the time for a beautiful young lady with a great deal of blond hair and a black fur coat that reached from her neck to her feet. Without a word of apology, the manager of the shop, Mr. Van Isenberg, a hard-featured man who was in his shirt-sleeves and had a cigar atom, looked in his teeth brushed the bland lady to one side. stump locked in his teeth, brushed the bland lady to one side, knocked the piece of music which the young man had been playing off the rack, and stood me up in its place. Without more ado the young man at the plane began to play me over and over again, and always with more and more spirit. At last, with a fearful thump on the keys, he stopped his playing and swung around on the piano-stool so that he faced Mr. Van Isenberg. "Fine!" said the young man. "That's all right—a little bit of all right, sure."

"All to the orchide," said the beautiful young lady, although no one had asked her opinion; "I'm for it." And I was much pleased at the criticism, which was evidently meant to be favorable. I was glad, too, to see the smile on my father's face, he-cause a smile and his poor wan features had long been strangers. But Mr. Van Isenberg only chewed at his eigar and glowered at me and then at my father, and most particularly at the beautiful

Indy and the young man at the piano.
"Come in to-morrow at four," he grunted to my father. "Al Meyer wants some numbers for his new show and this might do. I don't know—we'll see to-morrow. Good day."

Mr. Van Isenberg. He was tall and thin and wore a pink stock and a fine suit of clothes and had wonderfully bright shifting eyes. He began to smile at my very first notes, and he con-

tinued to smile to the very end.

"Good—good!" he said, slapping his knee; "that's it." And then he and father and Mr. Van Isenberg talked and jabbered away and argued for a long, long time. The young man at the piano. with the dead eigarette hanging from his lips, kept on playing me over and over again, and Mr. Al Meyer would turn about and nod and smile at the young man, and then back to Mr. Van Isenberg and father, and talk about "lyries" and "percentages" and "a lump sum" and "royalties," and a lot of words I couldn't bear or understand anyhow. Mr. Van Isenberg fairly shouted his arguments, while father apoke in his usual mild manner, but Mr. Al Meyer smiled at the both of them, and although he seemed to Al Meyer smiled at the both of them, and although he seemed to fancy me greatly, I heard him say that I was not worth shedding blood over. After an hour of this talking and wrangling, in which I was glad to see that father retained a dignified calm, but a true regard for his rights, Mr. Van Isenberg produced ink and pens and several long legal-looking papers, which they then seemed to change to suit the long talk that had gone before. At last, when it was getting quite late, Mr. Van Isenberg read one of the papers aloud, and I was pleased to hear that father had been "a sport" and had refused the "lump sum" for me and had decided to take "royalties" instead. And father must have been "a sport," for I knew how much he needed the "lump sum" just at that time. But, as a matter of fact (I think that it must have

been at the suggestion of the jolly Mr. Al Meyer), Mr. Van Isenberg gave father "a little something on account," and away we went with it to buy some wonderful fruit in buxes and some big bottles of

deep-colored wine labeled port and sherry and burgundy. It was a great supper we had at the flat that night, with little mother sitting propped up at the table, with pillows at her feet and pillows under her and at the back of her, and father dancing about and pouring out the wine into her glass, and going on his knees as if she were a queen on her throne to offer her the fruit. And the best of it all was that he was always telling mother not to thank him, but to thank me, and then he would jump over to the plane and play me two or three times and hum my tune, for I had no words



The room fairly glowed with the new found metroly

then which he could sing. But he hummed my tune so loud and beat out my melody on the keys so hard that at last one of the smaller strings in the piano could stand it no longer, and, with a fearful squeak of pain, snopped right in two, and that was the end of me for that evening.

E ARLY the next morning I was done up in the brown paper again, and father took me on my first really long journey, and, as it afterward turned out, what proved to be the most important trip of my life. We went on a train to a little town called Cos-Cob, and from there we were driven in a rickety carriage to a funny old-fashioned house right on the water. A young lady-that is, she was fairly young—all dressed in black and with a sweet face, much the same kind of sweet face that my mother has, received us at the door and gave us a courteons welcome. For a short time we sat on the piazza overlooking the water while father and the lady talked, and then we went into the sitting room and father played me over several times on a grand piane, which seemed to me altogether too grand for the simple little room. It was curious how from the very first I seemed to affect the lady. She did not look at me, but out of the window at the blue water,

THAN

er personality offset her lack of experience—and her no harm, if she is elever enough to grasp a that exactly the same thing is true with a man. girl, plain or pretty, gets speedily into the rou-f office life, and business methods of conduct as s of work begin their influence. She learns time man with the tale of troubles, illness, misfortunes, tter days plays a silly and losing game. She feels ulsion for her that is almost musculine. She that cheeriness, good health, punctuality, wills, and painstaking work wonders where erratic may fails. She learns justly to rate these qualiboth men and women. Given a clear conception workings of incompetence and spurious brilliancy, hig portion of the old wall comes down-good

learns these things for herself. Her mother can wh her, for the old creeds do not apply. To-day's ss girl is as far advanced beyond the standards of other as was that mother in her younger days and of privileges beyond those of her French sister.

simple matter of development.

grip that a girl gets on the big world of affairs of the grant of affairs of the grant of the old rds. She develops abilities that at times astonish her co-workers. It is scarcely strange that she is a more and more important element in the life

man with whom she works. gine, if you please, a girl of seventeen just out iness school and engaged by a firm whose policy take inexperienced operators and break them into way of working. She could take notes in shortand she could transcribe them with a fair degree uracy, but beyond that—the attainment of any er—she had apparently nothing to recommend her. lair, nwkward, without even good taste in dress. s a fair sample of the girl who in twenty years make one of the thousands of patient, unattractive, tel little housewives for whom people feel a sense y, but seldom or never sympathy or appreciation. ecretary to a man who is a notable scholar. siociates, other than her direct employer, were eventy-five people, who ranged from elerical workmen with many sets of letters after their names, ettled into her niche, and for months she was a

first outward change was, of course—for she was ine—sn improvement in dress. Not long thereit began to be noticed that the little stenographer iven a considerable degree of confidence by her bemployer. She accompanied him, as a matter resently she was sent

tity to practically the entire office.

alone more and more frequently. In a year she was a recognized force in the office; in two years she had the detail of her employer's work so thoroughly in hand that practically the whole of the scholar's office duties had come into her charge, leaving him free to attend to the abstrace work that really demanded uninterrupted attention. The thousand and one interruptions that formerly had come to his desk troubled him no more. It was simply a case of "Ask Miss — —," instead of "Ask Dr. -

An Invaluable Companion

ET, inestimable as was her value to her employer, she herself had profited most.

She had found herself. She was quick, keen, concentrated: well-dressed, well-poised, with a vivid, intelligent face that had gained actual beauty. She

was not, and she would never be a scholar; but as a constant daily companion she filled, beyond doubt, a bigger space in that man's life than any other individual. Moreover, she had gained a business acumen that the scholar himself did not possess; she had become a tangible force in a big organization; and she had won a speaking acquaintance with arts and sciences, of which she had known

Y

Married to that same scholar at the time that she became his stenographer, there is searcely one chance in a thousand that she would ever have approached a real companionship with him, for marriage rarely means any remarkable development. As it is, she has known a great man better, probably, than any living person knows him.

Married after her business experience, however, that girl has a grip on herself that should bear good fruit, for she has been forced to learn many of the things that a woman should know. The average wife, living without that knowledge, remains under the handicap that the ages have placed upon women.

Perhaps the greatest thing that a woman learns in business is that delicacy of physique and ill-health are not synonymous; and, further, that the charm of femininity is not in the least lessened by the elimination of whims and

She works with the full knowledge that without health she can do nothing, and she brings her intelligence to bear upon the problem of keeping her body in perfect working order. Probably the first thing she does is to stop the practise of the foolish little indulgences that cause half the minor indispositions of womankind,

If the business girl has a bendache after spending an evening on the sofa with a novel and a hox of chocolates, she does not ascribe her indisposition to the fact that she wrote thirty letters the day before. Instead, she puts a ban upon the chocolates, and does it—there is the key of it all!—cheerfully. If a second evening with a novel still results in a headache, she consults an oculist as a simple business precaution. If the trouble lies not in that direction, then it is lack of exercise, and she discurds the novel for a walk. Further, she does



"A taugible force in a big organization"

and before father had played me over twice I noticed that her eyes grew misty, and several times I saw her press her impermails deep into the pales of her soft, delieute hands. I heard afterward that size was a young woman who had had a great deal of trouble of one sort or mother and that she was very emotional and could cry on the slightest provocation. I also heard that this "temperament," as they called it, was probably

what gave her such fine thoughts and the power to put them into such simple wants.

NATHER left me width the sad young lady for two days, and I, must say I enjoyed the outling. Ouring very much. During my whole visit I stood on the pianorank, where I got the full benefit of the cool iresh nir, and through the windows I could see the tiny waves breaking on a long line of gray cocks at the fout of the laws. The faily, who contimped to cry a good about, played the over and over again, and by the evening of the



irst day she began to sing words as she played. At the end of the second day she had scribbled off three verses, which it seems told all about no, and she placed my story next to use on the plane-rack. Futher came out the next meeting and the lady played are over to him, singing the verses at the same time, and then she told him that that was just what I meant to her. Father seemed perfectly delighted and thurshed the haly undir and again and told her have really grateful he was, for, although he could express his throughts in massic, be could never find the right words. Then he wrapped one up with the verses and took me lack to lown in the train.

I T SEEMS that I was to be part of what is called a midwinter production, but which was also to be known as "The hardy of Longacee."

And may it was that I suffered the few unhappy days of my

It was a stronge contrast, indeed, between sitting quietly on the pintue rack of futher's house or down at the little cottage at Cos Coh and being knocked about the cold, bare stage of a Brownbeny theater. They put me away in a large book marked "Music" on the outside, and I was shut up with a lot of marches, two-steps, and waltzes and several ballads, but when The Musical Director took them out and played them for the ladies and the grathenes to sing, I must say they sounded very shall and common. It was several days before The Musical Direct for neliced one at all, and then one afternoon he picked no out o the book and put me on the rack of the piane. The ladies and gentletnen were sitting about the stage on long benches and camp-stools, and were talking in very high voices about the jamilor and the cold stage and the britishity of purpagers in gen eral and the july Mr. Al Meyer in particular. But when 'The Musical Director began to play me softly on the piano, it was very againsing to notice how quickly the chattering stopped, just as if Mr. Al Meyer himself had warked he. And then a tall dark warman covered with beautiful furs ruyfled in at the stage door, and, pushing her way through the crowd of the tady and gentlemen singers, came straight up to the piano and begun to been over the words the kely at Cas Cob had written for me. Two or three times she she this, while the others sat about and listened, and then she field The Musical Director she wanted to take me horur with her. I dish't want to go at all, because I hated the tall durk buly the very first minute I saw her. It seems, as I learned afterward, that she was "The Lady of Longacre" berself, and the opera was all about her. She carried me home in a very shing electric broughour to her apartment, which was just off It was a fine place, I suppose—the furniture was whire and gold and the curtains were all of pink silk, and even the piano was white and had pretty pictures painted on it, and the room was always filled with the most wonderful searles Howeve But for some reason I was never happy at "The Ludy of Languere's" home, which wasn't really homey at all, and I was glad even to get back to the music reheursals and the cold. dreary singe of the theater. The gentlemen and ladies who sal about and song there were a funny, jully lot. They never seemed to care about mything in the morning except when they could get away to busch, and after lunch how soon The Musical Director would let them off for dinner. Sometimes a few of the ladies usual-frome back early from Burch, and while one of their would plan the piane, the effects would sing and dance about the stage as if they really enjoyed it. There were two sisters named Gabrielle who danged together most beautifully, but of all the ladies of the company the one I liked best was the one they called The Savage, although she got mad care and sald her real name was Ailern Meoney, and for the other haly who had called her. The Savage and to forget it, either, She was a large hely, with lots of wavy bronze red hair and the most wonderful hig eyes



and a rather biggish mouth, but beautiful teeth and a skin that always looked as if she had just come out of the lath. She had a lovely voice, too, deep and sweet, and she could dance almost as well as the Gabrielle Sisters. I don't know willy they called her The Savage, unless it was that late one evening at the stagedoor she hit a young gentleman over the head with her umbrella because he tried to be polite to one of the "Shrimp Bullet" ladies. But the best thing about Miss Mooney was the way she went leaping about the place all the time and laughing and telling funny stories. Nothing could keep her quiet, not even Mr. Al Meyer himself. He often pretended to be very angry with her, and I thought once he was quite rude to her. The Savage was a poor lady-much poorer than the others-and her clothes were not very good, and one day when she was dancing about, the scam of her coat gave way and the lining came out. Mr. Al Meyer, who was sitting in the orchestra pit, called her over and said she was too full of life and the primitive instincts were breaking out again, although any one could see it was only the lining. I suppose just to make up for his rudeness, he told her that she was to have some lines and one verse of a song in the first art. and The Savage came running back to the other ladies shouting at the top of her voice that she was to have a part and was a regular netress. Then she went dancing over to the grouphy old stage doorkeeper, whom everybody else was afraid of, and told him to send away her red taxicab and get a green one because she had on a green skirt, and she also told him that when the brokers called with orchids to be sure to tell them that she was reliearsing her new part and to send the honquets to the nearest Of all the ladies in the company I always liked Aileen Mooney much the best, and if it had not been for her I do not know how I should have stood those four weeks of rehearsals.

Der one day they at last took me out of the hig book with the other music for "The Lady of Longaere," and a young man with long hair and a sallow face did what he called "orchestrating me," which was really dividing my anatomy into many different parts. When he had finished orchestrating me he copied me, both entire and the many separate parts, in a fine clear hand on nice white paper, and then carried me back to the theater again, and I was put in a big trunk marked "The Lady of Longaere—Theater." Here I lay for two days, when I was taken with a whole carload of other trunks and scenery to a town called New Hayes, where it seems I was to make my first public appearance.

THE great event was on a Friday night, and on the day previous, which was the same day we reached New Haven, I was taken out of the trunk, and while The Musical Director kept the entire copy of me, the other parts were distributed among all the other musicians. I shall never forget how I sounded when The Musical Director raised his baton and all those German-boking men played the different parts of my anatomy. I was certainly a beautiful thing to hear, and when they had finished not the musicians nodded at The Musical Director and smiled, and I heard afterward that that was a great compliment for me. That same night there was a long, long rehearsal which lasted nearly the whole night, and I could hardly wait for my turn, but when it did come I suffered a great disappointment, for "The Lady of Longacre" just hummed me instead of singing the words, as she should have done. It annoyed father and Mr. Al Meyer a good deal, too, and Mr. Al Meyer spoke very sharply to "The Lady of Longacre." but she at once became prevish, muttered something atoms its being "all right on the night," and went on with her part. But as it turned out, "The Lady of Longacre" was wrong, and it was not "all right on the night."

It was a splendid sight, that great crowd in the front of the theater, and the ladies and gentlemen of the company looked quite wonderful in their beautiful silk and golden clothes. The performance went off, it seemed to me, with a great which and the people applanded the sough and marches and laughed at the funny actors. And then about the middle of the

furncy actors. And then about the middle of the second act it came my turn, and I could hardly unit for "The Lady of Longacre" to

want for The Lady of Longiere to begin. At last she walked down the stage alone and The Musical Director tapped his little baton and my clamee had come. But she had not song more than the first verse when I knew that it was all over with me. The audience was very quiet, but it was the quiet of civility, not of the real love I wanted and expected and knew in my heart that I should have. Once they called her back and once she repeated the last verse, and that was all. A few minutes later the audience was laughing aloud and applauding what I thought was a very sitly song, and I had been forgotten entirely.

WHEN the performance was all over and the audience had left and the lights in the theater had been put out, some men dragged out an upright piano on the cleared stage, and The Musical Director placed a line new copy of me on the ruck. It seems it was one of several copies which Mr. Van isenberg had brought that



Stazemed and nesked it in the face of Mr. Al Meyer, who, I think, would have knowed her, if he had caught her



Milton's Tercentenary

INCE Pape 4814

A: Table in Millon's cottage, which year thore in his day.

B: The door of Milton's cuttons and sciences of the study— Chalfent St. Giles.

C. St. Hiller's, Cripplegate, where Millen is berief.

D. The modern edition of Mitt deronon at Christ's Calage, Cambridge,

E: Channel of St. Margaret's, Westminster, where Milton's second wife lies buried.

F: Interior of St Giles's, Cripplegale.

 Chapel of Christ's College, Cambridge—Milian's association.



In front of the order in Paris

afternoon from New York. Each was bound in a dark green cover with my name on the outside in hig gold letters, and at the top there was a picture of jully Mr. Al Meyer and at the bottom another of father and one of the lady who lived at Cos Cob. While The Musical Director was looking at my cover, father and Mr. Al Meyer came on the stage and leaned their chows on the top of the piano. They both certainly looked very glum, and I was perfectly sure that it was all about me, for I had heard every one say that the performance was on the whole quite suc-

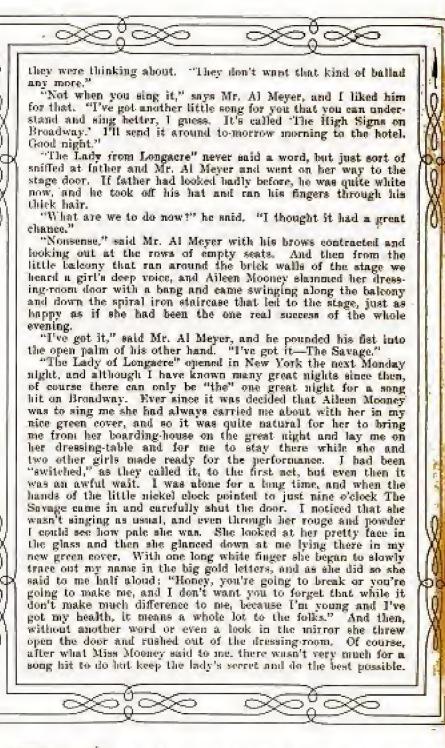
For some time they stood glaring out at the empty theater, while The Musical Director played chords and little snatches from

the opera very softly.

"The trouble with that woman is," said Mr. Al Meyer, "that she don't know what the song is about, and, what's more, she never can be taught. That song is the simple story of a woman who loved a man, but that was all that woman did love-the man was her god and her devil and her deep blue sea. Now this girl who tried to sing it to-night is a Breadway soubrette, who regulates her affections for men by the horse-power of their automobiles. Here she comes now."

"The Lady from Longuere," looking very proud in her long for coat and her arms full of scarlet roses, started to walk across the stage, but Mr. Al Meyer called to her and she came over to

"That song's no good," she said, knowing perfectly well what





The southern extremity of Manhattan Island, New York City, at night, as it backs from the Status of Liberty





Completing the Zambezi Bridge over the Zambezi River, in British Control Africa. The picture at the left shows "Jack Tar," the first locamation to cross the bridge. The right-hand photograph shows the steel span ready for traffic

"LETTERS TO

Regarding a New Germ

DEAR SIE:



HAVE been shocked to read recent that many of your rich friends had suddenly lost the treasured possessions memory. You. I learn, with gratific tion, have thus far escaped such a les An associate of yours tells me yourneser forget an enemy or a friend He says your memory is marvelous.

want to congratulate you. You are many times riche than your unfortunate friends, although they may have more accumulated dollars. It is a great thing to live over again the years of the past. It would be as terribe to live to-day without the memory of yesterday as would be to live to day without the prospect of to-morrow

May not this sudden loss of memory on the part of so many well-known people be a new disease of which science as yet knows nothing? And if it may possibly be, do you not think that something should be done at once to check it? Should not experts be set to work to discover its easse? So far, the ravages seem only to law been among the rich, but it may be a plague that will shortly reach the poor. I wish to escape it, and selfishly I appeal to you, who have endowed hospitals in many good causes, to take some action.

Perhaps, because you have thus far escaped it, you do not feel the danger to the world in a malady like this but the loss of memory of scores of your rich friends should make you regard the matter seriously. I was talking with the district attorney some time ago, and be told me that none of the rich people who had called or him during the past several weeks could remember any

"What can you do," said be, "with people who can not remember anything?" He was very pessimistic; but seemed to think that none of them wanted to remember anything. I did not know how to answer him, but I fell that he was wrong. I can not conceive of any one will high giving up memory. I think that his constant association with the criminal classes has made him distrust ful of every one. It would probably not occur to him the all that a new disease had come to afflict mankind. I do not believe his medical studies have extended to un other subject than paranola. You, sir, are more open minded, so I venture to suggest my theory to you in the hope that you will entertain it, and see that the problem le investigated.

Failing mem ry is a new discuse-I suppose we might call it forgetamania in the absence of a better termdisease caused by a germ of whose habits of life we know, as yet, nothing. To those ridiculing the idea I ask, "Who knew anything about the germ that now spreads



THE Savage and I made good all right, and I think if it hadn't been for her voice getting choked up with tears or excitement or something we could have taken a dozen or so more encores. But when The Savage had sung as long as she possibly could, she can off the stage and fought her way through the crowd of girls standing in the wings, although they tried their best to stop her and to wring her hands and pat her on the back. When she had staggered over to her dressing-room, she jerked it open and then slammed and locked it right in the face of Mr. Al Meyer, who, I think, would have hagged her if he had caught her. Here were The Savages and without a world she three.

age and I alone again, and without a word she threw herself into the chair before her mirror and then flung her arms on the dressing-table, and, burying her head in them, sobbed out loud just as if she were a little girl who had stubbed her toe. But she was all right again

before the finale, and when the act was over and the curtain had gone down, it was wonderful what a fuss they made over her. Father was there and the lady from Coa Cob and mother in a new dress, which I think she must have bought with another "little something on account." My! but "The Lady of Languere" was mad, and went about telling every one that she could have got those encores, too, if anybody had told her what the old thing (meaning me) was about. The Musical Director came back on the stage, grianing all over, and The Savage did the only thing that I ever saw her do that I thought was unfair to me. She ran right up to The Musical Director and threw her arms around his neck and kissed him on both cheeks. I suppose he is a good enough Musical Director, but he directed the songs for all the other ladies and I didn't see them kiss him.

A LL the newspapers were fine to us the next morning, and one said Aileen Mooney would wake up to find herself famous, which I hope she did. Another paper warned everybody who went to see our play to be there by nine o'clock because that was when The Savage and I did our turn. That day, Mr. Van Isenberg had a big sign painted that called me "The Song Hit of the Century," and had it put up on the top of a high building on Broadway, and that same night I think they must have played me in every cafe and restaurant in New York. It certainly was funny to see all the beautiful ladies and gay gentlemen sented at the tables with the red lamp-shades on them nudge each other when the band started to play me and hear them say:

"That's the bit from 'The Lady of Longacre.'" Two or three days later they began sending me in little pasteboard tubes all over the country, and in almost no time I was whistled and sung and played in every big city and every little town from New York to the Pacific Ocean. The orchestras played me very well at some places, but the pretty young girls in the small towns (and every one of them who owned a plane had a copy of me, in my green coat with the gold trimmings) always played me—ob, so badly! They didn't know what I meant at all.

A HEEN MOONEY and I stayed at the same theater in New York for six happy months, and then the bot days of summer came, and The Savage and all the ladies of the company insisted on going to the seashere or the mountains, and Mr. Al Meyer, much against his will, closed the theater and I was shut up in the book with the rest of the music and put in a trunk in the cellar of the theater. I must say, however, it was much cooler than on the music-rack in the orchestra so near the hot footlights. But, of course, the green cont copies were traveling farther and farther all the time, and when I quit in New York a number of them land met and passed on their way around the world. All that summer they played me on New Jersey merry-go-rounds, on the porches of the Saratoga botels, at beer-gardens in Germany and in front of the cafes in Paris, and they sang me with Neupolitan words on the heartiful cample at Venice and in the hot, stufy music-halls in London, but what I think I enjoyed the most was when the gentlemen in uniform used to play me on the decks of the great big white battleships of our may. Never mind where they were—whether at nuchor or steaming along over the Atlantic or the Pacific or the Mediterrahean or any of those far-away seas—one of the officers would be sure to ask the bandmaster to play me, because, he said, I was pretty; but I knew better than that—it was because it made him think of some one at home.

Of course, I had a great many adventures, altogether too many to mention, but I shall always remember one experience that hap-(Continued on page 25)



PLUTOCRAT"

grippe over the world?" Why is it not likely that ere are now being created in out of the way places rus more deadly than that of influenza?

Granting the germ of forgetfulness, the curious fact that, so far, only the very rich have been the subjects its attack. I assume, therefore, that the germ heres places to which the poor have not access. May it not that this little germ is produced somehow by the cumulation of great riches, and that it thrives in the posit vaults and storing places of wealth? When this planation first occurred to me, I besitated in my strugge to become wealthy, but I recalled that I was only awing out enough from my bank to secure the necessiss of a very simple life, and what I drew was circulated pidly. Then the problem became simple. We know ough of germ life to realize that sunlight and fresh air its natural enemies. Congestion is the cause of most eases, and circulation the cure. Let us have the bright might on accumulated wealth; let us investigate the fety deposit vaults. If the germs are there, we may be

d of them.

I learn that in the past few months over a quarter of billion of dollars were withdrawn from the banks. No what a great deal of this money has been stored away id makes a further menace. If my theory is right—and hope that here we have something on which we may pre—should not the people who store wealth away be vised of their danger?

I leave the problem to you. We poor should like to be that it is possible for us to acquire more than we we without acquiring a scourge of forgetfulness. I link we should all be willing to give what wealth we ad plenty of fresh air and good exercise in the sunght. You and your rich friends should be willing to as much to prevent so great a calamity as loss of

or, tell me, do the very rich regard the personal possion of riches as the most important thing in the orld? I want to understand your point of view. There is several things more important to the poor—the inngible things that are the most real—love and devoca, faith and friendship, the spirit of youth and members not the danger of sudden forgetfulness interest you? And if riches are the most important, think the awful calamity of storing them away and then expliring where the places are located.

You are in the fortunate position of being able to do be world a great service—the substitute of memory. It me mean your own. You do not wish to forget; none as does. You are already beyond middle age. Doubtless

world a great service—the solvation of memory. It is mean your own. You do not wish to forget; none as does. You are already beyond middle age. Doubtless to has lost much of its zest for you. Methory, air, is conly solace for an honorable old age; there is no other compense. If you will not do this great service for us. for your friends already afflicted, will you not do it by yourself?



A flower-clock—but it keeps time at Interlaken, Switzerland—in the Kurhaus gardens



The tomb of Cecil Rhodes in Rhodesia. It was his request that a boulder be his headstone



A one-legged high jumper, Raymond Campbell, of the Jackson Boys' School, New Orleans, is fourteen years old, and he wan the running high jump event at the meet of the Public School Athletic League against twenty-five competitors

PLAYS AND PLAYERS



R. WILLIAM FAVERSHAM used to be a mutinee idel, with a buil terrier and at least a suggestion of the air of accurate chethes and incredicable virility with which the matinee girl endows her notion of a Yale man. It is a rôle much sought after, but not without its disadvantages. The disadvantage is that ordi-

thaty men, jeulous of one's beauty and runkling over the fact that no bordes of enamored nymphs surround then whenever they appear in public, get even in the coly way they can be criticizing and's action.

in the only way they can by criticizing one's acting. If Mr. Faversham were still a mere popular favorite, innate meanness of spirit would compel me to place a microscope over his impersonation of Don Ernesto and pick from that perfect cameo the deflections from the thin, hard line of absolute art. Mr. Faversham is now an actor-manager, however, and as such he goes to the trouble of producing an excellent English version of Echegaray's "El Gran Galeota." It is not only a "classic"—something one is supposed to know about yet never sees—but enter-



taining. And us I, like most of the present audiences,

had never seen an Echegarny play in any of the various languages into which they have been translated, I hasten to state that not only does Mr. Faversham deserve our gratitude, but that his personal perform ance is virgorous, dignified, and satisfying.

deserve our gratitude, but that his personal perform ance is vigorous, dignified, and satisfying,
"Et Gran Galcoto," or "The World and His Wife," as the present version has it, sets forth the tragic results of seandalous gossip. Its main character, as the author unkes Don Ernesto explain in the omitted prologue, does not appear on the stage and has no corpored form, it is that intengible but tremendous power made up of endless "They says," scraps of things heard, read, carried from mouth to mouth—public opinion, in other words. Sometimes, as in the recent New York elections, this power is beneficent and a force which the politicions do not measure and never can measure—the people's silent conscience and sense of the fitness of things—reclects a Governor Hughes. And at other times, as in this Madrid household, this same invisible power poisons, wrecks, and manders with a force as ernel as the other was kind and as irresistible.

Young Don Ernesto was the friend, the son almost, of Don Julian and his wife, Done Teodora. He lived at their house. His father had been his bost's benefactor and Don Julian felt himself under a debt he never could fully repay. Nothing could have been more innocent than the relations of the wife and the friend, but seandal—that silent, sleepless intermediary—would not have it so. The town talked; the husband, in spite of his confidence in his friend and his determination not to believe him false, was forced to-believe; in the end, after Don Julian had been mortally wounded in a duel, what had never been true actually was made to become true, and the devillsh perversity of circumstance and the hypnotic effect of a universal belief shook even the faith of the helpless victims in themselves and drave them into each other's arms.

Here, obviously, is one of those rare universal themes which have little to do with local color or the adormments of stagecraft. It could be played on a board and understood equalty well by a Turk or a Swede. Paylov or Robinson would do as well as Don Ernesto and no amount of Belascoing would materially improve it.

Mr. Charles Frederick Niedlinger's adaptation is excellent. The prologue is omitted, a British Embassy attaché introduced, to act as a sort of good-humored interpreter of certain essentially Spanish traits, and Don Ernesto, doubtless better to suit Mr. Favershum's personality, has been toxed down from a visionary playwright to a merely agreeable young man who

A Spaniard, a Frenchman, and an Englishman Contribute to Our Entertainment

By ARTHUR RUHL

might almost as well be a lawyer of a broker. Mr. If. Cooper Cliffe was the only member of the east who suggested a Spaniard, and anything further from Madrid than the massive Briticism of Miss Julie Opp is difficult to conceive, yet one doubts if much that is essential was lost. A play which can bear transference to another language, and nearly thirty years after it was written bold an alien audience as this one does, is not a thing which any one interested in the theater can afford to miss.

Happy Mr. Maugham

MR. W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM seems to be one of those happy playwrights who can give the public just what they want without having anything to say. Most people can not write well or even entertainingly unless they have, or think they have, an idea, or are surcharged with some feeling for or conviction about life which is the natural outgrowth of their experience with it. Mr. Mangham has no ideas and nothing to say, but he is able to take all the properties which have grown dear and familiar to people who spend many of their evenings in the theater and arrange them in new and pleasant ways. He is to be envied.

"Lasty Fresterick" is a much better play than his "Jack Straw." It has graceful sentiment and a suggestion of real feeling, and the witty, rackless Irish heroine is lively and appealing. Lady Frederick's sentimental journey had been long and variegated, and although an extremely good sort at heart and quite nice, her reputation was rather terrifle. Young Lord Mereston fell in love with her, and she could have had him with all his money, but in a very sportsmanlike way she invited him to her bondoir at ten o'clock in the morning and allowed him to hold her false "switches" and watch her construct her complexion for the day. The susceptible youth was cared. Wherethon Mr. Paradine Fouldes, the young man's backelor uncle and a former suitor of Lady Frederick's, having reached an age when he could see through complexions, suggested that she come and help him adorn a next but not gaudy little house in Park Lane. He intended to retire there, he said, and live on a few dried herbs, but, as Lady Frederick intimated, these would be prepared by a French cook, and so all eachs as you like it.

As Lady Prederick, Miss Barrymore appears at her very best. There are instants of pathos which, in her apparent endeavor not to overact, she misses completely, and to the trembling pennan of these lines she would often be much more entertaining if she could refrain from archly telegraphing to the nudience every good thing long before it causes. But I doubt if the audience would agree in this. They are enclanted by Miss Barrymore's beauty, convinced that the thing she is going to say next is bound to be perfectly delightful, and they like to see that she thinks so, too—as fond parents listen to a precedious shild.

I can not stay the hand which would toss at least one slight gerland toward the Paradine Fouldes of Mr. Bruce McRue. Mr. McRae is one of the few illusions which survive from what was once a brilliant galaxy. They are hard to keep under the strains of continued inspection. Either the adored one is meson the street, or is misenst, or some perverse mood of the spectator breaks a spell which never forms again. It was with some trepidation, therefore, that I found the friend who had invited me to the performance leading me to a sent in the first row. But Mr. McRae survived even this test. Temperament, in so far as it means a sort of loose emotionalism, he seems to have little of. But he is such a fine figure of a man and so graciously combines dignity and good-humor, and, above all, without self-consciousness, speaks such excellent English, that it is difficult to imagine him actually distressing in any part. Humlet, even, he would make at least a prince.

Of course, it is extremely immoral to permit such a personality in such a part. In real life Mr. Paradine Fouldes would be a self-indulgent, probably rather fat and flabby, old muffin. Through the lines, Mr. Meltae describes a life which would produce some such result, and then makes Mr. Fouldes resemble a highly intelligent and agreeable Greek god. The influence on the minds of the young, susceptible, and unable to discriminate is disturbing to contemplate.

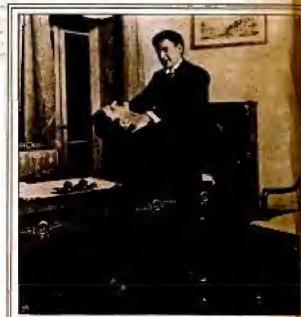
Mr. Sherlock Holmes Starts a Panic

I T IS certainly very rare that one can see together such a varied assortment of murelated things as are offered in the "Samson" of Mr. Henry Bernstein, as played by Mr. William Gillette and his company.

In the first place, we have a French play, an effective enough theatrical machine in its native element, transferred into an English so ill-chosen and at times so cheap as not only to dissipate the original atmosphere, but even to change its personalities. In the next place, we have Mr. Gillette, hopelessly miseast in the part of a "strong" man, which he is no more suited to play than he is to lift thousand-pound dumb-bells and catch cannon-balls on his chest. The simile is as so far-fetched as it may seem. Indeed, aside from extraordinary facial contortions, Mr. Gillette's pile cipal means of suggesting the physical power as turbid passions of the self-made here Brachard consists in continually elenching his right flat as twisting his right forwarm about as if he were turning a door-knot that moved with difficulty or pushing to ward a heavy weight. If you can picture Mr. Gillette—our tall, pale, inserntable, quick-witted, laced moved the state of the village and rearing: "If you don't do so and so, I'll brait your bloody jaw!" you can get some notion of it imappropriateness in this curious play.

But Mr. Gillette is not the only false note. The

But Mr. Gillette is not the only false note. The performance consists of false notes. Mr. Arthur Byron plays a Parisian "society favorite" as though he were a villain in a tank inclodrama. Mr. George Probert has the part of a gilded Parisian youth, a Marquis's son, the only excuse for whose impudence and depravity is his Gallie grace and insouciance. By wriggling his fingers and shifting his feet about he haphazard way, Mr. Probert suggests that he may really have an inner notion of how the part should be



Mr. William tillette as a Parisian "Samson"

played, but even a more gifted actor than he could'd nothing against the handicap of his lines. The Fred is transferred into georgecohanese, and Max, amid if the Louis XVI furniture, becomes a sort of Carly Kid. And so on.

The play is a drama of modern business tife so the Parisian scene. The hero is a financier, who be life as a dock laborer and is now master of the Pa stock market. He is married to a young woman neble birth whose parents practically sold him the daughter. He adores her and she despises him, and the action is precipitated by another man, an adverturer of her own class, who endeavors to seduce her The great scene is that in which the hero, locking the villain in a room in the Hotel Ritz, brings about a panic through his lasiness agents and has the satis faction of seeing his enemy made penniless before his eyes. It is not without strong drammtic possibilities, but even here Mr. Bernstein's unfortunate tendents toward the false drams of noise and violence is to much for him, and for a space of five minutes, perhaps, before the curtain fulls, we have the two men glaring into each other's eyes at a space of about two inches, waving their arms like windmills, both shricking at the same time until neither is heard. Instead of being tremendous it is absurd.

As played in Paris, where, doubtless, the contract street, the grade, housest Brachard and the polished, decadent folks who were fawning and preying on frim was clearly brought out, the piece may well bere had a certain relation to local conditions and apparent truth. Here it had little relation to anything red and the characters little relation to each other. Mis Pauline Frederick was beautiful as a triend of the family, although if she had not piled her hair into cone, extending a fact or two in a northeasterly direction from the top of her bend, she might have looked just as much like Madame Recamier and a little less as though she were imitating that elongated cocounts style of bend-dress affected by certain African tribes Miss Constance Collier, as the wife was also pleasing to behold; she spoke in a deep British controlto, and nobody could imagine for an instant that Miss Mars Wainwright as the Marquise was her mother. The only one really in the picture was Mr. Frederick de Belleville as the addle-pated gouty old dandy of Marquis. Merely to watch the scrupulous epicureanisa with which he arranged the divar pillows, preparator to descending upon them, was worth a good deal.

It is interesting to see a play by the most talked of playwright in Paris, and for the opportunity to do so the public, of course, should be duly grateful. The general obtuseness, however, with which this whole expressive production was worked out is astonishing.



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One of the several Chinese saloons in Empirithat salt buttled "Pop" and "Fixed Bayonds"

THE UNBENDING OF THE CANAL-BUILDERS

The Jovini Reports on the lithmus of Panama Where Cincinnati Sandi, Ping Pang the Chinaman, and Mezel the Martinique Mulatio, Ladie Out Juy to the Diggers

By HOMER BRETT, Empire, Canal Zone



UR Town is Empire, Canal Zone, or Emperador, Zona del Canal. Our population is ninety per cent adult male, and is as cosmopolitan as any community in the whole wide world can show. When

a little wandering circus happens to come to town, men of some lifty nationalities gather round to listen to the band, and to one not calloused by long residence the andience for surpasses in interest anything that the showmen can present.

One saloons are many, varied, some of them unisual and even picturesque. In a double line they face along the railroad track, forming the most con-spicuous feature of the landscape, which conspicuousness, on a notable occasion, draw from a very eminent personage a reference to "the somewhat too frequent beer saloons." First, there is Sandi's, which is nothing more nor less than a transplanted Spanish Continu of the very best type. Sandi keeps the best and coldest of Cincinnati beer; his wife is busily present all day long; men buy their drinks quietly and depart in peace, but his business is comparatively very, very small. Next are the Pennsylvania and the American. These are primarily hotels, but the adjuncts of bars and bowling alleys often seem completely to overshadow the original business, and when one ensually refers to either one is supposed to mean the saloon and not the hostelry. Further on a little host of small but willing soldiers stand up bravely for the cause. Ving Ling, Wun Hop, Ping Pong, and others like in names and nationality shove out all kinds of Jrink, from bottled "Pop" to "Fixed Bayonets," to all of the motley mab of tropical tramps, and rake in all kinds money with the unchanging, able expression that the sons of the Celes-tial Kingdom wear. Mezel is a French mulatto from Martinique who will credit any white man-once, at least-who sells a world of red liquor at twenty-five cents per drink and has gotten reasonably rich in three; years. The Kingston, the West Indian, the Bridgetown, all show the Stars and Stripes crossed with the Union Jack. and the reason of their being is the sixty cents a day plus board that negro laborers. receive. The American Club and the New York Bar have shellar longings for the white man's dollars and offer attractions

differing only in degree.

Through the long, bot, tropical days our saloons simply manage to exist. Each open door yawns skeepily, showing no one within save the proprietor, some castal lounger, and maybe a policeman. But when the shop whistle sounds its deeptaned signal that the longed-for hour of five o'clock has come, the carpenter checks his hammer in mid-air the painter drops his brush, over in the cut the ninety-ton Bucyrus shovels silonee their cough and rattle, the track gung Capitons no longer



One of the unruly "joints." Its license has been recoked



Mevel Gustace's Empire saloon-ones the most famous Zone remot



A wegen subset of Empire

shout, "Arriba" or "A Una," and Ann enns, English, Scotch, Spaniards, Italia Greeks, Jamaicaus, Barbadians, and Ka tiniques harry to scramble up the se side walls before the blasts begin. The it is that our saloons spring into the fi ness of their life and vigor. As the me thicken and begin to sing the song Spain. The lines before the long And can bars fill up, and the ribald jest for Melbourne meets its fellows from I Whitechapel and the Bowery. The tragues numble patriotic speechs in terms of the vilest obscenity, the land bets on the coming Sunday ball game or posted with the barkeep, sometimes det answer is followed by quick epithet at that by quicker blow, and then the he police interrupt the pleasure, for a community so mixed a little breeze checked may soon become a storm, side, the negro Salvation Army bang drum and begs for coppers, nickles small silver, just as its other branche in England or the States. The how alleys rumble pleasantly, the pins fall tering, billiard balls click as they kis spickety money dances jingling over the sloppy counters and keeps the cash reters ringing out their merry tunes.
But, alast in this part of Uncle Sar

domnin we have no popular sovereign Empire has no aldermen nor counciles nor ward bosses nor even wards, and the law is heavy if even-handed, and thing with which it is not well to til lightly. So closing time comes and the crowds break up. The Barbadians and the Martiniques go home to their dusky wise or paramours, sometimes to bent the sometimes to kill them or the other mil Some wise, foolish one whispers the equired word into the ear of a certain China and is forthwith softly led into an los place where he can find the black smooth to waft him on his way to a brief sojour in his fool's paradise. The Americans by each a bottle of such size as he desire. and then, area in area in little change, p staggering up the long board-walks, stop discords of Maggle or of Jessie dest, when something or somebody comes so ing hour across the ocean, to tell will such loud profamity and obscenity of "I done and said," until a harsh you from above calls out: "Break that" These are married quarters up here." then because they, though drunk, are Americans and have left a little of American respect for women, they ashamed and sneak away silently to backelor quarters. There they drick contents of the bottles they have bout and whoop and yell and turn over the niture and sing more songs. The chief engineer, who here is

source of all things, says that in the 2 prohibition is impracticable. It may In the States some say that men will all and that therefore they must be surrous in front, behind, and on all sides with le ized incitements, encouragements, and portunities to drink, but I wonder if carnest, serious-minded man stood for while in front of the American sides. Empire and listened to the things that would hear, if he watched a bouch twenty-year-old boys, well-soused, homerourd in the night, and heard them to sing, "Where Is My Wandering Boy night?" I wonder what he would think

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The Song and the Savage

/ County led from page \$1/

pened in a beer-garden on West Sevenpened in a beer-garden on West Seven-teenth Street. Father was sitting at a tin table with a friend, and the little orchestra, I suppose out of compliment to father, was playing me the very best it knew how. Two men stopped on their way out to listen, and it so happened that they stood quite near the table where father and his friend were drinking their heer. "Some of this cheap music is really very pretty," one of the men said. But the

"Some of this cheap masse is really very pretty," one of the men said. But the other one, who looked very poor and shabby and had long bair, only smiled pitifully at his friend, and, taking his atm. led him through the door.

I thought father would feel terribly about it, but instead he only smiled and trade aposition six of leave and then he take

took another sip of beer, and then be told his (riend all about the shabby man with

the long hair.
"That's Ernest Hokelmann." he said. "He studied twenty years in Leipsic and Berlin and Vienna, and then wrate a grand opera that was produced for one night. The critics said it was technically a masterpiece, but it was never given again, be-cause no one but the critics would go to see it, and they don't pay to get in. Now that little song of mine is certainly not a masterpière, but it is probably being played to-night in nearly every town wherever they have music all over the world. And that is because it was written from the heart." And then father went on to tell his friend how he happened to write me on that cold December morning, "And so you see," he said, "that song was conceived in sorrow and born in sunshine, and that is why it makes people sad and happy, too, wherever it is played."

I SHALL always remember the evening father got my first royalties from Mr. Van Isenberg. It was in the early part of September, and he and mother were together in the sitting-room. Father read the letter and then smiled over at mother.

"It's all right," he said. "We can go to Berlin for the winter."
"Even if the new opera isn't a success?"

mother usland, "Yes," he said, "but the new opera will be a success. And when that is started,

we are off for a long, long honeymoon."

Mother came over to father and stood behind his chair and put her cheek down against his, and thus they remained for a long time.

AM sorry that they are going away, and I shall miss them greatly, but per-L and I shall miss them greatly, but per-lups it is just as well, for Aileen Mooney and I. too, must soon be starting on our travels. Aileen and I are going "on the read," and I heard them say that we are to travel as far as San Francisco before we get back. The Savage has had a great rise lately and has been promoted to play the part of "The Ludy of Longacre," and she is to sing me in the second act. I sup-pose I shall miss New York, too, but in a way I am not so very sorry to leave it. way I am not so very sorry to leave it. for I hear that it is rather a cruel, fields sort of a place, and that it does not besitate to turn to a new face and forget their old one that but vesterday it took to its heart. Of course, I know that at best my life is a short one, and that I must spend my old days on the dusty shelves of Mr. Van Isenberg's store on Twenty-ninth Street. But even knowing all that. I would not care to stay and hear the bays whistle the new song that has taken my place, and the hardy-gardies play it on the street and the ladies and the gentlemen analong it in the gay restaurants. the street and the ladies and the gentle-men applicant it in the gay restaurants. So, after all, it is much better that Albem and I should go on our long jour-mey, for, obthough we are famous every-where and I have been played on every piano and by every hand all over the country, the people will never know what father really meant until The Savage and I tell them. I tell them.

The Woman Who Knows More Than the Wife

(Continued from page 17)

not bemoan, either publicly or privately, the chocolates or the novel. Her married sister would forget, or

never acknowledge, the real cause of the beadaghe, and remember that the maid was annoying, John stubborn, or that she sewed on little Klizabeth's new freek.

In countless ways the business woman puts herself under a régime quite as strict as a physician might order, but she does it quite us a matter of course, a simple business expedient, and she does not talk about it. Neither does she think about it more than is necessary, for she has other matters of greater interest to occupy her attention.

Skilful Handling of Sickness

WHEN she becomes really lilt, she does not, as asually does the wife, drag herself around buff-helpless but still asserting that she does not need a physician and meantime half enjoying the distinction of invalidism. She is perfectly aware that, while her employer neight refrain from any expression of exasperation with his wife under similar circumstances, he can not under similar circumstances, he can not be expected to prove a mine of synquethy in business. Therefore, she does what the wife would never dream of doing, asks for a leave of absence and gets it. When she returns she is herself again, with illness forgotten, but with one more strong loop of respect established between her and her employer. He may not, probably will not, draw any comparison between her and his wife—the cases are by convention too widely dissimilar—but the business woman has once again proved berself wiser than the wife.

If she neglects her dentistry once, she will not repeat the performance. She takes as good care of her complexion as does the society woman; her long, busy day keeps her face usually in repose, and the necessity for being fresh in the morning enforces the elimination of any excessive dissipation. As a consequence she scores again, for her sister of the "sheltered life" rarely realizes that the uniform exercise of brain and body is youth's best preservative.

The business woman could make cares of her responsibilities should she choose, but she knows that worry never yet accomplished anything except its projector's himbrance. She is meeting man in his men field, business, and she learns that a woman as well as a man can be young between thirty and sixty. She horrows his own weapons, using them in his service, it is true, but she herself is doubly hencefited. At the same time it is her "fitness." her secenity, her unfailing, matter-of-course cheerfulness, that make her a business associate who receives far more extended confidences than would be accorded

a man in the same position.

A business integrity that considers inviolate private domestic confidences, made half-unintentionally, perhaps, but none the less taken out of that intimate inner circle of a name's life—is not such a development of mind an achievement to be proud of? The secretary regards becaulf as morely a receptacle so far as such information is concerned. She would be eather amored. concerned. She would be rather amazed, however, if the discussion of her own affairs in a similarly free manner were suggested. Undoubtedly the wife would

be equally amazed.

For centuries woman has been, with comparatively few exceptions, a plaything or a strudge: overindulged in pleasure and idleness, or cursed with a burden whose weight few men can comeine. A system that places upon woman's shoulders three-quarters of the burden is inevitably degrading. A man receives credit for sup-porting his family even when the wife, by working early and late, contrives to turn his carnings into a value treble that of the original amount. The difference in the value of a barrel of door as it is purchased and after it less been made into brend has been reckened many times—but "The man," and not the woman, "supports the family." Nor is a woman's work done when an income has been stretched to its limit. If a money value could be placed upon her work as mother and wife-not that any one wishes to do such a thingit would indeed be clear that the woman pulls the heaviest part of the load. That such a condition should carry with it its autitlesis in the woman who is a drone and a cattlebrain is but natural.

Bringing Brains to Matrimony

O NCE trained to a wider outlook, how-ever, the business girl quietly sets aside the rulings that have governed her aucestors. If she resigns her lessiness like for matringony, she will bring to the new life the same abblity that made her of value to her employer as an outside worker. She will be a better wife, if she is not crushed beneath a mountain of drudgery. Her mind, trained to grasp a situation in its entirely, refuses to find any suitability in the convention that exacts of a woman the duties of half a dozen different people simply because she loves some near well cassigh to be his wife and the mother of

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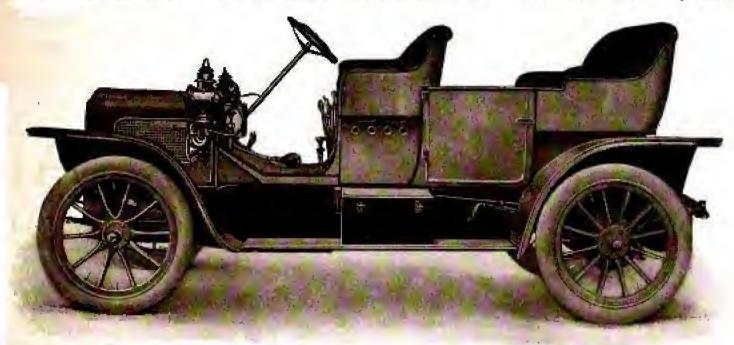
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TEMPERATURE CONTROLLER with Time Clock Attachment keeping watch over some furnace while you're asleep. Keeps the house at any desired semberature all night. Livens things up in the morning, before you graphen, by automatically rousing the fernace or boiler, getting you up warm and cheerful. The JEWELL TEMPERATURE CONTROLLER allows your lurnace to burn insteneough enal to maintain the temperature you desire. And the healthfulness—a midformly heated house all day and all night without any care on your part. Saxes its own does in heef in two seasons at most. Small—compact—ornamental. Equally efficient with lurnace or boiler. Write for hooklet—"The House Comfurtable"—and free trial offer.

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RUMAN LIFE FOR OCTOBER, 1908 the Smoker In in herser or enough in the world

In in herself or emoke in their world than in the next.

Along of in first that it is mostly total work on remon a first, full theoret, that on severa as first, full theoret, the unfalling Hawara else twenty as a high price.

There are some of an eventually less thanks I am who have been anothing Morron H. Edwich Filmethi eliging and who have only been pupilied as an anothing the most anothing the seven anothing the seven anothing the seven that they are a single processes the seven anothing and are the seven anothing and are the seven anothing another than the seven anothing another than a single in contact this price as

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rights, and we recommed the re-read his advertisement on our owend trucks some gage.

Read Mr, Edwon's adv. on page 11 of this terms

his children. She can be the efficient head of the house without doing its manifold drudgery. Whether she shall do anything outside of her home if it be expedient is a hig question still—but only because of projudice and convention. Whatever the individual settlement of the case, the woman's business training stands her in good stead.

It is not the slogan of the woman suf-(ragists, militant or otherwise, that is working the change. It is the woman who steps quietly into the ranks and says; "I can do that work; give it to me," She con do that work; give it to me, gets it, and with it an experience different from any she has known. All the plat-form eloquence ever intered is not half so effective as one quiet, self-controlled woman who does her work with ability.

The business woman has no illusions concerning the right to vote. The disadvantages she meets in leasiness are not the sort that suffrage would affect. The Impression that a woman's time is less valuable than a man's is difficult to efface. Furthermore, a new commodity in any line has usually to be introduced at a lower price them the shandard article commands, even though it be in no year inferior. Women have not spring full-panoplied into business, and the more efficient must for a time be injured by the others. And another serious handicap is that a woman is rarely a good judge of the value of her work. Time will adjust salaries as it does other values.

In no conceivable way can the "equal pay for equal yeark" cause be advanced more rapidly than it is being furthered by these women who are making of themselves a second pair of hands and a second brain for their employers. Moreover, they know that for the time they have been in business their progress has been remarkable. The very fact that women are given the business confidence they receive argues well for ultimate fairness, for the average man is inclined to meet courage and determination half-way.

Is it strange that such women as these -and there are many of them-should form a constantly strengthenis men, and ultimately in the community at large? The change is incalculable, but the

ger of its becoming demoralizing Aside from her influence in the man for whom she works, business woman bas an inent upon the ambitions of the swhe are members of the same The shyest little girl doing has her eye upon the truste is in the confidence of the fir taking notes on her as well i of the company. Nor are h and ambitions necessarily fact that women marry and regardless of their position of opportunity for the ambi-

to move up. Certain it is that the buris working a tremendous change of her sex. Her free compar-men of ability, her enforced with the workings of the grea the inadvertent revelation of of the men she meets daily, . ing of her own life combine it remarkable gage upon the

As matters now stand, woman is gaining a great ad-the wife. She has opportunities opment undreamed of hithern could make mischief were she w but she has too many other the She has little if any idea of the she is a part of an evolution of so rapid that it amounts to me she is working for her living, if

And the wife? American on of saying that their wives an indulged in Christendom. Dod Also, the American man b the American woman, and via How she will meet these rapidly conditions none can eay, but it is reflect that the business woman wife are fundamentally of the mand that the interests of all as

An Anomaly in Fauna

"Phoenix, Arezona, Nov. 16, 1808

"Ентов Совыня'я Weekly's

"Sir-After reading your most com-mendable articles on the bubonic plague, are prompted to write you these lines, though not without hesitation.

"Since rats are so closely allied with the plague, it has again occurred to me why it is that in the Salt Biver Valley of Arizona we are exempt from that common and most abourinable pest. the rat?

"I thought perhaps the matter might be of some interest to you. I came here seven years ago from Nebraska (where there are plenty of rats). One of the first things I noticed was their absence. I questioned obler residents, but could not get a satisfactory explanation.

The question is all the more interesting when it is taken into consideration that our climate is one of the best in the world for animal existence. We have ratee I they

do entirely too well). It seems a that a cut should prosper when

"In the hills and mountains b kind of wood rat (also a few i ley), but as far as I have be learn the common rat is absent. "Surely the pesty rat has hald

portunity to intrude upon Aria why not? I wish the cause of plied all the rate in the rest of t but I am getting entirely too: will halt.

There is a great deal of hell on this earth: I like Con The Ladies' Home Journal, be two publications are doing much note the hell. They are giving on a bigher standard of morals tion of happiness, contentmen manence. I think our country debt to you. Yours sincerely, "Втеплан С

Canned Drama

(Continued from page 15)

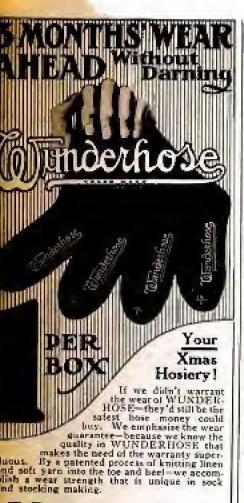
as bifolike as any stage setting ever cur. When the actors have been drilled for one or two or three hours, till they know exnetly what to do, the lights are turned on, the film is set whirring through the cumern, and the picture is taken.
"That's all for to-day." says the stage-

manager, "Cutdoms be-marrow.

So the next day the actors and the heavy camera machine are carted down to some lone form on Long Island, and the second scene is returnised, till it, too, is duly plustographed on the next one hundred feet of the film. Perhaps the third episode of the story takes place on a city street. To avoid attracting crowds, the actors are taken to Hoboken or some other sleepy suburb, and there, aften with the aid of natives pressed hato service as supers, go through the autice which later cause mirth in a thousand moving-picture theaters. age film is about seven hundred feet long and as it is taken in several sections, each section requiring careful rehearsal and frequently trips into the country, the labor and expense of making a moving picture is considerable.

Any one who has frequented nowing-picture theaters knows that the films which are in pantomime depict most often either little dramms, preferably forcical or sentimental in nature, or a comic chose of somebody by everybody else. The chase always begins with one man in pursuit, and gradually the other characters are picked up along the way till a two-core people are unally tool behind, upsetting bicycles, buly a fruit stands, climbing over sub-into ditches, apparently break necks, only to rise and dash on chose is always depicted in epico chowd races past a certain there is a twitch of sharp light screen and the picture is taken where. Each episode of mad the the result of careful considered a woman's impulses! If the adbreak their necks it is because not running so fast when the taken as they seem to be whirred through the projecting And many of the marveloss

befall these characters are in tricks of the camera. You sip into a "studio" one day, as I an actor prime on his stomach across the floor. But the envise a convex painted to represent and over the actor's head, supp the ceiling, you would discover era. When that film is run to projecting lantern, the nullear a fugitive come to a high store it with marvelous, inexplicable from the summit took down it at his baffled pursuers. The ing these moving picture artists Recently I saw a horse and cart a red hend over heels down a clif



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3, W. School of Fundstermy, Res &M, Greeks, Kely

THE paper for the home. 31 year, takes place of E3 peper. Try it. 13 was to 15c. Fathfields.

sea, while the avenging husband stood gloating on the summit. And the entire episade was a "fake photograph" patched up in the studio. The picture shown with this article of a man with his leg out off was part of a film made by trick. A crippie, a normal man, and a dummy were dressed and made up exactly alike. The well man fell down in the road, the camern was stupped while the dummy was substituted, the automobile ran over the dummy, then the cripple took the place of the dummy, and the doctor sewed the worden leg upon him, whereupon the well man was again substituted, jumped upand run off.

In the new machines, when speech is to accompany the action, the players talk or sing into the phonograph, not white in action, but separately. The picture and the voice record are synchronized by a se-cret process, and the talking machine is placed directly behind the sereen when the picture is exhibited.

Thus the pictures are secured—by a combination of skilful mechanical manipulation of the camera and a carefully planned, if often rough and tumble, pantomime by human players. But why should the result, even if so much labor and expense go into the making, be potent to attract millions of people, why should it have become such a dangerous rival to vandeville and other amusements of the masses, even before speech was added to it and operas and plays took their place on the screen?

Childish but Elemental

A ND the answer is, not because it costs only ten cents to see, though that is a partial reason, but chiefly because the result satisfies two elemental cravings of the human mind, the craving to look at pictures and the love of pantomime and knock-about farce, with a third satisfaction in the sight of anything done by machinery, the boy's glee at a toy.

There is something childish about this, of course. But there is something eternally childish, naïve, about the popular mind always. And canned drama does not flourish on Broadway, but Fourteenth Street; it does not draw its putrous from the absental and wealthy but from the the educated and wealthy, but from the masses. In a mechanical age, fittingly enough, canned drama has become the modern substitute for the traveling troupes. of the Middle Ages who performed rough farces and pantomimes at fairs and in the market places.

There is a good bit of the child left in the best and wisest of us. Go yourself to some moving-picture theater, and, if you can shat your eyes and ears to the inter-pointed vaudeville and the "illustrated songs," you will find yourself having a good time. The songs are awful—senti-mental ballads, usually, song by a cracked soprane or a beery base, while colored pictures are shown on the severe. A young man sits on a garden wall, his arm about a maiden's waist, while a yellow property moon shines down. He loved, but he moved away. In the next picture the for-saken one, all in white, pines by a cradle. Then the lover comes back. But it is too late. Grandpapa leads him down the back path to a grave by the garden wall;

"Now the moon don't shine so bright, For he's all alone to night," etc.

But these songs are only a small part of the entertainment. The rest is cannot drawn. I went into a theater on Fourteenth Street, New York, the other even-ing, built exclusively for commit drama. It seats five hundred people, and it is genenalty filled at least a dozen times a day. A uniformed usher politely led me to one of the few vacant chairs. On my left were two sailors from a battleship. On my right was a line of men, sober and quiet, but very evidently of the extreme lower classes. Just in front was a young couple, the kind who have to do their courting on park benches or in tenement decreases. They were having a theater party for twenty cents. There were no children present. Everybody watched the screen intently, and laughter rose at the concieepisodes just us at a regular theater.

"The Persistent Book Agent" was the most popular earned drama on this par-ticular hill. The actor who played the title part insist have been more or less of un aerobat. He was thrown out of carts, kicked downstairs, tossed roughly about. Finally he was seen approaching a man who sat fishing on the edge of a pond. The fisherman threw him into the water, book and all. He swam for a best in which a woman was paddling about. A many close to me, voicing the thought of the andlence, cried excitedly: "I'll bet, by audience waited eagerly. Dripping, the book agent climbed into the boot, bowed politely, and proffered his book, which was

certainly by that time not dry reading. Canned drama has its criticism, and in

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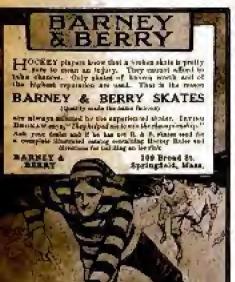


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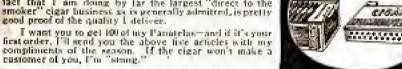


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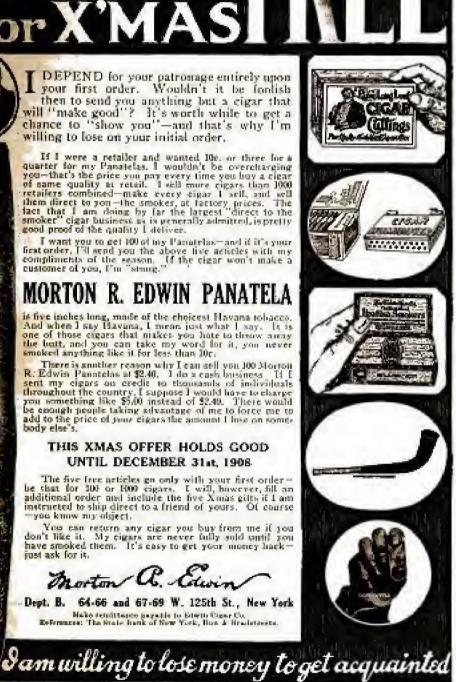
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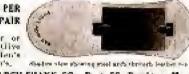
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its own magazine! Listen to this from the "Maving Pieture World":

" 'Father Gets into the Game' is excellent comedy by the Biograph Company. There is plenty of action and the series are realistic. The languter it created all over the house at the linique, on Fourteenth Street, was proof that the people appreciate clean comedy when it is well neted."

And this:

"The Criminal's Daughter, 'The Tick-lish Man' (one reel).—The Criminal's Daughter' shows the usual frightful society pictures, and if Indies at a social event have ever assumed a sitting posture like the one shown in this film it must have been at the barmaids' ball or the scrubwoman's reception. The society herogoes to a restaurant where a large sign on the wall advertises 'kidney stew' at ten-cents a plate. The 'connecty' is slapstick work of the very cheapest kind. Such productions do great harm to the movingpicture business."

The impressive lesson is that one by one the theaters which do not secure good films go to the wall. Even the canneddrama public has its standards.

But the new phonograph attachment has worked a greater reform still. The other day a New York moving-picture house bore this sign:

"SEE AND HEAR HARRY LAUDER

"Lincoln Square Theater Price, \$2; "Our Price, 10 cents"

It certainly tempted me, and I entered. There was Harry, dancing on the screen, and in perfect time with his steps and mouth, from behind the screen, came the music and words of "We parted on the shore"—Harry's voice, metallic but mirthful. I went up to the Cameraphone's hig plant, five stories high, on Eleventh Avenue, and found Mabel Hite and Mike Donhis performing into the phonograph and dancing in front of the enmera. I looked of the list of attractions afready offered: Eva Tanguay, James J. Morton, "Lino Vadis" (condensed to twenty minutes). Patrick Henry's oration, "The Corsiena Brothers," "Ingomar," "The Mikado," "Pinafore," "The Chimes of Normandy," "besides cluburate productions of big Broadway successes in preparation." | And right here it must be said that if the playwrights do not get the copyright law amounted they will find themselves suffering severe loss. Already certain plays have been burt as flucatrical properties by Already certain plays too many performances on the moving-Dicture screen. I

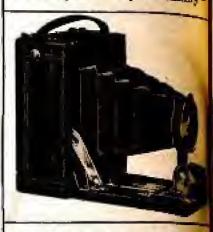
Centus Succumbs

TIME great ones of France have already a succumbed to the golden lure. Rostand has written a play for moving pictures. an automobile pantourine with the scene haid on Olympuse and so have Capus. Sardou, Lavedan, Pierre Louys-he of 'Aphreslite" fame. Bernhardt aud Rejaue have noted before the camera and talked into the phonograph. Zenatello has sung. A long list of Italian operas, the plays, "Bon Juan." "Don Quixote," and "Rip van Winkle"—addly this was put on by a French lives before any American thought of it—and scores more are available. Moving pictures have even been used in Paris in a performance of the "Götterdinme-rung" to depict the fall of Valladia. An English firm deals exclusively with eduentional subjects, clinical pictures for medical schools, geographical illustrations from all over the world for general use, even pictures for Sunday-schools. A Scandinavian firm has pictured a real hear bunt, one of the most remarkable camera feats on record. It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that our own Theedore may be seen a year from now engaged with a ferce African lion hand to hand, for the edification of audiences throughout the hand. Such films as these are setting a high standard, both for the public and all the manufacturers: even those firms which do not use the talking attachment are now devoting part of their energies to staging

real plays in pantomina, The result is apparent in every picture theater. The successful houses are those which have the best films, and the last films are already frequently educational in nature, or else dependent for their popularity on the eleverness of their dramatic construction or the fact that they reproduce a famous original. Moving-picture andlenees reject cortain films exactly as Broadway audiences reject certain playsby staying away.

Connect drama is regulating itself. It is moving up. It will, unfortunately, inevitably continue to be a menace to the eyes. But its menace to the morals is besening every day.

And it must always be born in mind that even if the conned dramp has these past few seasons drawn many patrons away For that boy of yours-For that girl of yours-For any one of your family-



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from vandevidle and cheap meladrama. the vast majority of its patrons, at least in the larger cities, come from still lower classes, who, as a rule, never enter a themter. Some millions of Americans to-day are watching these twitching, blinking pletures unroll on the screen their pantomimic forces or talk and sing their metallic dialogue with almost the naïve enthusiasm of a boy at his first play. They are getting their first taste of dramatic representation. It is not "debasing their standards," for they have no standards, It is not bustless that is not hurting them. Doubtless, as times grow better, there will be a falling off in the number of moving picture shows. But their number will remain enormous for a long while yet, for the appeal of canned drama is primarily to the primitive populace—and the primitive populace we have always with us. If that is unfortunate, then so is cannot dramm. But the one is no less inevitable than the other.

The Tercentenary of John Milton's Birth



T 18 just three hundred years ago-on the 9th of December, 1608—that John Milton was born in Bread Street, which runs off from Cheapside. and which was almost wholly destroyed by the

fire that swept out of London the last vestiges of the Great Plague in the autumn of Italia.

In anticipation of this tercentenary, an exhibition was held last July at Christ's College, Cambridge, Milton's atom mater. where the best-known portraits of Milton might he seen in common display with rare editions of his pactical and political works. At this time, too, his "Comus" was presented by undergraduates of the university. The same pasteral, or "mask," received outdoor performance at Chicago the next month, America does her further share by the Groller Chab's exhibition of Milton portraits-a for larger number than were collected at Cambridge—and by festal observance under the anspices of the Massachusetts His-torical Society. The British celebrations are to include addresses by eminent men of letters at various places of the kingdone and public performances of the Miltonie drama. "Somson Agonistes,"

Milton's birth in Bread Street has already heen mentioned. His death occurred on the 8th of November, 1674, at a house in Artillery Walk, Bunhill Fields, whither he went to reside some after his third mayriage—at the church of St. Mary Alderunty—to Elizabeth Minshull, "a genteel person, a praceful and agreeable woman." This match he contracted eleven years before his death and about six after the decrease of his second wife, thetherine Worsteack, to whom he plighted troth in the church of St. Mary Aldermary, and who lies at rest under the flagstones of St. Margaret's, at Westminster, fogether with her infant child.

The Love and Wrath of a Poet

AT THE age of thirty-four the storn, idealistic Puritan, all principles and visions, on the occasion of a journey to Oxfordablire, fell in love with a gay, lightsome little Royalist maiden of seventeen: "He in a month's time courted, married, and brought home to his house in London a wife from Forest Hill, lying between Halton and Oxford, named Mary, the daughter of Mister Powell of that place, gent." Married in leaste, both repented in a larry: She had for a month, or thereabouts, led a philosophical life — after having been used to a great house and much company and joviality" - when she suddenly departed from London and rejoined her family. The angry husband, at all times a pertinucious disputant, burled after the recalcitrant Mary his famous "Tractate on the Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce." ts just centse and stafficient reason for which legal sort of separation be meationed, though not in the modern terms. incompatibility of temper; he inveighed against "the superstitions and impossible performance of an ill-driven bargain" between "two incoherent and tocombining dispositions . . . two cureuses chained un-naturally together," despite "a powerful reluctance and recoil of nature on either side, blusting all the content of their mu-tual society." After two years she came back repentant, and behaved as dutifully as she could. In the course of time she lage him three daughters. The two youngest of the-e-the eldest was almost illiterate—were compelled to read aloud to him, after he fell blind, in five or six languages which they did not understand, sometimes also to get up in the middle of



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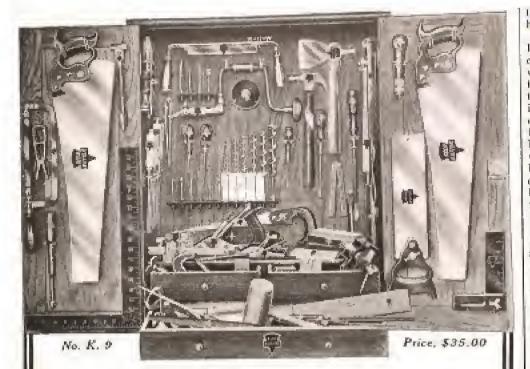
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the night when Milton wished to dictate his poetic inspirations.

His suppose achievement, "Paradise Lost," first left the part's hands in its complete form while he and his family were avoiding the Great Plague of 1665 by their retirement from Bunbill Fields to the village of Chalfont St. Giles, in Buckinglumshire. There his friend, the literary Quaker Ellwood, had taken a cottage for him, and there, some time after Millon had settled down. Ellwood paid him a visit. "After some discourse had passed between us," thus writes the Quaker, "he called for a manuscript of his, which, being brought, he delivered to me, budding me take it home with me and read it at my leisure, and, when I had so done, return it to him with my judgment thereon. When I returned him his book, with due acknowledgment of the favor he had done me in communicating it to me, he asked me how I liked it and what I thought of it, which I modestly hat freely told him. And after some further discourse about it. And after some further discourse about it. I pleasantly said to him: "Thou has said much here of Paradise Last, but what hast thou to say of Paradise Found?" This undoubtedly was the hint upon which Milton afterward composed "Paradise Regained," his latest and—as himself, at hand believed, his arcseture word.

teast, believed—his greatest work.

The suggestion of another, though much briefer poem, namely, "Lycidas," came to him through the death of an erstwhite college companion, Edward King, that perished in a shipwreck.

"Who would not sing for Lycidas! Re-

Himself to sing, and build the lofty chyme.

He must not floot apon his watery bier Unwept, and welter to the pareling wind Without the need of some melodious tear."

At Cambridge, by the way, John Milton earned the nickname of "The Lady." from his good looks and impecable character. His own decease took place three years after the publication of "Paradise Reafter the publication of "Paradise Regulard" and after twenty-two years of total blindness—whose symptoms were already assuiting him in 1649, the date of his appointment as translator of Latin, or "Latin Secretary," to the Commonwealth's Cosmell of State, a place he held for eleven years, until ousted upon the restoration of the Starts under Charles II. The dust of John Milton reposes at Landon, in the church of St. Giles, Cripplegate.

Chicago's Outdoor Sculpture

(Concluded from page 12)

in the views; enough of perconial planting to give appropriate background to the tigures, and yet not enough of vastness and wildness to make these works seem lost. On a little rise of ground, with a back-ground of trees and shrubbery clothed in its autumn ped, stands "The Miner," by Clarries J. Mulligan. The big-muscled naru, half-clad, carrying dinner-pail and pick, stoops to kiss his little daughter after the day's toil.

On the lawn, at the side of the path, Leonard Criticelle's regnish "lioy and Hen"

are seemingly caught in the midst of an afternoon's frodie, the hen struggling in the youngster's arms. The same sculptor's "Frog Roy," a little farther on stoops in the sixulet where it fulls over the rocks to join the quiet stream below, and pipes to the rog, poised on the other side of a small basic. On the bank of the stream is his "Youthful Bather."

Following the stream to its source, the same sculptor's "Fisher Boy" fourtain occapies a place so minimably suited to its character that one quist hope the Ferguson bequest or the park board will give it a permanent place in its nock, with the broaze "Panther and Cubs" of Edward Kemeys, prone on the ground beside it. ever on guard.

The path leads fluilly across a rustic bridge where "Lincoln, the Bail-Splitter," gunnt and shirt-sleeved, with ax on his shoulder, stands in among some tall trees ad the juncture of two paths,

The lessons of the exhibit and the ideas of those who planned it are much more impressive by comparison, for this park contains several of the rigid, freek contest figures and prancing bronze steeds that might well envy the welcome which nature and the children give to the "Friey Foun-tain," the "Freg Boy," the "Fisher Boy," and other fit denizons of the woods and

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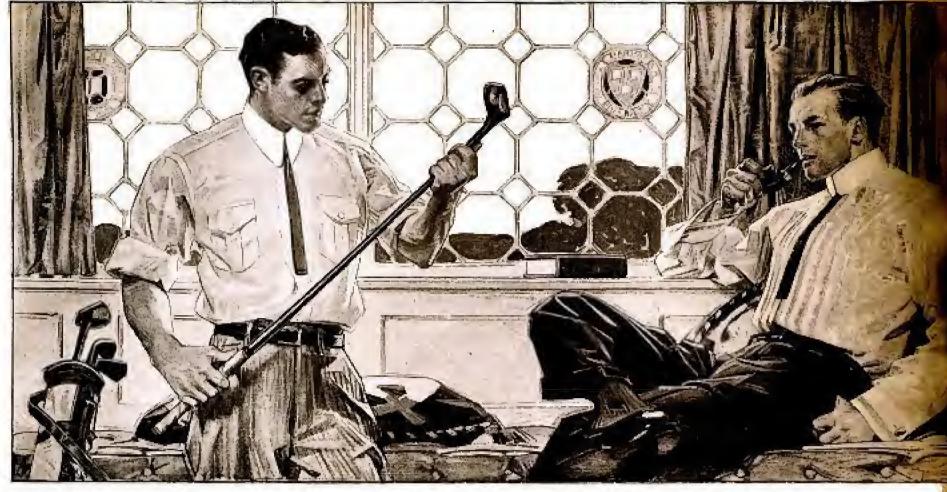
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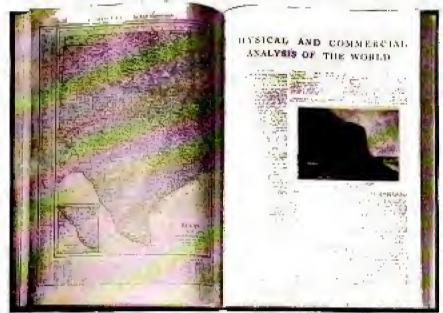
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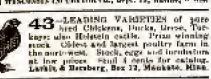
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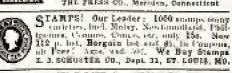


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Collier's

The National Weekly



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Peter Fenelou Collier-Bobert J. Collier, 416-424 West Thirteenth Street NEW YORK

April 3, 1909

Business

P

AST IS THE DAY when in commercial dealings the Yankee was only "smart." Courage and progress are frequent among business men. Let us examine for a moment the stand being taken by certain manufacturers. The food traffic has a double importance, since in it we have to consider not only good faith but the vigor of a nation. More than half the illness in the United States is

reventable. The average physical force of Americans could be indefnitely improved. Fifteen years could be added to life. The economic ain has been estimated at \$1,500,000,000, but this calculation includes nly the most literal saving, not the incalculable gain of increased trength. In this great subject a large consideration is purity of food. lot long ago a group of manufacturers formed the American Associaion for the Promotion of Purity in Food Products, and resolved:

"That the members of this association will severally and jointly give their moral nd financial support and undivided influence toward uphalding the proper and legiticate efforts of the regularly constituted officials charged with the administration of Il laws looking to the elevation of the standards of the food-producing interests of be country."

Imong the members of this association are:

The Shredded Wheat Company, Merrell-Soule Company, H. J. Heinz Company, Columbia Conserve Company, The France-American Food Company, Richardson & Robbins,

J. Hungerford-Smith Company, Beech Sut Packing Company. E. C. Hazard & Company, Price Flavoring Extract Company, J. W. Beardsley's Sons, The Belle Mead Sweetsmakers.

This association takes the position that to whatever degree the Department of Agriculture may choose to enforce or not to enforce the pure-food aws, it will do its own progressive work. On the most sharply contro**verted food question of the** moment, the association, representing packers of meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, confectionery, condiments, and canned goods, takes the position that on the artual harmfulness in itself of this **renzoate of soda**, even since the decision of the referre board, there is lifference of expert opinion, but this point is not their main reliance. What they ultimately rely upon is the allegation that the best methods need no chemical preservative, and that the use of one is desired usually to make possible bad material and inferior processes. Their words ire these:

"The principal commercial use of bearcoate of soils is to permit the employment of ill-cared-for waste raw material, mulit for burnon food: the maintenance of unsanimry factory premises; the comployment of careless, slovenly work-people; inexactness ind mistakes in preparation and cooking and the restriction of food value by permitting the presence of a high percentage of water in displacement of the usual and reasonable percentage of actual food solbls. In short, it encourages the production of foods that no one would care to eat who could see them made and know what they are made of."

Other manufacturers deny these statements. We are not at the present noment going into the facts about packing methods. That task may or nay not be laid upon our shoulders later. What we are endeavoring to point out is that an interesting spectacle is presented when a group of packers get together and disclare that whatever may be done by Mr. Wu.son's department they will abide by their principles, however much t cost. One of them remarked in conversation that he would stand by its convictions if it cost him a million dollars in a single year.

Push It Farther

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY in regard to appointing office-holders in the Southern States is to be heartily approved. The North, from seconstruction days, has done enough to harass the South and to make more ardnous its struggles with the manifold difficulties bequeathed by davery and war. Also it is true, as neged by Mr. Tarr, that there would be advantage to the South in ceasing to be solid; but why should est our large-minded President seize a pliant week to travel about New England or Pennsylvania and preach a sermon of similar import? If party stubbornness is injurious in one part of the country, it should be stupid also in another; and the South at least has more excuse for her solidity. South Carolina has her reasons, right or wrong, for remaining immovably of one party, but what reason has Vermont? The South distrusts the effect of Republican victory on her hardest problem. Mr. TART is wise in working to remove that distrust. To considerably more than one Northern State, however, we would suggest some of the

same political independence that the President has so justly recommended to the South. Living with the characteristics of a flock of sheep is not stimulating to a community anywhere.

Good for Tennessee

THE CONVICTION OF THE COOPERS helps to put one State on record against the license of the individual to criticize a fellow being by shooting him to death. There have been some distressing performances by juries within the memory of man. Let us instance the Hains acquittal. When a Governor does his duty, as Governor Par-TERSON in the night-rider case did his, and when a jury is secured which uses its intellect, the community has reason to be proud, as Tennessee has cause for pride and satisfaction now. A new South is being bornone in which the brilliancy and arder of the old régime may be combined with the steadiness, industry, and impartiality which mean leadership in civilization as it is to-day. The gifts for which the South was conspicings, from Jefferson to Calatorn, and from Washington to Lee, are presumably still alive, and it needs only a correct approach to current facts to bring them out again. Times change, circumstances vary, but we can still pick out of history truths which hold good always, especially, perhaps, when they come from the history of a time when the human intellect reached its highest flight. Theorems puts into the month of Prancies these reasons for the love which her citizens bore to Athens: "She wishes all to be equal before the law, she gives liberty, keeps open to everybody the path to distinction, maintains public order and judicial authority, protects the weak, and gives to all her citizens entertainments which educate the soul," One choice between principle and passion, one successful example, in a case so conspicuous as the Carmack trial, is of serious value to the State in which it is rendered, for its influence spreads into all fields—social, political, and economic. In a free country, where juries represent local opinion, prison is unfashionable. Acts which send men to prison tend to become nn fashionable also.

Psychology

F WE EVER START on Ananias Club, the first crowd elected, after the patent-medicine gentry, will be the antiviviscetionists. It would keep as busy merely to enumerate the lies they tell. Apparently they have no reliance whatever on the truth. Most of them, however, are well-meaning. They don't lie for the pleasure of it, but from something akin to hysteria—what doctors call psychasthenia. Their sentinent, though sickly, is sincere. A certain type of neurotic mind may he hourst and at the same time entirely false. The leaders in the movement, apart from the few with a money motive, are usually either childless or without strong affections for children, or, indeed, for human beings. Raymons and Januar, studying the disease, tell of a woman who had melancholia over a cat, but lost a child without regret. Morbid anxiety about animals, morbid love of them, they found frequent among degenerate patients. An extreme case is told by Morea, of a patient who would faint at sight of a sick animal, but always went to executions. Dr. Charass L. Dana says that morbid sensitiveness about animals is not infrequent in defective children. He finds it likely to be associated with weak and selfish natures-kindly, perhaps, but withand intelligence, and lazy,

"It is nowh owier to pet a dog or nurse a kitten than to tell the exact truth . . . or provide thoughtfully for the poor; or keep watch over the temper and make a household comfortable.

Therefore the kindly feelings of the indolent and unintelligent take this direction. To those who are afflicted with zoophilism, the discused love of animals developed by "mutual encouragement among the unstable and by self-indulgence," we recommend that they send fifteen cents to the "Medical Record," New York, for the issue of March 6. Can anybody read the summary of what superb results viviscrtion has accomplished, given by Dr. W. W. Kees in the current number of "Harper's Magazine," and then wish to allow a bunch of useless women, and their foolish male allies, to busy themselves with a science of which their ignorance is abysmal? In candor it must be conceeded that the backbone of the antiviviscetion crasule is formed by women, and that no other activity of theirs has been so strong an argument against increased feminine influence. We submit to a certain brand of Suffragette that an effective policy in the long run would be less clamer in

imitation of Great Britain and more hard work. Some groups of women are earning the suffrage by quiet, patient labor, and any strong request built upon such a foundation will be granted in the United States. Others are more noticeable for the vivacity of their claims. One among many useful exercises for them would be to study vivisection carefully, and then endeavor to quiet their hysterical and untutored sisters.

Americanism of Omar

THE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY of the birth of EDWARD Firzgerano, who came into the world on the 31st of March, 1809, brought into relief the vogue enjoyed in the United States by the verses of OMAR, the Tent-Maker. Neither their own intrinsic merit nor the fact that Fitzgerm, translated those quatrains so superbly explains entirely why the little book entitled "The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam" is published in a far greater number of editions here than any other single poetical work, whether of native or of foreign origin. Even "Evangeline" lags a long way behind. Once is popularity—in no other country is he so widely read—no doubt derives mainly from the circumstance that the thought of this Persian of the eleventh century has considerable affinity with twentieth century American habits of mind. OMAR was quite un-Oriental in his decision of mysticism; and he was not only a thorough skeptic, but he possessed a broad religious tolerance not general outside of America even to-day. He had small reverence for historical traditions, or for "saints and sages" whose "mouths are stopped with dust."

> "Waste not your hour, nor in this vain pursuit Of this and that endeavor and dispute."

He reminds us that "this life flies," cautions us lest we foolishly "after some to-morrow stare." and advises us to "take the cash and let the credit go," all of which is practical and American. And when the old Persian opines that we ought to

"—make the most of what we yet may spend Before we too into the dust descend,"

he comes to exact coincidence with the spirit of a people who express the same idea in one of their most frequent phrases: "Let's enjoy ourselves while we can, we'll be a long time dead." Let us hope also that OMAR KHAYYAM's sturdy self-reliance and independence are American, and his fondness for direct thinking and plain living.

Payment

OT ALWAYS does merit triumph with the certainty of melodrama. It is, in part, a world of chance. Corns stepped on also may change history. Let us give an illustration since it is fermenting in our memory. One George L. Shelbon of Nebraska, in his day, has fought many fights. He was Governor of Nebraska once, and now he isn't. Why? Because he did his governing well. He was beaten for reelection by brewers, railroads, patent-medicine venders, and associated artists. Some were innocent, like the lovers of Sunday baseball. but most were trying to get more out of the pail than was assigned to them. The pure-food bill signed by him was too drastic to suit the taste of certain artists. What hurt him most was the Gibson bill, prohibiting any brewer from operating a bill as licensee. The enforcement of that bill brought the ax to the Governor's jugular vein. Mr. Sheldon is now enjoying private life in Mississippi. When he returns to Nebraska in June he will have the vast satisfaction of seeing the rain fall from heaven impartially upon the just and upon the unjust. In justice to Nebraska, it is but fair to add that people usually vote in lumps, with ballots expressly designed to aid this brilliant tendency. and therefore Sheldon suffered much from the desire of his neighbors to assist the Peerless One.

Rats

California distinctished Herself the other day when the Rush bill became law, putting on private owners drastic duties regarding the extermination of rats, and ordering the State and local boards of health to act when private owners fail. If the State is compelled to act, the owner pays the cost. If he refuses, his property will be sold. This looks considerably as if an enlightened attitude toward the rodent had settled upon the beautiful Golden State. In the city of Oakland, California, a few weeks ago, the Republican Party adopted a platform which included emphatic pledges to keep up all work heretofore done against bubonic plague, and to take all possible steps toward improving the general sanitation of the city.

Slyness

TILLIAM F. MAINES, president of the Rhode Island Liquor Dealers' Association, has sent a circular to the saloon-keepers of New England in which he announces that "the anti-saloon agitation is largely artificial and is financed by John D. Rockefeller for the purpose of giving the public something to think about that will take its mind off the anti-trust agitation." That was intended to be subtle. Can Mr. Maines be trying to take the public mind off the anti-saloon agitation by pointing again to the ever-convenient Mr. Rockefeller? Bismarck provoked a war with France to take the mind of Germany off internal dissensions. Is Mr. Maines a humorist?

Sunday Opening

THE VICE AND LIQUOR SITUATION in New York poorly handled to-day. A large proportion of the salora, in the business district, sell drinks all day Sunday. Entrance i through the side-door. The saloon-keepers pay for this illegal p \$5 to \$6,25 a month, some of them direct to the plain-clothes; their police precinct (the money passes through one to three) hands, so as to obscure the trail), but most of the liquor dealers to the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, and pay the president their "local," coterminous with the police preciset, who pays the clothes man. Thus the present system creates police blackmal Committee of Fourteen has petitioned for legalized opening. courses are open to Governor Hughes. He can act on the chathe Society for the Prevention of Crime, which proved that the ent excise law is not enforced. He can aid the bill of the Can of Fourteen, which amends that law. He can appoint a sales mission to collect more facts and suggest the appropriate ra He is thoroughly informed of the present situation, and is design bettering it. What faces him is one of the hardest problems which confront mankind.

Politics

OW FAR can skill in manipulating votes succeed as a subfor the more inclusive statesmanship that is coming mon more to be demanded of public servants? For craft in getting Senator Reed Smoot is a recognized expert in his own country way to do it is to have willing servitors in an allied pulpit presch end to end of your State that the forces of evil are allied against threatening your overthrow, and that all who are pious, regardle political views, should rush to your defense. And then another a to have J. U. Eldredge, Jr., Federal office-holder and Salt Lake (*) boss, send word through all the saloons that the fanaticism d pions will smother them in dry legislation unless they get "a band-wagon." Both of these methods Senator Smoot employed in the forces of evil and of pious good teamed it together for a Smar umph. Now the exclesiasts have discovered in what manner of a they played. Once before they rushed to SMOOT's aid for he assault on him covered a real attack on them. Now, with this removed, some of them are speaking out. Senator Smoot, in Washing confidently explains to the Federal office-holders, comprising the conneil of his party, that long before another election this hysterical opposition will blow away. Politicians learn to figure so, in the ity of their power to manipulate. In the mean time, what steps being taken, to make their cause effective in practical politic those who have become aware of the relationship between Suor. his church and Smoor and the brewers?

In the Wake of Togo

A JAPANESE SCHOOLBOY in the University of Seattle destate that if he were Mikado, Hashimura Togo should have a melle thinks Togo has done more service to Japan than any number diplomats could do. Very different is the view of Mr. Anzu Kasawho thinks the result of Togo is to belittle the Japanese, which we rally, seems to him of great importance, since he believes the ful of his country will be determined largely by international opinion.

"We are a serious people and a reading people. We recognize and specially the average render of Coulom's would be use to know the extent to which standard historical and philosophical works, is as are circulated and read in Jupan. Also it may not be so generally known the works of Danwin, Hexley, Spences, and such scientific writers are not among the common people of Japan than among the same class in this case.

Our friend celebrates elequently and justly the Japanese virtue; then calls upon us to treat international questions in the pure lightle Golden Rule. Also, no easy feat is that. The Golden Rule is greatest single ethical dogma in existence, but no single dogma so for the consluct and complexity of life. Besides, interpretation that rule differ. An American might favor exclusion and hold self within the rule because he justified Japan in taking steps of she deemed necessary to her peace and welfare. The spirit, step and taste of the Japanese have often aroused our admiration, it surely may be true that a certain people is excellent, and a continuous true of the people also excellent, and yet those two peoples better separation together.

Cyrano and Sarah

Bernhard plans to enact the title rôle in "Cyran Borgerae" and also Mephistopheles in "Faust." There is little on this earth that Madame Saran overlooks by way of expensent and experience. Men's rôles are an old story for her played the Duke of Reichstadt well, and if her Hamlet was especially the reason by principally in her nationality. She has played to but not in this country. Lorenzaechio is one of her fee rôles. Boys' rôles are frequently played by women with success. Now would east a man for Peter Pan or Puck. Cyrano, however, is and story. The many-sided Bernmard may well be interesting as Mertopheles, but if she does any justice whatever to Rostant's see buckling poet, score one erroneous guess for Collarra's.

omment About Congress

The Two Committees That Are Actually Responsible for the Tariff Bill—The Most Active Influence at Work in Washington

By MARK SULLIVAN

Discount (3)

TARIFF BILL must be born in the Lower House of Congress. This was provided by the men who made the Constitution, because a tariff bill is a bill to tax the people, and they believed that it should originate only with that part of Congress which is closest to the penple, which is elected by the people directly, and which must return to the people for approval or disapproval every two years. Within the Lower House it is the Ways and Means Committee which has final charge, for

omplete title of that committee would be "The Committee on Ways and s of Raising Revenue to Run the Government." The members of that attee, which stands finally responsible for the bill in its present form, are:

reno E. Payne, Chairman, New York du Dalzell, Pennsylvania muel W. McCall, Massachusetts penezer J. Hill, Connecticut enry S. Boutell, Illinois mes C. Needham, California illium A. Calderhead, Kansas seph W. Fordney, Michigan seph H. Gaines, West Virginia

Nicholas Longworth, Okio Edgar D. Crampacker, Indiana Champ Clark, Missouri. F. Burton Harrison, New York Oscar W. Underwood, Alubama Robert F. Broussard, Louisiana James M. Griggs, Georgia Edward W. Pou, North Carolina Choice B. Randell, Texas Francis W. Cushman, Washington

hen the bill was formally introduced by this committee to the House as ole, it took, as a matter of custom, the name of the chairman, and, for oses of history, became known as the Payne bill. In the House there be three or four weeks of debate. Then the bill will go to the Finance nittee of the Senate, which consists of these men;

o W. Aldrich, Chairman, Rhode Island s C. Burrows, Michigan Penrose, Pennsylvania

ne Hale, Maine y Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts k P. Flint, California

Reed Smoot, Utak Shelby M. Cullom, Illinois John W. Daniel, Virgina Hernando D. Money, Mississippi Joseph W. Bailey, Terms James P. Taliaterro, Florida

F. M. Simmons, North Carolina

his committee of the Senate will make such changes as it sees fit and report fill to the floor of the Senate. There it will undergo the most thorough e. Finally, to come to agreement on those points where the House and enate disagree, there will be a committee of conferces, not yet named, of from each chamber. When these finally reach their compromises, and compromises are endorsed by both bodies, the bill goes to the President. uch is the machinery for making a tariff. Happily the issue is not clouded ny other pending legislation (the census bill is the only other measure to unidered at this session). There is nothing to divert the spot-light from 'ayne bill; the responsibility is clearly placed. As to those responsible up te, it is fair to say that, with millions of hostile eyes focused upon it, has been little condemnation that goes to the heart of the hill as a whole. conceded to have been framed in the spirit in which the people demanded ne spirit of a substantial revision downward.

The Office-Boy on the Job

IE American Protective Tariff League is the organization of those who profit by the protective taciff. Its members contribute large subsidies to pubhe "American Economist" (save the mark!); to "accelerate" public opinion eans of plate service for small newspapers; and to maintain "representa-'at Washington and elsewhere. Something more than a year and a half he chief official of the League gave forth this public atterance;

is a Judge of the Supreme [?] Bench. Mr. Taft was one of the greatest jurists. wer graced that body. As Governor of the Philippines. Mr. Taft was a splendid nor. But his policy, both at the Philippines and at the lathness of Parama. or free trade and not for protection of American industries. . . . That is why oft seill not bear the standard of the Republican Party next year."

ot all that has happened since this was said has been wholly pleasing to rganization that fathered it. One is certain that Mr. Taft feels no obligao the American Protective Tariff League such as would fetter his actions y matter of administration policy. But the Tariff League breast is not ut hope. It is out with another official harry-call:

lecently one of our prominent members said: "Let your office-boy run the facintil tariff matters are settled," and the gentleman who made this remark is in ington and will stay there until twelf conditions are determined. . . . Please Washington and stay there until tariff legislation is disposed of."

re consumers, who would be beautited by a lower tariff, haven't got officeas a rule; and they can't afford to spend the next three months at Wasla-But they can do much with two-cent stamps.

One First Principle

ST so far as the Payne bill is a measure to raise taxes, it belongs in the nost complex and disputed field of politics or economics, and one man's is as good as another's. Just so far as it is a measure to protect some tries, it raises a moral question. It affirms the justice of taking money from ockets of one group of men to put it in the pockets of another. It conthe vision of a whole nation as to the sharp lines between meann and tunn. accustoms people to the sight, noder sanction of law and the acceptance of custom, of special privileges for some at the cost of others, and makes them tolerant of all the allied forms of acquisition that go by the name of graft.

Strategy

N THIS page from time to time appear a good many quotations from the official Congressional Record. This one is from another source—the weekly stock-market letter of Hayden, Stone & Company, members of the New York and Beston Stock Exchanges:

'As the tariff bill becomes the all-absorbing topic of the day, all eyes are turned to Washington. . . . Of one thing in this connection we can be reasonably sure. With a definit of \$140,000,000 in Bovernment receipts during the last sixteen months, there can not writ be any radical reduction. Congress is confronted with the embarresaing problem of trying to must the wishes of the Administration, and-at the same time-of providing the Government with a maximum revenue during the leate times. While other auxiliary measures may be provided, the tariff must remain the backhone of the Government's revenue resources, and the people must pay the piper through continued high tariff rates.

It might be an interesting question to discuss whether the 'orgy of extravagance' had not been entered upon for the express purpose of providing this very situation, At any rate, it seems fairly certain that the stock market has nothing to fear from the invasion of the rights of any protected interest."

One need not take the source as authoritative. It is accepted in other quarters than Wall Street that those who dominate the Senate and the House were not without cognizance of the strategic value of confronting Mr. Taft, at the very moment be asked for drastic tariff revision, with the wholly regrettable necessity of providing for a \$140,000,000 delicit.

The Senate as a Soft Pedal

THE Hon. Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania is chairman of the Senate Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads. In that official capacity Mr. Penrose, toward the end of the last session, reported the General Post-Office Appropriation bilt. That measure provided for a total expenditure of \$238,000,000. Somewhere on the twenty-eighth page of the bill was this:

"Provided further. That the Postmaster-General, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicubility of establishing a local purcels-post system on the rural delivery coules . . , is hereby authorized to experiment . . . In two counties of the United Nates . . . and the sum of \$5,000, or so much thereof us may be necessary, be and the same is horeby appropriated . . . for the purpose of carrying out these provisions."

Five thousand dollars out of 238 millions, and two counties out of 2,500, for an experiment only, is a small mouse to come from the mountain of advoeacy through the country for a parcels-post system. The Senate, as a check on popular classor for rash experiments in government, justifies itself.

"Keeping Down the Demand of the People"

NONGRESSMAN DAVID J. FOSTER of Vermont was arguing for a yery small beginning of the Parcels-Post-enough to allow a farmer in the vicinity of any rural post-office to send packages to and from his own willage only by his rural route carrier. He did not propose a general purcels-post system, no use of the railroads, no competition with the express companies. But the idea of an opening wedge was considered dangerous. There ensued this collogny:

"Congressman Sylventer C. Smith of California—Then let me ask another question. How are you going to keep down the demand of the people for some uniformity in the postal service:

"Yoxgressman Foster-I shall never undertake to keep down any demand of the people that is just and reasonable."

Apparently Congressman Smith and Congressman Foster differ as to point of view.

"Disgusted Citizens"

THIS letter to Collien's comes from a man who fives at 9 Mulford Street, East Orange, New Jersey. He writes "M. E." after his name, and is, therefore, presumably a man of college education and standing in his community:

"What can one thoroughly disgusted citizen do? Write to my Congressman, you say? Be kind enough to tell me his name, will you? . . . Kindly reply at your Youns FOR PURE POLITICAL METHODS." сопусніснюе.

11 "Disgusted Citizen" will ask his barber, or his bartender, if he patronizes one, he will doubtless learn his Congressman's name. Most assuredly he can learn from that holder of a political office who calls for his garbage-can in the morning. If "Disgusted Citizen" doesn't know his Congressman's name, presumably he didn't vote either for him or against him. Said a Massachusetts Congressman when the light against Cannon was at its height:

"Oh, yes, I'm getting those letters and telegrams—hundreds of them; but I don't cure. Eve had my secretary look all those fellows up, and not one of them ever

Congressmen measure the weight of their constituents by votes, not by degree of "disgusted citizenship" nor by the ardeary of abstract desire for Pure Political Methods. The earliest political essays that Theodore Roosevelt wrote, more than twenty-five years ago, dealt with that type of business or professional man who looks on election day as a chance to get away for a little golf, and isn't ashamed to see his conclusion wield more political influence than himself.

12



New York's last night of Theodorn Romerest-the liner "Hamburg" steaming past the Buttery



"Off?"—the "Hamburg" just clear of the pine—Mr. Recovered on the bridge



Mr. Reservet shapping his rifles and the vest of his twenty pieces of language



Mr. Rowevelt and his von Kermit on the bridge with Captain Burmainter at 11.15, on March 23, as the "Hambury" left her plan

Off for Africa

Freight Tariffs

Suppressing Water Commerce on the Pacific by Control of the Water Frontage, and by the Unhampered Control of Transcontinental Freight Rates—Johannesburg, South Africa. Closer to San Francisco than Goldwid, Nevada—The Longest Way Round the Cheapest Way for Freight

By C. P. CONNOLLY

ALIFORNIA is come more heating the air in a struggle against the Southern Pacific. She has rarely, if ever, succeeded in concentrating her forces successfully against her ancient enemy. Every new and then she organizes a Wart Tyler rebellion, which usually ends in unconditional surrender. The present protest is against a tennillion-dollar increase of coast freight rates.

The Interstate Commerce Act prohibits discrimination between points, and forbids charging more for a big had than a short one over the same line under emiliar conditions; but when the milronds undertook a establish terminal rates the courts held they had be right to meet water competition. So San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Biego, Portland, Scattle, and Trancisco, Los Angeles, San Biego, Portland, Scattle, and more, and other Atlantic Coast cities, got terminal rates, and Chicago and the other lacustrine ports which connect by water with the sen were given the same preference. The Missouri River, being navigable, was given terminal rates. That took in Omaha, Kanasa City, St. Louis, St. Paul, and Minneapolis. The fixed mass between all Eastern and Western terminals, generally speaking, were the same: that is to say, the nate from Chicago or Omaha to the Pacific Coast was the same as the rate from New York to the Pacific Coast.

To get out from the lakes, our water freight all goesthrough the Welland Carnil and through British terrilary. The railroads fought any extension of the Eric Carnil that might make for larger water commerce. That struggle is trite history. Chicago and the Misdesippi Valley have sought for years to secure legislation from Congress that would extend the Chicago Drainage Carnil to the Mississippi Kiver; but because it would give the upper Mississippi Valley communication by water with the Gulf the railroad influence has successfully fought its extension, just as it fought the Panama Canal, which will out the water route between San Francisco and New York more than half.

The Railroads as Itale-Makers

ON THE passage of the Interstate Commerce Act of March 3, 1887, the transcentinental callpools set about searing matual agreements covering transcentinental traffe. That act prohibited railroads from relating or seartly cutting rates; it also prohibited conditations of relicods for the purpose of pooling cornings. The Sterman act, passed three years have, prohibited, under penalty of imprisonment, any combination between persons or corporations to monopolize commerce or to restrain trade. The Government has never enforced the penal provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act or of the Sherman act against railroad combinations formed to fix tariffs between competing lines. The result has been that the railroads have regularly fixed rates, and have advanced them from time to time until their meanings have increased enormously. To do this sicconstilly it was necessary to control the hardons which ied the commerce of the sens.

With their entrenched political power it was not difficult in influence State legislation in the Pacific Coast States in such a way as to enable the railroads to secure possession of the water fronts. Laws were passed creating for the larger Pacific Coast cities State harbor boards. The titles to the water frontage were transferred to these barbor boards. These boards extinguished by consensation proceedings all private hablings upon the water. They constructed seawants and dilled in ground. As fast as any part of these water fronts was reclaimed and made available, the harbor boards were authorized to lease the frontage. The malroads controlling the appointments of the harbor boards—the Southern Pacific controls practically every appointment in California—secured leases in the name of the State of the State for the improved frontage. The State's power of eminent domain was thus turned over to the california, and the patic funds used to improve harbors, which were taken over by the railroads as soon as they were ready to receive thom. The territory lying north of the Columbia, which

The territory lying north of the Collective which river disculbegues in the region near Portland, is largely dominated by the Hill-Morgan interests, though the Standard Oil Interests have recently entered that territory. The Hill-Morgan interests hook to the control of the water frontage north of the Columbia River is far as the Connelion line. The Supreme Court of the United States, following the English precedent, early



When the fleet under Rear-Admiral Evans steamed into San Pedro Harbor, in southern California, there was no landing-place for its sailors and no embarking-point for its supplies that the Southern Pacific did not control

declared that the several States owned all the tide lands below the line of high-water mark, in trust for public uses. Based upon this decision, the State of Washington, ignoring the public trust, passed a law providing for the sale of its tide-bands by anction, and tide-bands along the shores of all unvigable rivers were sold at a nominal price. Later it was discovered that the Hill-Morgan interests owned or controlled many of these. This same policy was pursued on the lower coast, from the Columbia River to the Mexican border, with the result that a hard and fast monopoly of the constwise continence, both by land and sea, passed into the hands of the Southern Pacific. When the fleet under Regr-Admiral Evans steemed into San Pedro Harbor, in southern California, there was no landing-place for its sailors and no embarking-point for its supplies that the Southern Pacific did not control.

There was a key to these beked barbors. The Southern Pacific and its allied lines were formerly in the burnls of Collis P. Huntington. When he died, about

The freight rate on a carload of machinery from San Francisco to Johnnesday, Son that the freight rate on a earload from San Francisco to Goldfield,
Norada, Both carloads went over the
same road as far as Heno, Nevada

1903, the control of the entire system passed over to E. R. Harriman and his associates, numbers of the Standard Oil group of fluanciers. Earlier than this the Union Pacific was much the pivol of a great collected system which was to spread over the continual and connect with every port between Parthumband and the Mexican border, where vessels leaded. A policy was projected which was to absorb the Hill interests north of Portland, bringing the parthern barbors also under Standard Oil tribute. This pulicy was fuiled by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The directors of the Union Pacific, the parent of the Standard Oil Western system, delegated their power to manage and direct the affairs of the company to an executive committee of five members. In turn this committee relinquished its functions to Mr. Harriman, who exercised absolute control—a distinctive Standard Oil policy which examines corporate immunity with judicialized power and servey.

The Standard Oil Group in Action

TPHE Southern Paritie and the Central Paritie, both subsidized by enormous land grants from the Covernment, were consolidated by the formation of a corporation called the Southern Pacific Company, circulal by a special act of the Kentucky Legisladure. A majority of the stock of these two competing lines was turned over to the Kentucky corporation, and leases of their properties for ninety-nine years were made to the Kentucky company by each of these corporations. In this and like ways the Standard Oil group acquired the Southern Pacific, the Central Pacific, the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, and the Oregon Short Line, as well as every American line of trans-Pacific steamheats operating south of Paget Sound and every consi-going stransfeat line south of Portland, with the Union Pacific as the ladding company. The Standard Oil group acquired, as connecting lines, the Illinois Centrat, the Chicago, Milwaukse and St. Paul, the Balti-more and Ohio, and the Chicago and Alten. The Alchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, in which the Standard Oil interests have already large shock holdings, above of all the Western rounds south of Portland, remains unabserbed. The possession of this Western territory by this group is undisputed. He freight toll is arbitrary. Into its field no rival may centure. Former United States Senator W. A. Clark of Montana sought to harild a railroad from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles and the San Pedro Harbor. With as much assurance as if Clark were laying tracks across a private domain, Barriman stopped him, first by physical force and then by a show of hands. He made Clark capitulate and turn over to the Standard Oil interests the control of his read.

Desterity of the Southern Pacific

A TONE time the Pennana Railroad chartered a ship and put on an independent service between New Orleans and Colon, which was to compele for Pacific Coast treight with rail and unter lines owned by the Southern Pacific. The Southern Pacific immediately out rates on products which could be successfully transported by way of Pananaa. After the Panana ship had made one round trip, the New Orleans merchants withstrew their patronage and took advantage of the reduced Southern Pacific rate. The Panana Railroad then withdrew its ship for lack of patronage. The Southern Pacific immediately put its tariff back to the old rate and has kept it there ever since.

The representatives of this Standard Oil group of railroads, representatives of the Hill-Morgan group, and the representatives of such other railroads as are not controlled by either group, meet annually to fix freight rates throughout the United States. There is no law of Congress which authorizes the Interstate Commerce Commission to supervise these rates or to make any general orders reducing them. That body has the power, upon complaint being filed and pleadings and arguments had, to determine a particular rate as to any particular commodity over any particular line. A bruring on one of these complaints may last from one mouth to two or three years. Some cases have been under investigation by the commission for nearly live years. The railroads meanwhile, unhabbled by pestriction, go on advancing rates at will. The results of this policy of suppressing water commerce on the Pacific by control of the water frontage and by the unhampered control of transcontinental freight rates are startling. Freight rates have steadily advanced until they have in many cases doubled. and in some cases trebled, since the passage of the Interstate Commerce Act of March 3, 1887. The rates on dry-goods. furniture, stores, glassware, erockery, mails, agricultural implements, and scores of other necessary commodities have been raised excessively. At the time of the passage of the Interstate Commerce Act, for instance, the transcontinental cate on furniture was \$16 per ton in carload lots; it is now \$30 a ton. On stoves the rate was \$10 a ton in carload lots; the present rate varies from \$26 to \$50 a ton, depending on the character of the shipment. The list might be continued at length. Of course, it will be contended that many other considerations have entered into these advances, yet the stabliour fact remains that competition by tail and water then involved an inevitable fluctuation in rates which does not now exist.

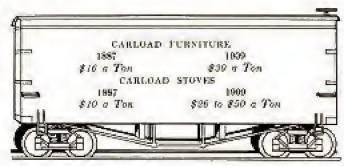
One of the chief factors entering into the adjustment of transcontinental rates by the calloads has been the competition from abroad. It has been comparatively easy for the railroad pool to gather in the ship lines rugaged in constraise trade, but it has not been possible to force foreign ships into the pool. The constwise trade act of Congress, which has been in force for lifty years, probibits foreign ships from carrying freight or passengers from one American port to another. That act was passed ostensibly to encourage American shipbuilding. It has buil the opposite effect. The combination of milroads and coastwise water lines—the Standand till interests, for example, own the Morgan line of steamships plying between New York and New Orleans and Galveston-has stiffed the constwise water traffic and has forced transcontinental rail transportation. If the Californians desire to ship freight from New York by water, they can not engage a foreign ship; that is prohibited by have they can not mend the situation by patronizing American constains vessels: these are under railroad dominion and their freight rates are regulated by the milrosst pool. They might patronize tramp steamers on the Atlantic sealment, but they would be unde to pay the regular tell, either by rail or water. before reaching the Pacific Coast. If you ship canned goods, a heavy California export, by rail from San Francisco to Galveston and then to New York, the rate by water from Galveston to New York is the same as the rate by rail from San Francisco to Galveston; but you pay the full rate from San Francisco to New York, whether you patronize the steamship line from Galveston to New York owned by the railroad or not. This arrangement cuts off the rivalry of any steamship line not in the railroad pool. This bruttieing of the ocean highways has not been without its effect. The tonnage from San Francisco to New York by way of Panama decreased from 30,409 tons in 1904 to 15,285 tons in 1907, a period during which the railroads were so congested with traffic that it took from sixty to ninety days for freight to cross the continent.

Dingley Plus the Water Bates

T T IS claimed that in the transportation of many of the A necessities of the Western coast, the railroads base their rates upon the cost of transportation by water from foreign countries to the Pacific Coast, plus the American customs duties; in other words, that their berminal freight rates for the Pacific Coast are based, not on the length of the hand, or the value of the service, but on the custom rates of the Dingley bill, plus the water transportation from abroad. Whether this claim is based in every instance on a comparison of the railroad rates with the Dingley bill, it is true that the rates on various commodities bear out the contention clearly. Not only is this true of West-bound freight, but it is true also of East-bound freight. California ships East, for instance, 30,000 carboads of oranges each year. Oranges are carried from Mediterranean ports to New York for \$3 a ton; the import duty is \$20, making the total cost to New York \$23 a ton. The freight rate from California to the Atlantic scaboard is exactly the same.

A Spokane merchant wanted to ship two carloads of linoleum from Chicago to Spokane. The cailroad rate to Spokane was the terminal rate from Chicago to Scattle, plus the local rate back to Spokane. The linoleum had to pass through Spokane to get to Seattle. The rate being exerbitant, the Spokane merchant purchased his linelensy in Liverpool, to which point it bud originally been shipped from the manufacturing plant mear Chicago. He shipped it from Liverpool through the Sucz Canal to Scattle, paying the import duty and the local freight rate from Scattle to Spokane, and best the railroad rate from Chicago to Spokane by a considerable discount.

The proprietor of a San Francisco ironworks shipped



Twenty two years ago, you rould send just chart of twice as much furniture—desks, bureaus, chairs—as now, for the same money. You could send onywhere from two to five stores where to-day you can send one. Of course, the person who pays the freight is the purchaser, the communer - the "general public"

on the same day two carloads of machinery of the same kind and bulk. One went to Goldfield, Nevada, a distance of about three hundred miles from San Francisco, and the other went to Johannesburg, South Africa. Both carloads went over the same road to Reno, Nevada, the Goldfield shipment going south and the other keeping on its way to New York, whence it was shipped by water to an English port, transferred to another vessel hound for Cape Colony, South Africa, and from Cape Colony was shipped three hundred miles by rail to Johannesburg. The freight rate on the carload from San Francisco to Johannesburg was 25 percent less than the freight rate on the carload from San Francisco to Coldfield.

Francisco to Goldfield.
From Bakershield, California, to Los Angeles is 168 miles. Bakersfield formerly shipped large quantities of tallow to the soap manufacturers of Los Angeles. The rate on tallow from Bakersfield to Los Angeles was \$9.60 a ton in carboad lots. Later Galveston got a rate on tallow from Bakersfield, a distance of over nineteen

hundred miles, of \$10.40 per ton, only eighty on more than the rate from Bakersfield to Let a Bakersfield's tallow went to foreign market to Angeles was compelled to look elsewhere for the Its soap manufacturers went to China for the and the freight on a ton of tallow from China is only \$6, \$3.60 less than Los Angeles used to a the 168 miles from Bakersfield.

The Enemies of Tariff Reform

A SHIPMENT of goods from Antwerp, intested Los Angeles merchant, went by mistake to se cisco. The Los Angeles merchant was compelled a the consignment reshipped from San Francisco Angeles, a distance of 480 miles. The cost of the from San Francisco to Los Angeles, 480 mile, o same as the cost of the 16,000 miles of water true tion from Antwerp.

There is one consideration that operates to the tage of the Pacific Coast munufacturer. By ma the greater cost of labor and of raw material and not manufacture his goods within, say, 10 or 15 per of the Eastern manufacturer. A freight mix is 40 per cent of the cost of the article in the Eastern manufacturer. him a liberal margin of protection.

It will eventually be found that the railroads ma power behind the opposition that has prevented the the tariff. If the Dingley tariff rates were unline duced, it would result in a reduction of freight many commodities. Local rates would inevisible a reduction of terminal rates.

The Papanes Canal will be useless to California like New Orleans, she can have municipal design open up her harhors to free competition. La la is straining every nerve to secure a part of Sat Harbor for numeripal docks. So important to tious has been the question of free barbon to English people protected themselves against the of monopoly by several provisions in Magne of It may be argued that the State has the legal groundroup harbor frontness by engine to domain be condemn harbor frontage by eminent domain, be railroads have the same right, and the Souther by as powerful politically on the Pacific Coast is it is mercially. It is the real government of California,

In the Revolution Belt

Being the Ingenuous Impressions of a First-Time Traveler Concerning Caracas and Its Cinematograph Methods of Government



TO SECURITY OF TIME and somehow some body will write a veracious Guide-Book to Venezuela. Heading the list of Principal Products in that future and valuable tome will be the entry: "Trouble." Under this head it will be noted that Venexuela produces more trouble

than any other country in the world, both for home and foreign consumption. The brand designed for the outer world is labeled "International Complications," and is highly disesteemed by gotisted diplomats. whose exequaturs are presented to them on the toe of the Presidential boot. The home variety is revolution. If you will look up the word in any respectable dictionary you will note that its derivative meaning is "a going around." There is always enough revolution to me around." There is always enough revolution to go around in Venezuela. Any earnest applicant with a desire to reconstruct the Covernment and write his name in imperishable gold-dake upon a tinware statue in the Plaza Bolivar can be accommodated at market rates. Only by revolution does the ruling power ever change.

Theoretically there are elec-tions at stated intervals; but going to the polls is dangerous, because if you're suspected of voting for the other fellow, the incumbent of office puts you in jail. Much better start a popular uprising, and show the unnecessary peril of the saulrage. If the cause is defeated you can fee like a bird to the mountain, there to least a highly non-combative and suboreal existence antil the worst is over. If it is successful you can pick out the swaggerest title not already preempted, preferably ending in do-r, and en-seases yourself under the plum tree until somebody else's revolution dislodges you.

Almost unything is a sufficient incentive to one of these little rotary disturbances. It may be gin because a man has been put

"Can phat perceil. against bang?"

In jail or because a man had been let out of jail, or because the President wears pointed bests, or become a man has a new gun and an experimental trend of mind, or because semebody did or didn't get decorated with the Sublime Order of the Plak Mackerel, or because the price of maixe is too low or the price of drinks too high, or because the scrong unmber came out in the Covernment lettery: or the coiled springs of action may be loosed merely by such simple and sequential logic as obtains in the convincing and historical case of-



He rullies the domestruction pean

"The larguid young man from Fort Mancy. Who warried his typist, named Janie, When his friends said; Oh, dear! Khe's so old, and so query f'He said: Yes; but the day was so enjoy. ***

Framing up a Martyrdom

TO QUOTE from the poet Jones, known to fame as the Chaste Chortler of Caracas:

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey, Which can't produce our aprixing per day,"

The country of his poetic pride pretty nearly maintains this average. It's such a simple process, revolutionizing. The local correspondence schools give a course in it.
"How to Overturn the Government by Mail: Two Dollars, Postage Paid." All that is required is a leader and The leader, upon being thoroughly equipped, with twelve rounds of amountaition and a farlong of gold lace, to after the destiny of nations, provides himself, as a finishing touch, with a now do guerre. This of unture. As, for instance, "The Chamburst" or "The Flyspeck," Next he issues a must be allusive, inspiring, and straight from the heart Flyspeck," Next be issues a premuciamento full of the grandest adjectives in the Spanish tongue, heavily capitalized, proclaiming himself the implacable For of Enthroned Tyronny and the Strong Reinge of the Oppressed. After which he callies the descriptedien peon to the standard of deliverance and freedom with the flatside of a mackete, and, at the head of his augmented army, sweeps down upon some magnisidered cross-roads a day's march from the capital, where he declares himself dictator and serves a copy of his official document upon the local mayor. Probably the mayor can't read. But he can ride, at least, and the clatter of his jackass's boofs in full retreat marks the first glorious victory of the cause. The conquerer, wasted with his streamons efforts, sits down to administer the district and exchange rhetoric for taxes with the surprised and gratified inhabitants. In the course of time, however, a few Covernment troops, armed with eigarettes, appear in the readway, trying their best to make a mark-time resemble uninterestions advance. Thereupon the Human Earthquake.

By

SAMUEL HOPKINS ADAM

illustrated by C. J. POST

makes three leaps to the revolution's moneton. Crossfish, which has been held in readiness for the expected denoncement, and steams away with ser defiance and the revolutionary bar'l. Some web-the Moulin Rouge and other Purisian result is study of sociology are entirened by the about brunette gentleman handsomely framed in git ud money to spend. Another lost cause is entered are seroll of martyrdom, and Venezuela continus a ground under the iron heel of tyronny.

Revoluting per Program

THERE obtains a popular superstition that also American revolutions are inspired by guide claiming, in strange accents, the United States at fatherland, who passionately desire to sell at light nonexplosive curtridges and rifles which attalk invention of guapowder. This is a mistake Restautionary spirit is indigenous to the country, as loves tixed rules of promotors which are specific lows fixed rules of procedure, which are susspilled being accurately formulated. First come the less. toda is a runtor which your friend whispers to put fidentially with the assurance that he knows k to thentie-in other want in lie. The curb



Exchanging the bolas of the day

(1) Reports by k graph, belingspil wag, telephone gr phone, and scop that El Burro has no a force of five those intrepid patricts as marching on the (Later reports, jul) erived, correct "intropid" to "intoxicated."

stude, with a wall detail, that the insep

leader, El Bure, les empost from the me

where an opptesie i erument had increase

him for stealing

without a beers, as

advancing upon Con

to revenge his win

The program the levels as follows:

(2) Retirement of the Minister of War and the mander of the barracks because of ill-holth. (3) Hold that a fleet of fishing boats from Trade has joined the insurgent forces.

(4) Resignation of the admiral of the sarp at count of a pressing engagement.

15) Stealthy night attack on Barracks No. 21. 15 ing in the nervous prostration of the online feet of exhausting their amountaities. Two holly periods

scovered next morning at the spot from which the e was projected.

Seventeen proclumations issued from unidenti-sources, in prose, poetry, and profanity, appear atreets, prescribing "Death to the Tyrant" in

unpleasant forms.

President departs for the country on advice of his

Arrest of all persons found on the streets after ithout a numbered collar and a certificate of good

Bole that El Burro with 50,000 men, armed to the is within a day's march of the capital; in conse-

of which-Manager Cherry of the Ferrovarril Central forwarns the revolution that all armies trespossing right-of-way will be first kicked and then prose-

Manager Almond of the Fermeurril La Guayra s the Government that demorrage will be charged ill officers below the rank of colonel taking refuge

by his general counsel. (Irish and quick in

freight-cars. Outburst of assorted boths, followed by emigra-

Caraças's bravest and best on mules. Departure of the Army of the Republic in tears,

Twenty-seven badly scatgunshots heard in the dis-

a) Bolo of utter rout of

nment forces. b) Bota of total destrucd insurgent army.

) Receipt of message from urno by his secret represen-"Defeated and dishonoral of discouraged. Send cash."

Return of patrictic deres, heroes, bulwarks of nasafety, etc. Total loss, one; butted off cliff by goat.

Peace, prosperity, and colories, lasting till next time.

Outside the Rules

T invariably does the affair go off as per program. There once a minor turn-up in b the infraction of the recogrules brought about hanchle consequences. The insur-

onists had picked up somewhere a men from lowlands who was accustomed to shoot the large. some, and highly efficient jaguar of that region. towns incumbent upon him either to shoot straight become an entrée for Mrs. Jaguar and the little inrs, be had improved upon the national method marksmanship, which is to short the eyes and with a shrill, uncarthly yell into the air. Consuity, when the battle was joined, on opposite of a small stream, and the shrill, uncarthly yells a to mount beavenward, together with the bullets of contestants, the lowlander deployed himself upon his mich and perforated a particularly vociferous officer the other bank. The officer, with an expression of k surprise, lapsed into the brook and proceeded to L. His companions, naturally supposing that he had sucetruck, hastened to lish him out, whereupon the mr; hunter pinked three more of them. While both tics were still petrified with horror at this unheardstastrophe, the marksman ran his score up to nine. regular army then burrowed into the jungle, and revolution was about to declare its champion Liberaor Restaurador, or something of the high-sounding when he resigned in profound disgust, declaring t he had never had poorer sport in his life, and remd to his juguar-haunted valley, leaving the Cause lisband behind him.

Machetes and Marksmanship

DVANTAGE is to the regular army, on the whole, in the matter of gunnery. For, though the soldier of republic never gets any target practise, he is at least get to bring his rifle to his shoulder before abnoting. revolutionary method is to fire from the waist line, h the eyes firmly closed against the flash. If the I kicks the marksman in the stomach, he has a come excuse for retiring from action. It not, he ces again. Now, were it the custom of the Govmeat forces to arrive in airships, or to advance. dan wise, through the tree-tops, their mortality is to dreadful to contemplate. As it is, the st-damage is to folinge. Before a leattle all buzzards in the vicinity sugnationally emigrate. My for self-preservation, but partly, as well, from maintistic and experienced conviction that there will nothing in their line of interest, anyway; while, days after the action, the awed tree-frogs mourn the whitepers. Usually, after filling the skies the and and smoke, the forces part with motual sentibe seedent of geographical conformation brings them a cough together to stop shooting and begin lighting. on the thing is grim enough carriest. For they light to mochetes, and a Venezolano with a machete is far, from being a white-winged dove of peace. Imagine a or, three feet and a half in length, eight pounds in light, and balanced to the wrist with the delivacy of a ink ricket, and you have some idea of the trusty blade the country. But no one other than an eye-witness imagine the definess and power with which a native ode this formidable weapon. One stroke of it will mer through a tree-trank as big around as your knee. rithe expert, holding a bannua in his fingers, slices the whall with three precise and elegant passes. Upon the uman forme this glorifled knife has a distinctly disper-inglest, and with this weapon of their choice Andino al Osemble alike fight like demons or dervishes. After

a mackete lattle, the ground looks like a bargain counter in second-hand limbs. Is it strange that the Venezuelan prefers to arbitrate his little difficulties with the humane and barmiess ritle?

Where Silance is Not Golden

NOISE-PRODUCTION is a highly esteemed quality in firetrins because. This important truth was acquired, at some cost, by a professional ineiter of insurrections, who arrived, some years since, with what he was pleased to call a noiseless carbine, and sought to make a contract for it with a revolutionary general. In enthusiastic language he explained the advantages of his weapon. The general shook his head dubianely. "No bang-noise?" he inquired. "No bang-noise at all." "Only "phat'?" "Only "phat'?" "Sefor," said the leader, "take your plut-gun to some clawhere. If I comin with it my Army of the Revoll of

smokes a cigorotte,

Developing a concession

elsewhere. If I equip with it my Army of the Revolt of the Oppressed, what then? My heroes and the puid hirelings of the tyrant make a battle. My heroes hear the other army shoot— Bang! My heroes shoot. What do they obtain? Plust: Plust only! Senor, can plust prevail against bang? Alas! No. Good-by."

Paper by his expenses, but the righer by a new in-

sight into Venezalaman psychology, the professional promoter of trouble took the next ship beone.

Venezueln's (Palmer) Cox-y Army

BETWEEN revolution and stability stands at army of a few thousand integers. Mr. Palmer Cox ought to come down here and visit it. He's requousible for those soldiers; he created them, and they stopped right out of the pages of his books into Venezuelan military service at the wage of thirty cents a day and find yourself. These props of Government have brood, brown faces, and west funny brown belinets, fininier brown coats, and trousers from the comic supplements; and on their feet are brown alpargatus. An alpargata is a glorified both stipper with a hole in front, where-through one and sometimes two toes coyly peep. Outside of its esthetic merit, the hole has. I believe, no reason for being. Thus chid, they patter about the city, and the stranger takes them for

the street-cleaning department—until he has observed the condition of the streets. I injured the feelings of my local mentor by asking him where their brooms were.

"They are not sweepers," he said previshly, "They are the Army of the Republic."
"Not at all," I retorted. "I've seen the army. It stands on the corner, wearing a carbine and a blue suit made by the Seven Little Tailors for somebody else, and

"That is the police force." he explained. "When trouble comes the police usually take one side and the soldiers the other.

Now there's a system for you! It insures action. As n matter of profit I should bet on the police. They are n well set-up and businesslike appearing lot. sympathies would be with the Cox-y army. They look so drell and guernelike and wise and good-natured. There are always plenty of them around the city barracks. They lounge and snoke on the queer shi bastions, and exchange the bulos of the day with friends in the street, or, curled up in silent little heaps, pray for a row so that they can go and get some look. In troublous times they do scatry duty in the street, and shout "Otro Inda?" to the casual night furer, after which they shoot at him. One of them shot at a newly arrived American consular official, who hadn't learned that "Oteo hado?" mesus, "Cross



He resigned in disquel

the street, and do it amo," and who was so indigment that he marched up to the well-menning, burd-working little private and was about to mistrent him shumefully. when an officer happened along and explained. In the door of the larracks is a square peop-bole which, at all hours of the night, frapes a watchful and comical brownie face. That peop-hole represents the eternal vigi-bance which is the price of continuity for the established Government. It is the Unsteeping Eye of Venezuela.

The Etiquette of Warfare

ABOVE all clae, your Venezolano is a formalist. Even when revoluting he must revolute in a given orbit. This inclustable instinct for party regularity is all that. prevented one tipelsing from being successful. A certain commandante had been won over to the insurgent side. and with him some three companies of soldiers who, unsuspected of disloyalty, were kept on duty in the Caraeas barracks. Unfortunately the official had taken to heart the Venezuelan version, whotever it may be, of:

> "When Freedom from her mountain height Unfurled her harmer to the air.

The first principle of revolutionary procedure in his mint was that freedom and banners and similar poetic encoluments of war flourish only on mountain heights. Therefore, when the time came to aprise, he led his gallant band bastily up the nearest slope, giving basty



Hifle practice à la mode

cheers for liberty—also giving the alarm. President Castro was at the opera. To have surrounded the place and taken him prisoner would have been simple and final. It would have meant the complete success of the revolution. But it wasn't fully enough. So the President, upon the alarm, harried out, got together his troops, and by and by chased the banner-unfurlers iron their mountain heights and closed that invident. The commundants, who might now be Governor of Caracus, is instead living in a cave somewhere and studying the art of war from the Household Book of Etiquette.

The Convertible Convesion Come

THE great drawback to revolutions is that they're last for basiness . Very lad for business. For example, you get a concesshon from the Government giving you the exclusive right. to extend knot-holes from the nitt tree in the Province of Chilzanague. To obtain this concession you have paid whoever is President at the moment a cound sum. are taxed an enormous import duty on all machinery and supplies, a stupendous export duty on every knothole that you ship, and incredible octroi, internal revenue. traffic, impost, liquor license, and sewer taxes. All this you cheerfully figure into the cost of doing business. Then, one day, when everything seems to be going well, along come twenty or thirty gentlemen with proud Spanish names and no socks, headed by a general with a sword. Says the General;

"Sefor Americano, the revolution it is me. Vive la Libertad! Fare, please."

Then you have to pay an extra assessment of taxes, all through the list, to him, besides setting up the drinks for his forces, because, while the Government army was occupied in classing butterflies off the Execu-tive lawn, he has possessed himself of the official machinery of the Province of Chilzanague. This also you figure into the cost of doing lateiness. In the course of time the Government army mobilizes, the revolutionary

leader goes to jail or to Paris and a presidential decree declares the country pacified. Also the chief naugistrate despatelus to you an envoy extraordinary, plenipotentiary, and supernumerary bearing a heart-

to-heart message, as follows:
"You have abled and abetted mine enemies, with taxes and strong drink. Caramba! Flee the country in twenty-four lawrs."
This is the only Venezuelan formula that has no

mañana attachment or codicil. You fee, as per instructions. The cost of doing lessiness devolves upon the Also the business. The duty on knot-holes President. is abrogated; the octroi is remitted, and the other imports forgotten. The power that is proceeds to extract knot holes from the nitt tree in peace and profit to his

own packet. Thus by the statesmanship of the patriotic President the nation has been saved again from the strangle-hold of the interloping foreign monopolist. Any one who considers this a flight of imagination is referred to United States Senate Document No. Fourmillion-four-hundred-and-forty-four-thousand of the famous asphalt controversy.

A Matince War

WHILE I was in the act of communicating to paper the formation whilespecial the foregoing philosophical profundities, one of them went off under my window and disturbed me. A revolution. I mean. The process seemed to me rather confusing and obscure; but two features of it shows clearly amid the murk of action; it began with a shower of pronunciamentos, and culminated in a speech by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who rushly committed himself to the theory that, no matter what happened, every true and loyal sum of Venezuela would stand by his prin-ciples, be these what they might. (Loud and surprised cheers.) The actual performance was in two parts: a mutinee and an evening production—standing room only. The matinee consisted in an attack on the plant of the

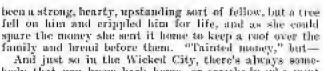
(Continued on page 27).

The Wicked City

PART I .- The First Visit to New York-Where All Are in a Hurry, But Good-Hearted—How It Feels to Be "Just One Young Fellow" More Who Has Drifted in from God's Country

By EUGENE WOOD

Illustrated by ARTHUR WILLIAM BROWN



body that you knew back bonne, or somebody who went to college with your brother, or has some sort of com-mon ground with you. And they can put you in the way of getting a job, or they can talk over old times

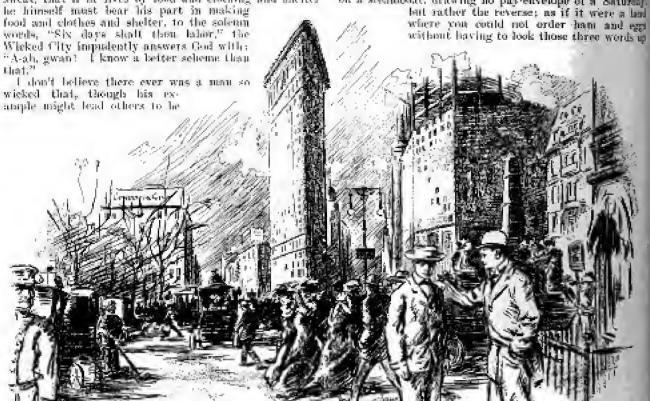
with you and tell you to keep a stiff upper lip, because, you know, the darkest hour is just before the dawn of day, and if they find it's kind of you know-with you, and you hate to let on before them that you're in that fix, why, they ask you if you don't used a little money to tide you over. So they do without something they mount to get so as to lend you money they never expect to see again. That's what makes me think that if we died and went to the hell that they used to have "in the nirly days," we'd find somehody there to show us how to fix ourselves so we could make out to shand it. I dave say yon've read

about those old notions of law heaven meant being with the mobbest and best of all ages, and helt with the sellish and the "on'ry." Heaven noscadays is to live in New York and have so much beeney coming in that you can't possibly spend it all, and hell is to work on and on without ever getting ahead or having any more than get sick or lose your job. I get kind o' lonesome for the

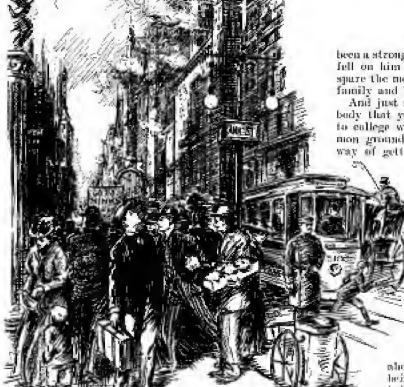
old faith once in a while,

However, what takes the curse off the Wicked City is that hardly anybody in it was born and brought up there. They all cause from God's country at one time. and they haven't forgetten how to act, but, of course, you didn't know that on your first visit to the Wicked City,

We see plainly now that the essential wickedness of the Wicked City lies not in the transgressions of its inhabitants. Sin for sine and man for man, matching every group of human habilations with another elear to the buckwoods where they still plow with usen, one is every bit and grain as wicked as another. They may not be so frank about it, but whether there is much to choose between open and secret devilment I'm not pre-pared to say. The essential wickedness of the Wicked City we perceive to be that it exists at all: that it is a place not to make the things that support life, but to make prices on the things of life; that it denies that he is worthy to be had in honor that has caused two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, for such a man it contenues and benore him who can shrewally get two blades of grass and give the worth of only one in exchange, so that the overalls burn like Nessus's shirt, and only a white collar can hold a name head up eye to eye with his fellows; that to the plain command of the Aimighty that man should cat his bread in his brow's sweat, that if he lives by food and clothing and shelter he himself must bear lifs part in making



And tell you to keep a stiff upper lip, because, you know, the durkest hour is just before the dajon



As you walked up Broadway for the first time, tilling your head back to count the rows of windows in the tall buildings

The Control one young fellow disembarking from the ferryleast or train. at once tickled and terrified by what he's dreamed of so long now actually before him; just one young fellow from the en-charted, negligible daykness that settles down upon the country just beyond commuting distance from New York, who, if he has not cats in his pockets, has what

will as certainly betray bim as also a Galilean-1 do not mean his speech, but his silver dollars; just one young fellow, dropping his law and wrinkling his mose, and tilling his head back while he counts the stories of the tall buildings, his gripsack jostled against his legs by so many people, all in such a larry, all seeming to belong in town and not merely come in to do their frad-ing; just one young fellow— Why, what is that, even if the young fellow be you or 1? Who cares? Who cares that a mother bore us. held us in her arms, reached out her hands for us to stagger into when first we walked alone, tucked us into our bed, and heard us say our "Now I lay me," watched us to the achoolhouse with ineffelde yearning, uttered those prayers for us that God Himself storps over a little from His throne to barken to the better? Who cares that a father toiled for us and stinted for us and hoped to see in us his own thworted hopes brought to fruition, who took such pride in as, whose very heart shoot still to think what perils waited for us at every step? Who cares that teachers tried so putiently and honestly to make as better and wiser men? Who cares what strug-gles of the soul we underwent, the evil in us lighting with the good for mustery? Just one young fellow, more or less, alive or dead, hoping or despairing, redeemed or ruined. Don't you care. There's plenty more.

But auditiply this one young fellow by the uncounted thousands of the sons whom mothers hore in deathly agony, whom fathers toiled for, and for whom the noblest part of who shall say how many lives has been poured with ungradging hand; these living embediments of the age to come, whose every thread of flesh and grain of bone are so much clotted prayers and hopes and fears. ambitions and aspirations; these heirs of all the past. begetters of all the future. Multiply them thus, and their daily nurses upon the Wickel City, which has more regards them than the dust that the wind whirls. becomes a terrible thing, a trugic thing. Something sinister and menacing is in it. It's got to be a mighty thoughtless young follow that doesn't sense this on his first visit to New York, that doesn't kind of gusp when the cold feeling splashes on him that if he should drop down dead on the sidewalk the people would step over

him and go right ahead.

You know now that it isn't quite so had as all that. I've often thought that if the worst should come to us, if we died and went to hell itself, we'd find some our there from our part of the country that would try to make us us comfortable as possible under the circumstances for old sakes' sake, or just out of pure kindness of heart. I knew a woman once that lived as near to bell as we can make it for a womap on this earth. and in her spare time she seved and made up little dresses and things for the daughters of the stepfather that had "turned her out." as the phrase goes. He had

like him, he did not connect others was to be like him What smoker, for an instance, does not say: "Young id-low, you're better oil without it"? And so, though the Wicked City tures us to it by its mere being, yet, spin of itself, it drives us off; it says: "Young fellow, parts better off without it," by that simister and menaging disregard for us that dounted us so in the beginning

The Hidden Sky-Rim

Denote S YOU walked up Broadway for the bra time, tilting your head back to men the rows of windows in the tall build-ings, shouldered this way and that by the hurrying, heedless crowd, that shise menace somebow got to you. Though you were delighted, you were also a little danated. It was a bully place to

be in for a while, but you wouldn't want to live there You lingered over the silver dollars that were to betray you as a wandering star from the outer, negligible, ese the equally perfitious wad of limp and smouthy paper money (in New York the paper money is clean and crackling, right off the vines, as you might say), at you figured out you'd have enough to get back hose you figured out you'd have enough to get back hose on if you didn't pumper your atomach too much. Sall the Vernaunt farmer to his summer boarder: "I shi think you'd hate to live to New York. It's so for away." And, though you were right there in New York that moment, it did seem "fur away" to you, reess and inaccessible, tight-shut, locked up against you shigh sheer cliff with not a crevice you could book pushingers into to climb up by. Out in the country, of in God's country that the Wicked City mocks at and despises, it isn't so hard to believe that you are much more than many sparrows, for look! the heading stering is everywhere equidistant from you. Surely no are the center of all things. People that you met along the road that don't know you from Adam say "How do dot" to you as if you were somebody, the on threadway they don't even notice that you are aling and all proof of your centricity is gone because the left. and all proof of your centricity is gone because the lally building's blde the sky-rim.

There are many advantages, I'm told, attaching to a trip abread. Personally I've never enjoyed that unless you can call Chanda "abroad." At that, I we only on the southern edge of it. How it may be, may back in the interior beyond the culightening and re-tining influence of the United States, I do not know, but so far as my experience enables me to judge, the naties of that foreign share are peaceably disposed, they spin our language fluently, and even have the same out of money that we have. Of course it isn't as good money as ours is. What imitation ever is quite equal to be real thing? But, strange to relate, in Canada you can buy with it about as much as the same named meer will buy in our own dear land.

Though their system of government is benightedy momentum and their flag ridiculously different, the educational advantages of a trip to Canada can set he as great as if it took you a whole week to get there on a steamboat, drawing no pay envelope of a Saturday.



n a dictionary, and where they could short change you

and you not find it out till afterward.

However, it was not the mental discipline I had so nuch in view as the large pence of mind with which on can describe the things you saw when you first vis-ted Lundon or Paris or any of those "abroad" towns. There the centuries kind of jog along, and the few hanges in the looks of things appear so imperceptibly hal they're dateless. But in the Great City of Amer-cs, par excellence, the changes are profound, derachatng, and of revolutionary violence. They are epochparking, so that if you say: "The first time I came to for Fork as a young fellow such-and-such an institu-tion was still in existence," your hearers do a swift an in mental arithmetic: "Eight and two's ten, and our's fourteen, and— Gee! Is he that old?" And but's your guilty secret. Or if it isn't now, it soon fell he. But no regrets. Brazen it out. Let 'em even ook it up and find out when Jake Sharp got the fran-hier to lay tracks on Broselway if it does 'our sa reach hise to lay tracks on Broadway if it does 'om so much sed to know how old we are. Only— No! No "only" hout it. We mustn't let it spoil our satisfaction at the hooght that less discerning minds than ours, even if og were immature, would not have seized that picture nd preserved it against the time when we should be hie to comprehend that, trivial and temporary as the broadway stages imight seem to be, they embodied a risciple of deep significance and as eternal as the Ficked City can be:

In your heart you're just as young as ever; just a green and inexperienced; just as eredulous of what copie tell you; just as eager to undertake what only outh should undertake. It is true, I know, that the ittle girl who only yesterday—or was it last week? I

orget-was jumping rope and chanting:

™One, two, three, And a bumblebee; All in together, Pigs in the meadow,"

ralks in to-day with her freek to her shoe-tops and er hair done up high, but what does that signify? Nothing at all. And that buir in your mustache; is it white or just a shade more blond than common? Never mind. It is true that they print the newspapers very badly nowadays, but your eyesight is still good; folks mumble their words a lot more than they used to do, but your hearing is first-cute; it would be nice if some one could be found to cook us well as mother used to, but you relish your foud as well as ever; you



They all come from God's country sometime

waken in the morning refreshed by your night's rest. and surer than ever that along about sur-up is the prettiest part of the whole day. Into each life some rain must fall; you know that right well, but, thunk God, the sith comes out again pretty soon and the dark storm-clouds roll away. Young? Why, certainly,

Only, when you sit out on your front porch of a summer Sunday evening, and the husbed twilight deepens into dark, and they start up the sweet, old-fashioned hymns they used to sing when you were little, a thoughtful silence follows that one which begins:

> "My days are gliding swiftly by, And I, a pilgrim stranger. Would not detain them as they fly, Those hours of toil and danger.

Yes, they are gliding swiftly by, there's no two ways about it. We sigh to think that we are growing old, sudly, inevitably growing old; that the evil days drawnigh when thou shalt say: "I have no pleasure in them"; when the summer shower of disappointment and of griof shall not pass as once it did, and the sun come out again pretty soon as once it did, but the clouds return after the rain, the bleak November sky of old age when the clouds return after the rain. Let them be "hours of toil and danger," if they must be, but, oh, how gladly would we detain them! There is so which for us to do or ever the evil days shall come. We are like Lear that held his dead daughter in his arms and cried aloud: "Cordelia, Cordelia! stay

Oh, well, what's the use of fretting? It's got to be that way; let's make the best of it. Maybe it won't be so hard for us as we imagine. Maybe the fountain of eternal youth will still bubble up within us just the same as now; maybe, though the almond tree shall flourish and our leads by white, we shall keep on being as green and inexperienced as ever; just as ready to believe what people tell us, just us eager to under-take what only youth should undertake. And maybe even when the whistle blows at last, and the long day is ended, we shall be glad to take off our overalls and go home to rest. And anyhow we've lived. And seen things. And if, of all the sights that our bright, eager eyes took in the first time we walked up Broadway, the pleture that is vividest in the remembered summer sunshine is that of stages tacking and slewing from curb to carb to pick up passengers, why, what difference does it make if some etricus person with a head for dates and figures begins to east up: "Eight and two's text and four's fourteen, and— Gee! Is be that old?"

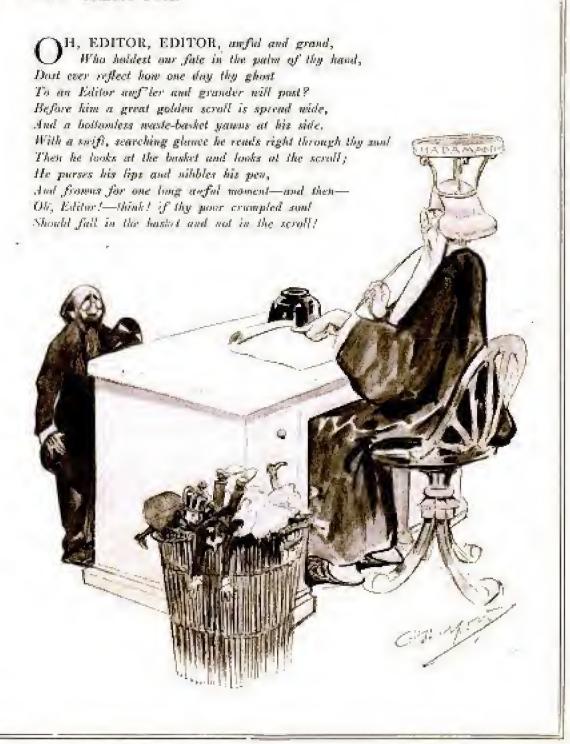
"To the Publisher" and "To the Editor"

Two Toasts

By OLIVER HERFORD



THE Publisher!—Drink! Let his virtue be shown In the Good Works of others If not in his own.





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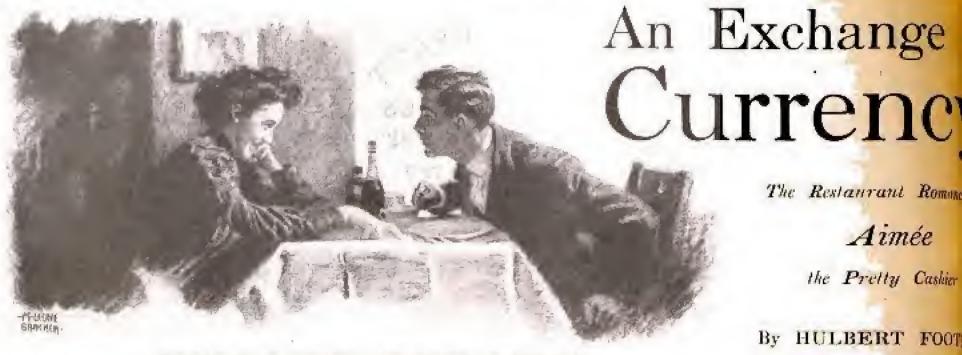
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re Class

BSON



"Wat makes you look so stronge? Are you not glad?" she quickly asked

the Pretty Cashier

By HULBERT FOOT

The Restaurant Romane

Aimée

Illustrated by M. LEONE BRACK

Der Company Stape of Carat's restament is that of a square bottle. The calcance is in the customary place—the neek of the bottle and as one goes back the estab-lishment opens out on either side to a wideness unpromised by the numbest street front. Opposite to the wine counter in the neck of the bottle, there are three little tables one after an-

other, which albeit nearest the door are yet the last to be occupied. What is the reason? For our thing they are removed from the main body of the restaurant with its cheering clatter of plates and noisy conversation; and man is a gregarious animal; but the prime cause and man is a gregarious amount; but the prime cause lies undoubtedly in the forbidding dressiness of their aspect. These tables alone wear long-tailed white chells, on which the newest silver is set forth every day by Aspasic Gaspard with a nice precision. They give the place an air, it is true, but the worn, polished oak of the tables in the rear is much dearer to the habitates of Garat's.

Nevertheless there was one customer who chose the table nearest the door; and sat down at noon every day with his back to the street. His reason was plain; he brought a book which he desired to study while he ate; and in this one spot was there daylight sufficient to read by. His sent brought him directly under the eyes of Aimér Larose, the pretty cashier; and how in this situation could she have been expected not to watch him day after day? Aimée was interested in the book: if was like her beloved Paris to see a young man intent upon a book; certainly nothing could be less typical of the maisy crowd of newspaper men and clerks that made Garat's its headquarters at noon. Aimée hoped it was a book of poems. Later she learned that it was Hodgdon's "Steam Engineering"; and filled with fatiguing diagrams and formulas. It was a disappointment: but the book was not the young man's only claim on a maiden's funcy; he had beautiful brown hir, almost red, which curled loosely all over his load; he was broad-based loosely all over his load; he was broad-shouldered and thin, a combination Aimée approved of; and his gaze was at once resolute and modest, with a charming quality of wistfutness which spoke direct to Aimée's maternal instinct. He was always busy with his book, thrusting his food sidewise into his mouth; and when he rose to pay Aimée his score, his eyes were still full of his problems. He never saw her -that is, not at first.

For many months previous to the advent of the young man Ainsée's life had been a dreary desert pilgrimage. Her instinct to smile and be agreeable was so strong no one had suspected she hated America—but she did; and very theroughly. She had no one in whom to confide any private feelings; her aunt, the worthy Aspasie Gaspard, not being sympathetic with the concerns of youth; and her fines, Antoine Garat—certainly one would not confide in him! These were all Aimée knew in America. She had come out to her aunt upon the death of her purents in France. Aspasie was maitressed'hôtel at Garat's—only one does not use such a highsounding title; and the moment Antoine Garat caught sight of her niece he recognized in Ainsee the pearl of eashiers—she was so anniable! So she was promptly installed in the little desk by the door, and her success was instantaneous. From satisfaction Antoine presently graduated to auxiety lest be should lese her. Autoine was a widower, fat, fifty, and hugely hearded. What more natural than that he should propose to Aspasic to marry her niece? Aspasie shrugged her shoulders; one suspects it may have interfered with a plan of her own; but it was manifestly such a suitable arrangement she could find no excuse for opposing it. Aspasic gave her consent; as for Aimée, dazed with homesickness, she was like wax in their hands. So Aptoine and Aimse were betrothed; and, pending the date of the ceremony, Aspasie and her nicce were sharing Antoine's house at Williams-bridge; a most prudent and fortunate joining of forces, Aimée—how shall I describe her! From behind the little glass window of her desk she smiled on Garan's

customers—old or young, blutant or obsequious, shabby or flashy—as sweetly and as graciously as a haly on her guests. Aimée was as pretty as a flower, an amemone; and one must add to this that it was her religion to please. Yet her charm, her cornetry if you will, was entirely guiteless and impersonal; the warning of dig-nity was never absent. Privately Aimée was of no

angelie tenderness and us easily pleased as a chibl; yet she was no fool; she pondered a good deal in her simple way, and held conclusions of her own.

In appearance Aimõe was of a type unusual among her countrywomen, though never for an instant could you have mistaken her for the product of any land save France. Her face was shaped like a slender heart, broadest under the alluring quirks and curls of her heavy hair, and tapering to a bewitching pointed chin. Her eyes were of the deepest blue of the sky; and her skin very fair, with the faintest freekles, which, far from beings blemishes, were tributes to her deliency and rureness, Aimée's freekles were adorable. As for her clothes— they were herself! She nearly always were black; her wardrobe was far from extensive; yet she managed never to look quite the same two days running. Her simple adornments lost whatever character of their own they might have possessed away from her; one never looked at what she had on: it only served to set off Aimee.

And all this loveliness was betrothed to old Antoine Count, fat of body and fat of witst. Antoine served the wine counter himself: mul so stood immediately next to Aimée all day, where he could witch her every movement. It was not the girl he was jedlous of, but the incomparable cashier.

Aimée's loveliness represented to him are more than a represented to

him no more than a valuable hasiness asset. It made him writte to think of the same a street level restaurant-keeper could afford to pay for such a eachier. It was to hapstall asy such offer that he had determined to marry her. Antoine was greatly enough by nature. God knows!--but certain circumstances had combined erreunstances but commented even to increase his natural propensity. Three dollars of the establishment had to be sent to a retired partner in France for every dollars. Authors

every dollar Autoine kept for himself. The injustice of it, since injustice of it, since he, Antoine, did all the work, was ever present in his soul. He could not rejoice over a good day's re-ceipts for hitterly counting what must be sent away. Under an old agreement the entire estublishment was to become Autoine's property upon the payment of a sum of money the coming

spring. If he could raise it, all right; if not, the price was to be advanced -greatly advanced. was a very large stim: and Antoine had scraped for years to get it together, growning miserably us the price of procisions rose and utterly pros-trated each time his real

was put up. It was an open question now whether he could complete the sum in time or not; but with the help of a bit of money coming to Aspersic on a mortgage about that time, he hoped to contains hoped to contrive it. It had boug been togitly understood that Aspesie was to purchase a

small share in the business with this money of hers. Aspesie's station is in the rear of the establishment, where, standing in her amplitude behind the servingcounter, she may shrill with equal facility at the cooks within and the waiters without, Gaput's at hundrine is unbouldedly the maisiest restaurant in either hemisphere; the din of that gas-lit, smoky basement is tenly deafen-ing; the diners needs must shrick at each other. Yet tote may believe they love it for that very reason—also the fend is excellent; such smalls à la bourgaignamme / such

With the help of at

felt of money com-

ing to Aspenie ha

hoped to contrine it.

ometets with chicken livers! such tarts Sim -after a lapse of years the mouth water at the

-after a tapse of years the mouth waters at he brance! The good wines, too, so chang; the French of it. Another duty of Aspasic's may the bottles, estentationally cobwebbed and duswers stored in bins all mound the walls. Antoine's sly surveillance of Aimée bore not untidy, clever-looking, slangy reporters attain no more than the natty, complacent habridade. The youths were smitten hard enough, every mulletne but there was that in Aimée's sweetness rounneed pleasantries; besides, there was no couraged pleasantries; besides, there was no course of the cours cournged pleasantries; besides, there was a pre-in front of her; you had to bend almost doubt to speak into the hole through which she per change, with your head turned on one side if yo to see how she was receiving your courtwhole, a disconcerting attitude. Aimse look
man twice, until the young man with the pa
and the book of engineering problems began to
Garat's; then her covert glances would less
sharper eyes than Antoine's; so his watchids
still measuring. Anyway, the young man ass
times without noticing Aimse; surely there as
here to abron old Garat—but spring resear

here to alarm old Garat-but spring was en The next time be came, say it was the sen if was a warm day in April; what one cold

the sky above the canons of streets was alab tender blue; and the air was of a softent area bower Manhattan to relax its fare as less pace a little. He sat down at his and less facing the soulight the and pushed his book to with an impatient hand B

with an impatient hand he fell upon Aimée and days. She was making change, but head bent flower-like out he drawer; the sunlight was been showed her head; he is those of the young man at there an instant; then he he he he fair skin. More custom their screens. Aimée ment their scores; Aimée mein unde change, her eyes even the grant through the to the stead grant young man. She was like third; her heart beat ignit breast; her hands flattered end over the silver and tills; the flew in and out of her desir, was a delicious impossituere was nothing affective.

there was nothing offense grading in this young cart. on the contrary, somethic and wondering; something! beyond measure; and se stricken, too. Amée duddi ious look at Garat standing her: but Germt cared line young mun stored so he pe no nuswering smile in 152

That was all that let

then. Alas for Rounted ! should have to say it-be) lunch with an usimpaled tite; his most gracel, all by the sight of hindes as his check they were beh possible track they were behind the small the beautiful the be after that. He brought in but it by unheeded on a while he devoured him w wistful, hungry eyes, hed torture for the girl; or hed night Guent made a teritor

when her cash care to anced; but the third to anced; but the third to anced; but the third to a ahead and he said nothing. On the fourth to the new resolution gleaned in the young cut when he got up to leave. He actually bent for up to leave. What he meant to say will never be for Gurat, on the alert for such a demonstration. for Carat, on the alert for such a demonstrate. across the wine counter and touched the past shoulder.

M-COM

an I do for you, M'sieu'?" said he, in his "Mademoiselle is unfortunately deaf."

y roan looked at Garat an instant, stupidly then turned and left the restaurant without his question.

nd a dreadful fear lest be might not come any he showed up the next day of his usual time; gaze a whit the less ardent for the rebuke he

came time for him to go, he lendered Aimee a in payment of his check. He did not look this moment: nor she at him: it was as if proximity was more than either could bear. thek the right change: and followed it with dar bill. The young man looked at her inshe avoided his eyes. He gently pushed the she returned it to him with an appealing at he did not understand. He stood undenstand of her desk, saned forward. "What is it?" he asked sus-

gave me a two-dollar bill," said Aimee, inribiting a greenback of that denomination. ng mun started to disclaim it politely. He ne bill to offer it again to Ahnee-when sustfingers felt something beneath it. A great a upon him: and his face changest. He has ered something about being mistaken; and. the bill in his packet, harried out of the res-Aimée's face cleared, and she took Garat's or her overscrupulousness with perfect equa-ds for the young man, he use around the d, enatching the bill from his packet, scruli-ith barning eyes. Underneath, affixed with a of mucilage, was a folded white square; and vritten on it;

ot def. But you mos not try to spek with me. ardon me such spellin. My Angliss, she is by at of the lok. What is your name? Me, I am "AIMÉE LABOSE."

t he sat down in his room to answer it. The 🧟 place was transligured with the sense of her eace: wherever he turned his eyes he saw her. t his head to write, her hair seemed to brush his I as for the precious little square of white paper. d forth the very essence of her. But it is one gel and another thing to write. Out of this trecapture was evolved with infinite labor this:

mass—Dave Miss;

of today received and contents noted. I knew ny was fying alamt your being deal. Miss Lat-ill band you a two-dollar bill every day with and a letter planed undermeath; and you have bill all ready to hand me with your note. My Robert Wrenn, Same more at present. "Yours truly. Romer Winter."

way to hunch next day he seemed a two dollar cigar store in exchange for silver, and officed to if with a large pia. All through his bunch l each other blushingly, each wondering what r was thinking of. Robert watched Aimée's darting hands, and dimly pictured seizing them m, while they struggled to escape. He was not ginative. Aimée was: she thanked Gud her es were good and true. In his agitation Robert presented the two-dollar hill note side up. highed it into the cush drawer. He was most ably disappointed that there was nothing from e seemed segreely worth living until the next

The Second Exchange

COERT WRENN: is a good source. One of the gargous has Bobort, not worth it. From him I no how to say it a e. I have sed it mene times to-day. If it is would write to me each day do not use a pin than the bill and of broken hills ever sasp—I can not spel that strongs word! be in family? What is your work?

"Antick Landsk,"

Micse-Dear Mess: few lines are to let you know that I clean forso you a dollar to write to me yesterday. return it folded small inside this. Dear Miss. III stop at Haven's candy store to-night and ask chier she will have something for you. Hoping not think me fresh and hoping to bear from ROBERT WREEN," Yours truly.

The Third Exchange

CONCET: Dien! but those bonbons were deliciouse! Me, bottoms! But you mas not sentar your money, it. We for! What a time I had to come by get them! I go home with my name. I had the boss. And I feared they would uselt: too much of bonbons, behold, to-day I am pale So do not buy me any more, ther Robert.

"Athée."

AROSE-DEAR FRIEND: wring yours, would say I was mighty glad to I work in Henderson's machine shop on Gold Al present I am a machinist's helper at \$2.50 but I am studying to be a mechanical engineer. thematics is something here to puzzle out by but I guess I have a turn that way. As to if t live with, it's only a furnished-mount house,
if Twenty-fourth Street. I have a mother and
in Ohio. My sister is out of sight! I wish
wher, Miss Larose. With this I will close.
"Yours truly, Romer WRENN.
"Where do you live?"

The Fourth Exchange

пінак Коркві: "I have to learn more of your sister. What is her name? Is she blond or brunette? How more years has she? Who is her friend intimate? Undoubtedly you are in love with that one. Are the girls of Ohio preffy? What do you consider pretty in a woman? I will not tell you where I live beganse you must not come there. You had on a prefly tie to day. Dark blue is your color. I will excelled you a silk tie in the dark of the nights when I am in hed with my unit. You may call me Aimee.

"P.S.—I have a little dictionarire English."

"MISS LAROSE-DEAR FRIEND:

"Yours to hand. What does non petit mean?—and oher? Is it anything like cheer in English? Miss Lacuse, you did not look ugly to-slay. Not having the pen of a ready writer, I will say no more on this subject. I



rue. I am happy that you found the pat-ent pin-making machine beautiful. Mon petit means foolish one: chec is what you are, had I shall not tell you what that is. You were pule to-day. Where do you get your other meals? Is it food of the best? I fear you sit too late at night with those sifly mathematics. But no, it is that you are writing to the girls of Objo;

"I know you think I am agly,

but you are kind and do not wish to burt

"Pleaterent Alterrities:

Yours to hand. Why won't you tell me where you live? What is the reason I can't come to see you? Is it because some other fellow rulls every night? If so tell me right away and I'll take it the hest I can. If it's some other reason let my know some place where I can meet you outside, day after to-morrow night. I couldn't do a thing at the shop to-day. Broke four good drills. IC makes me some on myself to be so careless. Awailing your kind repty. Yours truly, "ROBERT WREEN."

The Sixth Exchange

"DEAR ROBERT:

"You make no very unhappy! Why will you be so impatient? Why can't we go on writing nice letters every day and but seeing each other? You would break it in pieces. You may not come to see me-but do not fear, no one else comes. I can not meet you to night, Do not ask me why. It is not because I do not trust. YOU, cher ami.

"FRIEND ADMÉRA

"I trust you will excuse the hasty lines I penned you yesterday. I was excited. As I have said already, I do not think you ugly. I am no judge of girls, but you restainly suit me. Not being highly educated, I can not say more, but I feel it. Common words and shing is all I know, and that doesn't suit you. That's why I want to meet you so much. I could tell you by word of month. When I take my pen in band if seems to paralyze all tny ideas. Auxiously awaiting your reply to mine of yesterday. Yours truly,

"Bougger Wheer,

"P.S.—I don't know any girls in Ohio except my sister. I never had anything to do with girls.

The Seventh Exchange

"DEAR Bombiers

"That was a sweet letter you wrote me yesterday, and I am happy of it— Ah! but I dread what you are going to say to me today. Men are so riolent! I have prayed all night that you will not be makind. If you make your brooks a straight line and book at me with hard eyes, how shall I endure the hour that you are here? Believe me, dear friend, I have much to bear-be kiml to me.

"Finkso Atmés:

"Yours to land. At first I was crazy with disappointment, but I thought it all out and decided I was a fool to expect you to meet me, not knowing the customs. of your country. I don't understand it, but I know you are all right. Aimée. You couldn't make me mad any more. I want you too ladly, kinee. I am thinking of you day and night. My wits are clean gone out of my head. I am that absent minded, today I put a bruss rule in my month and tried to light it, thinking it was my pipe. I won't ask you any more questions but one. Do you love me us they say? Tell me how to set about getting you. I'll do anything in the world. If I could only do something I wouldn't feel so near like going out of my load. I wish I could tell you about this feeling. but I only strangle with it and I can't get anything out. I write like a fool. Dear Aimée, I love you. You are the prettiest and the eleverest and the wonderfulest girl in the whole world. I never get tired of watching you. Every day you are different. I want to hear you speak. If only you liked me, too, how time it would be. I would be able to look and look at you all the days of my life. I won't write again till I gei your answer.

"P.S.—Excuse this cropy second. I souldn't stop to think out a proper letter."

On the day after this bulky note, was delivered by means of its two-dellar bill, Robert's prized hour gt Garat's was a sorry affair. He came in all glowing and fremulous, his eager eyes seeking Aimoe's face for his answer. It was written there plain enough: and it instantly killed his hopes. Aimée was perfectly white: her eyelids heavy and smellen. She did not hole at Robert, all the time he was there, except once, when, in his desperation, be made as if to speak to her. Nothing but her look of agonized appeal could have re-trained him from that. The made the merest pretense of eating, and burried away with the dallar bill and Aimée's answer chetched tightly in his hand. When he opened It—it defirered even a crueler blow than he had braced brimself to receive:

"I sto affianced to Autoine Carat. Try to think kindly

That was all,

REEVOUS is the suffering of a whole-souled, ardent I youth. For many days poor Balert was unconscious of the world outside his own little bendsphere of pain. He peither saw nor heard nor tasted that he knew: though, of course, by did all three, quite in his usual manner, At first be raged and stormed—even cursed her—but all in silence: then a softer fit overtaking him, he sorrowed for her-and for himself-this in silence, too. Outwardly be showed little: day after day he went to his work as usual: and while his objective mind whirled dizzyingly in its orbit of torture, the subjective Robert deftly and industriously effected nice adjustments of machinery. He could even talk and hugh with his mates; and they, anobservant males, perceived nothing ghastly in his mirth.

At the end of two weeks he could endure the pain no longer. He dragged himself back to Garat's, determined to have speech with her, though the heavens should fall. Here a blow still shrewder awaited the unhappy young man. The restaurant was closed: and on the door was piumed a card reading thus:

"Closed in consequence of the marriage of M. Garat. Open to-morrow as usual." \cdots

A sad representation of the whilem well-favored and self-respecting young mechanic lay outstretched on the untidy bed of a halfroom in the furnished-room house on Twenty-fourth Street. He lay on his back with an arm flung over his face: his chin was unsharen: the hidden eyes were not good to see. In such a coil an older man would have taken to drink; but Bohert was not familiar with this means of achieving forgetfulness. It had not occurred to him. He had come straight home. staggering a little maybe from the impact of the blow he had received at the door of Garat's, and since then be had neither moved nor spoken, except to rebuff the wellmeant inquiries of his handlady, who, poor soul, was of two minds which to send for the patrol-wagon or the atrobat larger.

She was knocking at his door now. Robert angrify ordered her away, but she stayed. He sprang out of hed and moved the hureau and his trunk in front of the door for a harricade. In the noise this made, the explanations she offered were lost. When Robert thing himself on the bod again she started unew; but he wrapped his head in the pillow and heard her not. Then she gave up: something white fluttened through the transom, and, fulling on the pillow, slid to the counterpane. thence to the Boor, Robert, conscious only of a feeling of relief that his turnmentor was on her way downstairs, did not beed it,

Some time in the course of the afternoon he rolled over on the bed and saw the white object lying on the door. He blinked his eyes rapidly, then he smiled and looked at it a long time. He had forgotten how it came there, and he did not believe it was real. It booked like an envelope with a stamp in the corner and his own name written across it in the poignantly-remembered hand of Aimée. Slowly it filtered through his dazed and wandering consciousness—he had not eaten in two daysthat Aimée had never written to him through the mails;

(Charleded on page 22)



A Matinée Party in the "Royal" Box of the Manila Hippodrome

In February, on Wallace Field of the Lameta, at the edge of the city of Manila, was held the second Philippine carnival. Urgal by the Americans in the Islands, multiver helped to make the celebration notable. Beside its pictureque features, the carnival was regarded by business men, from Tokyo to Melbourne, as a fine show visit

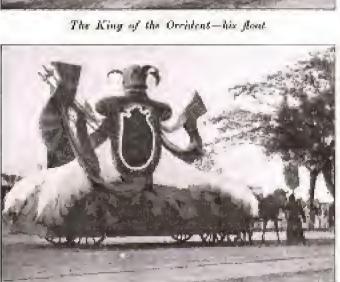


Statues of Toft (in the foreground) and José Rizal, the Filipino martyr. More exhibit and Margus (at the right)



The big ambitorium exerted for the Manila carrieal this year was capable of holding fifteen thousand people





"The Tribute of Nations" was one of the most striking floats in the hig parade

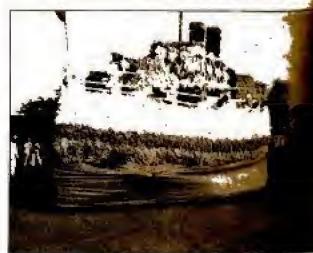


The Queen of the Orient

SINCE the carried is a celebration indulged in by the two races—Americans and Filipines—there are two queens. The Queen of the Ozient this year was a native Filipine girl, and in classing her it is asserted that her father's financial standing was not considered. "Court" functions were cluborate, carefully carried out, and the grand ball in the Auditorian was, literally, a crush. No one was able to dame.

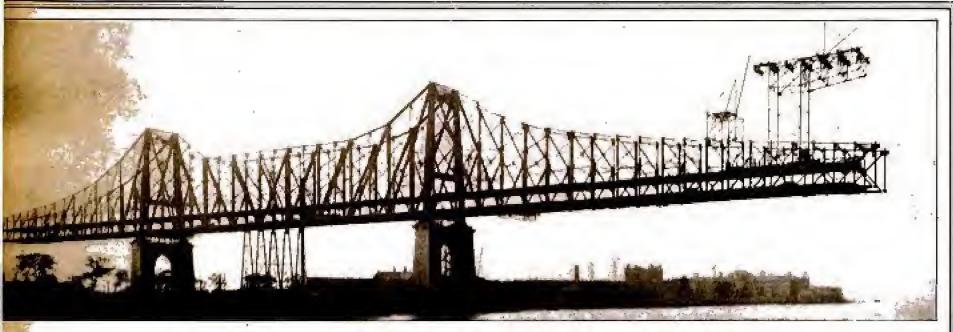


The flant representing the United States



A buttleship float that attracted attention in the automobile parade at the Philippine carried

The Philippine Carnival of 1909



The contilevers waving completion:-fifty thousand tons of steel were used in the erection of the five spane



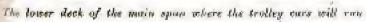


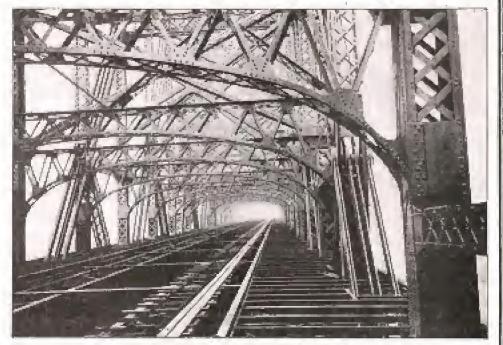


har of the Blackwell's Island piers

Connecting the vantiles or of the main (1,182 feet) span, Murch 13, 1968 Part of the traveler with which the vindart was built







View of the upper deck of the main span



General view of the completed structure

The New Queensborough Bridge

connecting New York City with Long Island, to be Opened for Traffic with Pageants and Ceremonies, June 12

The Late Moral Way

With Especial Reference to "The Easiest Way" and Two Other R

By ARTHUR RUHL



Miss Frances Starr in "The Easiest Way"

THERE has been a great deal of talk lately about the malign influence of the theaters on the morals of New York, Scarrely a day passes that something isn't "denounced." The inhabitants of this large, beterogeneous, cather rancous Babel are represented as in great danger from something assumed to be in no wise a reflection of themselves, but mysteriously and wickedly imposed from without. And some Assemblyman undertakes to frame a bill which will thing assumed to be in no wise

prevent vulgarity.

The actors, on their side, trim their sails as best they One climbs into a pulpit and mourns that the theater doors are open six days in the week, white church doors are only open once. Another, whose plays are known to be witty, bastens to assure the public by means of the hill-boards that although he may be entertaining he is nevertheless good. Managers who are wont to drive he is nevertheless good. Minagers who are wont to drive honest reporters from their jobs for writing frank and intelligent criticism, grab at the skirts of the agitation by anomaling that they are "in accord with the sincere clergymen and newspaper men" and that they will refuse to book any play that has been "denomined." And all these things add to the quaintness of existence, and are clerky deep our great while year of an arealism. one strolls down our great white way of no evening, past the crowded musical shows, the bank-booking mah, and the flashing whisky signs.

As usual, the accent is just on unexpected places. The serious discussion of some unpleasant social question is condemned; joeular ribablity about it passes unnoticed, Mr. Share's play is stopped by the police; a Ziegfeld show runs on forever.

Shouts are heard from as far West as Kansas against Subme dancers. Few, certainly, wish to defend the subject-matter of the original opera. It is interesting. And if the emotions of a lot of African cannibals were ingeniously expressed in modern music, and we should see them on the stage guawing the ribs of their encuries and chanting their native lays in diminished sevenths or submerged tenths, or whatever be the name for such subtleties, that, too, would be interesting. But it would scarcely be desirable.

Mere dancing itself, however, is another matter, and although it would be a cruel band which would stay Miss Mary Garden from embaroring to make two bends grow where one grew before, yet one can not help thinking that her humbler sisters of the music-halls have been condemned unjustly. Among the various roles in which these bulles have previously appeared, there were surely here in which they were not more dangerously alturing than when, stripped of words and all the sarturial aphredistaes which modern dressmakers can devise, they are forced to caper madly about the stage to unisy and ampleasant nausic.

As a matter of fact, the appetite of the eye is so sated and spoiled by the exaggerations and artificialities of dress that mere nature is tame and disappointing. How many confident sizens, if forced to throw uside the immoral support of clothes, would not excite ridicale or even pity! As for undermining moral foundations, the lady you take out to dinner to-night, although covered with clothes up to her cars, can do more in a comple of scutences of not too scrupulous reportee. To be sure, the young women who venture to impersonate Salome are architecturally not at all ordinary. And yet, measured by what is called suggestiveness, how infinitely less potent is Miss Gertrude Hoffman, for instance, galloping impersonally about the stage to the swishing of a few bends then the same young woman standing over the footlights in a strapless beslied giving an initation of

Especially lacking in perception have been most of the objections to Mr. Engene Walter's play "The Ensiest Way"-a work just about as immoral as the greenishyelfow are lamps which illuminate parts of Broadway. although just about as rancous and unlovely.

The same sincerity and reportorial truth which Mr. Walter showed in "Paid in Full" is put into this play. The reason it seems so raw is that in the first be was treating a problem comparatively simple and objective, while in "The Easiest Way" he undertakes to set forth the complex psychology of a woman's mind and heart. In other words, photography may be suitable to depict the robbery of a cash drawer, but it is a crude and unsatisfactory device to record a woman's struggle between her instinct for physical ease and luxury and her desire to be loved and do

A young actress who owes her position on the stage to a rich New York broker, whose mistress she has to a rich New York broker, whose inseress she has been, meets a young Westerner while on a summer vecation in the mountains of Colorado. Both fall in love for the first time. They are convinced that they are experiencing something deeper and more important than has ever come to them before, and, as the man has lived a variegated enough life kineself not to object to the woman's past, they decide to marry.

As he is getting only thirty delburs a week as a

hope of making a big strike, while she is to return to New York for a nother year on the stage. Why the woman, who is assumed to be in a highly exalted frame of mind, should subject herself to the tremendous temptations involved in this come instead of marrying her reporter at once-ertainly for a man only twenty-six years old, in Colerado, thirty dollars a week is comparatively princelyis not clear except that otherwise, as is so often the case. "there wouldn't be any play."

The broker-an admirably realistic metropoli tan type, wholly annoral in his dealings with women, brutully cynical. yet always what is known as a "good sport" and true to his own carious code of square dealing-tearns them both. He points out with relentless sense that the young version has too long lived as a specifical butterfly to settle down to the limitdram difficulties of married life on nothing a years that she spends more for ber cabs than the reporter earns in a week, and he finally goes East without her with the understanding that whenever she wishes to come back to him she may, but she must let the other man know. She also returns, and

after a few months' respecialite and desperate existence, during which she can get no work, and no contributions come from the miner, the man-with-the automobile appears at the psychological instant and she gives up the struggle. Diswilling to surrember "her one change of happiness," however, she burns the letter which the broker dietutes instead of sending it to the other man. Then the miner strikes it rich and hurries East. For a

little while she fights desperately to keep her sinking

ship affort, but in the end both men discovery dealing and east her off. As the curtain of planning on a big planned hat with the free ment which unhappy beroines assume in ach amounting that she is going to Rector's—al

completely to the bad.

The realism of this unpleasant pirtue is and one can not but admire the lack of say with which Mr. Walter has set it forth. The to the play are purely those of taste. It is graphic reproduction of the externals of a which after all is vital to but very few people has liftle legitimate interest, transferred or except to that extremely small audience which fairners's interest in all the types of their transpage is wholly commonplace, no imig agination lifts these brutal, material facuregion of universal truth. The play is an production of surfaces and of unpleasant, in surfaces.

striaces.

Mr. Walter's assertion that he is tending moral lesson does not recommend itself. The not show that if you do so and so you will tenderely states that if you have been doing as a good many years you are quite likely to be Very disagreeable people are shown, and see a that the notion—which to be felt need not be put a —that the nutber is acquainted with many tendle.

Miss Frances Starr, who plays the leading and dresses prettily and moves about and selface, etc., with a great deal of smooth ad technique. Occasionally she reads the line but most of the time her voice is so will affected that nothing rings true. The as company are, in the main, satisfactory, each James Kilgour as the broker.

Ladies to the Restue

N REFRESHING contrat
Frances Hodgson Burnet's T
of a To-morrow" and Ma
Ettis's unhappity named burn
anirable "Mary Jame's Pa"
neither of these plays has be
vividness and sharp vigor di
ter's trunscription of Beste
hoth nossess qualities which his most because reporter on a Demer paper, he decides to go to Gold-field for a year in the both possess qualities which his most have gently hopeful philosophy and the revolutional gracious intelligence behind the lines.

In "The Dawn of a To-morrow" Mrs. Burst the forgetting of one's own troubles by easy the isolation of one's own personality to show of others. She believes in the theory are a mile—that if you don't feel the way are an able—that if you don't feel the way way and an allie—that if you don't feel the way way are an allie—that if you don't feel the way way are an allie—that if you don't feel the way way are an allie—that if you don't feel the way way are and the control of the second of the control of th alde—that if you don't feel the way you as as if you do, and pretty soon you We are first introduced in a London gentlessa from nervous breaker tors practically gire and the curtain falls; contemplating suicide. oust set takes place on a few the East End, whither Sir Charl

disguised as a working man to dispose without attracting attention. After a composition of the uniseries enjoyed by the tants of Apple-Blossom Court, it is know nurder less been committed, and he culprit appears and is hidden from the The neurasthenic gentlema vices trom a shady corner, and is appared to use his revolver when Gat, to heart of the supposed murders, takes it away from him. Out of bitter experience she gives him ! udvice. When your own troubless powering, get interested in such

and forget your own. There play is concerned with the young woman's efforts—on the new convalescent Sir of save her lover's life.

The only man who en a erate nephew, who—as the area playgoer will not be surprise ? lors secret designs on find lors goes to his rooms, finally to swear to the alibi, and sile * and capitally unconventions a which this clear headed, right person tramps all over the the moss-grown convention that who happens to find bresilf at

locked room with a man is necessarily comme nuable to defend herself, the police and the sale

the suspect is cleared, and everything mis in Mrs. Burnett, and its unbackneved philes of on the stage as it is delightful. A great to play's distinction and same vigor is dec. of the stage of t

the personality and acting of Miss Elected 8th "Mary Jane's Pa" tells the story of 1 2th (Conducted to 6



Miss Electror Robson in "The Danes of a To-morrow"

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It is a floor finish so tough and so flexible that it will not crumble or crystallize

So waterproof that it will not turn white.

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The secret of this new Elastica lies in our exclusive process of ageing our oils,

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It is the mastery of the special oils we use, that has enabled us, after thirtynine years of patient experiment, to make a varnish still tough and elastic, when it is dry on the floor.

The common varnishes which you have seen on floors are unfit for the purpose.

They are not tough like *Elastica*. They are not flexible like *Elastica*. They are not waterproof like *Elastica*.

Where Elastica stretches, these common varnishes break.

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After a month or so of use, they present a whitened, cracked, uneven surface.

While *Elastica*, to the end, is smooth, beautiful, unbroken.

No Care-No Attention

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Floor Finish

Once on, it looks well always.

It is easier to apply than common varnishes—and it is as nearly permanent as a floor finish can be.

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Think of this, you who know the disgust which scratchy, crumbling varnishes bring.

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Two weeks—a month—or perhaps to-morrow, and a wax finished floor must be done over.

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The first footstep leaves its heel mark. The shuffling of chairs leaves zig-zags. The movements of a table are recorded in the paths which castors leave.

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And now, with *Elastica*, wax is needless.

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Woman's Battle for the Ballot in Chicago

"It is the Women Who Have Done Ciric Work Who Have Found Out that They Need Fates"?

By CAROLINE M. HILL

HAT Chicago has the largest and most influ-ential social settlement in the United States is in the United States is very well known, and that she has the best organized woman's club

in the world. It is also well known in Chicago that the investigation of the packing industry and the census of women in industry were inspired by a woman; and that the juvenile court, the purental school, the vacation schools, and the improvement associations are mainly the work of women. Women's work for Chi-cago is famous in the city itself, and there are many women to whom the men's associations turn when they wish machinery put in motion that will accomplish certain results. The women, on the other hand. who have tried to do things have discovered that office-holders can only be effectually moved to do their duty by men of whose votes they are afraid. It is the women who have done civic work who have found out that they need votes. It is the women who have tried to do most who are the best lenders and speakers in the present movement for municipal suffrage.

Two years ago Chiengo tried to get a new charter. One was framed by a steering committee of sixteen, which included representative men from different professions and kinds of business. It was sions and kinds of business. It was drafted by a university professor of constitutional law, and then passed on to a convention of seventy-five, who revised it. In this convention a provision for woman suffrage was defeated by the casting vote of the chairman. From them the charter went on to the State Legislature, which made many changes in it to suit the demands of different political interests. It was finally defeated in a referendum in Chicago, after it had been so mutilated by Chicago, after it had been so mutilated by the politicions that the most competent of its original framers slid not wish it to be adopted.

Woman's Care Needed

THIS winter the same committee of sixteen has revised the former draft and recommended a separate hill to allow women to vote for city officers on the same terms as men. The first step is thus taken, and a committee called "The Committee for the Extension of Municipal Suf-frage to Chicago Women" is organized in the attempt to crystallize public opinion and convince the Charter Convention that women do want to vote for city officers. Of this committee, Mrs. Charles Henrotin. well known as a leader since the World's Fair, Miss Jame Addams, Mrs. O. W. Stewart, the president of the State Egunl Suffrage Association, and Mrs. William Hill, a representative of the Association of Collegiate Aluming and the wife of a university professor, are officers and leading spisits.

Subcommittees have been appointed to secure expressions of public opinion from its unin organs, the churches, the press. men's chile, educational organizations. labor organizations, associations of playsicians, lawyers, hunkers, and university professors. They are making known the situation in addresses before the different audiences in the city, and resolutions for voring municipal suffrage for Chicago women are being passed by all kinds of bodies. A men's association of about 150 members has been formed to help the women in the legislative campaign which is to follow:

The attention of passers-by is being attracted by yellow-printed posters saying:

> "WHY DO NOT "CHICAGO WOMEN "HAVE MUNICIPAL SUFFRAGET

"Women Vote on Municipal Affairs in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Norway, Sweden. Finland, British America, Natal, Australia, New Zealand. Tusmania, and in the States of Kunsas, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Idaho.

> "It Is Up to tak "CHARTER CONVENTION!"

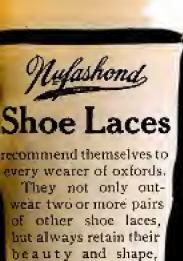




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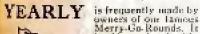
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Lining up the Forces

 $\Gamma^{
m HE}$ attitude of the Chicago papers is in the main friendly, although the Tribune" notices only such features as it can treat sensationally, and the "American" is coming out more and more strongly in favor. The "Record-Herald" and the "Evening Post" are decidedly with the women's cause. Some of the papers atways speak of the leaders as "The Suftragettes," atthough the methods have been in a superstalling the strength of the Postick Soft in no respect like these of the English Suf-fragettes. Chicago women believe that such methods are by no means necessary for them, for they think that all patriotic men and women recognize this as the next logical step in the city's devel-opment. The Chiengo Federation of Labor has declared strongly for it, and so have the largest bodies of ministers in the city. It is supported by the same class of people who support other reforms. The patriotic men and women of Chicago helieve that neither the Charter Convention nor the State Legislature is willing to take upon itself the responsibility of refusing women's professed aid at this crisis in the city's

When such a woman as Miss Mary Mc-Dowell tells her experiences and says, with controlled emotion in her voice, that she can no longer work in the indirect ways which she has been compelled to use and which she has been compelled to use and keep her self-respect, it moves the hearts of Chicago men. When the head of the Political Equality League says women have gone as far as they can in trying to accomplish their ends by means of influence—that if they go farther they will become deceifful and underhanded, and their best heads will sent to their own demonstrates. work will react to their own demoralization-then the lukewarm women begin to wake up. When Mayor Brand Whitlock of Tolerio says that the exercise of power by means of influencing votes is illegal may-how, the last bit of standing ground is knocked from under the feet of the untisuffragists, for they must either say that women must have nothing whatever to do with politics or they must be in layor of giving them a legitimate means of ex-

Combating Old Arguments

TitE same ground is being thrashed over in Chicago that was gone over in England and in many of the States of the United States when universal manhood suf-frage was granted. Those who were in possession then argued that working men did not care to vote, that they did not know enough to vote, and that some of them were had anyhow.

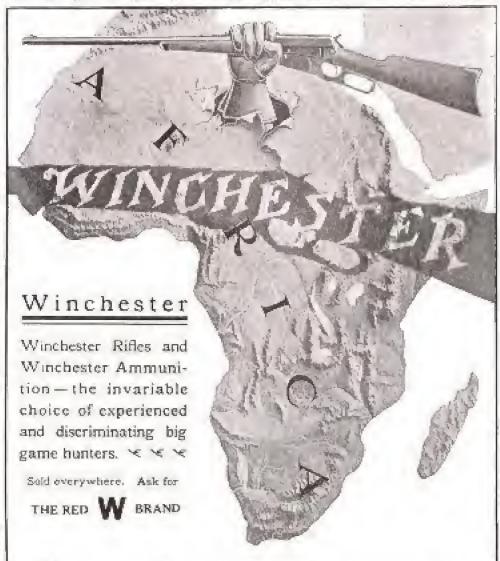
If women do seeme the right to vote for municipal officers in Chicago the menand women who believe in it think they will see renewed interest in civic affairs and a tremendous gain in the power of the forces of law and order. They think they would make short work of the First Ward Ball. The argument for municipal housekeeping, brought out two years ago, has had time to penetrate, and has been ac-cepted by most of the disinterested roters of the town, while the response of the women is seen in the resolutions being sent in by the most judgestial clubs on the three sides of the city, asking to be allowed to "help in those matters of civic improvement which men have been too busy to take up."

In the Revolution Belt

(Continued from singe 25)

"Constitucional," Custro's personal mouthpiece. Everything was going smoothly, and a statistically minded proof-reader had already calculated that 7.863 shots had been fired without casualty, when a stray bullet smashed his inswell and spoiled his recknning. At this outrage he poked a revolver through the window and emptied every chamber, several of his associates following suit. Three men were fatally wounded, this being the total mortality of the revolution. Of course all three were impreent bystanders. Did may one ever hear of a street lacttle in which the casualties were not confined to this autortunate class? "The Innocent Bystander collects the Lead" is the Venezuclan property, paralleling our apothegm about the prompt bird and the premutare worm. To be sure, two out of the three

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Camp Winnecook Beautiful Lake Woods. For large ander reventeen. 7th renson. Compley trips. Achietics. Illustrated booklet. St. L. Rasis, Making, Suss

LIBRARY TRAINING SCHOOL, Cornegic Library of Atlanta tratica examination to to belt in June. For catalog apply in Julia I. Beliala, Director, Carnegic Library of Ablanta. Ga. th developed these determinated as not making appropriate

sictims had large, emphatic-looking gans about their persons. But that proves nothing against their peaceful intentions. Every Camquenian gentleman wears a gun. His clothes don't fit without it.

These three were acclaimed as martyrs, at the evening performance, which was a more epilogue. It filled the Plaza Belivar with asserted oratory by gentlement who came reatimous seroll-saw patterns in the air all the time they were speaking. At the finish the approximate world. ing. At the finish the convagoous montharmed), put the musicians to flight, captured the base-dram, and went home to there the masserrom, and went some policies, proud in the consciousness of having added a page to history. When it was all over, Castro was no longer dictator. Genez was. And the new Government had declared was against Holland in a poster that was authors the one of Parnum and that was printed like one of Parnum and Builey's refined and restrained sollloquies on the subject of the two-headed calf.

Untimeous Advices

O NE of the American visitors, a con-tlemon named Coulombs, played an unlucky part in the affair of the afternoon. In the rush of retreat after the firing, he brought up, two blocks distant, with his nose januared into the shoulder-blade of a large and busky Venezuelan. Adjacent to the shoulder he observed a small, premiur hole. The hole seemed to go all the way through. "See here," said Mr. Combondie to the man, "you've been shot,"

The Venezuelan glaused down at lake chest, saw the place where the bullet had entered, gave a lond yell, fell down, and died. Coulombe returned to the hotel, deeply remorseful, "If I hadn't told the poor chap," he lamented, "he might be allow and happy now."

Blow.

Entervell, Rivas

NO GAIN without some loss in this world of manuful compensations. "El Constitucional" is no more. It was edited by a genius, Seior Gumersindo Rivas, the possessor of so keen a nose for news that none of it ever got into the paper. It was further distinguished above its rivals of the outer darkness by an ultra-Chesterfieldian politeness. For example, the first mention of an important killing would appear in this wise;

"Valencia, Oct. -"Et. Sexon Rivas, Editor 'El Constitucional." Carnens.

"Dear Friend-It gives me profound pleasure to inform your magnificent journal that Seber Paracouno, who was onimpoily stubbed in the leg while engaged. in shooting the late lamented Senor Cramonte through the heart week before last. is able to be out on crutches. Assuring

you of my admiring esteem. I am,
"Yours affectionately,
"P. Sconchas, "Correspondent of 'El Constitucional.' "

All events of the day were rigidly ta-bosed by Editor Riens. All the time that Curacas was panie-stricken over bulonic plague. "El Constitucional" never men-tioned it. It eschewed alike all reference to thatfor's librors and impending depar-ture while the capital was alive with holes about it and our mention of the dynamical about it, and any mention of the dreaded Dutch blockade, although the hostile war-ships were patrolling the coast. However, I do not wish to be unjust. It did tell of Mr. Tall's election within a week after gave a large diplomatic dinner, "M Con-stitucional," by a groud burst of enter-prise, published the menu on the third narraing thereafter, 'Now, also, it is no maye. Its spirited editorials conquiring Castro respectively to Alexander, Cosar, Washington, Roosevelt, Lincoln, Napoleon, and the Saviour-generally to the disadvantage of the compared ones—will never again delight the eye. Scane Rives has unostentationaly flitted. The revolution did for him, as well as for his unique jourunt. Requiescut in pure. We ne'er shall beek upon its like ugnin.

The Grass Fire

(See Fountisplere)

N THEIR early conflict with the whites —soldiers and wagon trains—the plains Indians used to set the rank prairie grass afire to the windward of the force they meant to attack and follow the flumes, hidden from sight by the thick smoke-clouds. Usually the fire was started before day-break. This was one of the tricks clab-orated in the long worfare of the border a particularly effective one in the open country, where the changes of surprising a watchful chemy were exceedingly small.



THE Gillette Company begs to announce the construction of a hundred-thousand dollar addition to its present million-dollar factory in Boston —the fourth enlargement of facilities in four years,

The present lactory contains about four acres of floor space and employs seventeen handred people. The new addition is to increase the blade equipment, which has been greatly taxed during the past three months.

Foreign demand has become so great that Grundwin factories have been established in Canada, England, France and Germany,

The Galler is literally known the world over It is in use and on sale in every country on the globe. Wherever you go you can buy GHLERYRE blades.

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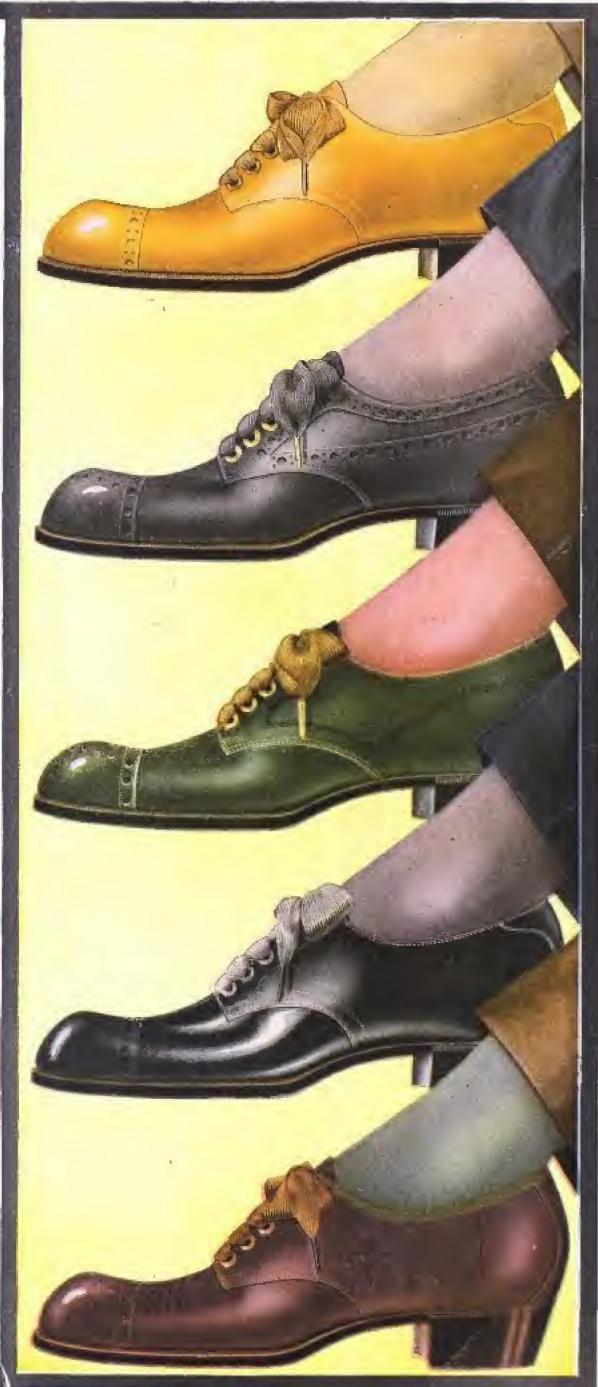
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The Late Moral Wave

(Constroled from page 26)

Gynt lunsband who "hears the East a-calltryit mustand who mears the East d-con-in':" finds domesticity irksome, and runs away to let his wife make her fight alone for herself and their two little children. She goes to a country village, edits the local paper, is respected and even courted, and all goes well mutil the village gossips begin to wonder who the children's futher was and what became

The mother, knowing the stimulus it would be to their pride, has always tried to make them believe that their mysterious and departed purent was all that

Just as matters are approaching a crisis, the creatic husband strolls in. He is still charming in his irresponsible and unfeeling way, has an apt literary quotation for everything that turns up, and describes with easy eloquence his adventures. up and down the world as a sentimental tramp. He is about to hit the trail again. when his wife, unable thatly to turn him away without money or shelter, pro-poses that he shall remain and work for her as a bouse-servant, a position which, with the same insomeinner, he cheerfully accepts.

The gossip now becomes, naturally, unbearable, ending at last in bringing the whole village in a mob to the "widow's" cottage ready to far and feather the sup-posed intruder. Long before this denouement is reached, however, the man's better nature has been so aroused through his paternal instincts and a unmber of situations in which he has been forced to take a man's part in helping and defending his wife that the revelation of his identity and his aubsequent decision to brace up and behave himself are searcely more than the mechanical unraveling of the knot already spiritually untied.

spiritually untied.

This may seem like a play for grownings, and so it is. But the children are so important the fits, But the children are so important the fits, the story, and their scenes with the placky mother and the vitty, tree-spensible father—played gracefully, as may be imagined, by Mr. Henry E. Dixey—are done with such humor and affectionate sincerity. that, during the several months which the piece ran in New York before fortuitous circumstances forced it on the road. initious circumstances forced it on the road. audiences half made up of chibiren seemed to enjoy it quite as much as their chiers.

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By FRANK W. SKINNER

EASURED by the comhined length and capacity of its five main spans, the Queenshor-ough Bridge, seems the East River from Fiftyninth Street, New York, to Ravenswood, Queens,

is the greatest bridge in the world. In-cluding approaches, its total length is 8,600 feet, width 86 feet, and greatest height over 300 feet above the water. It crosses from shore to shore, 135 feet above CARLES CHARACTER 1.182 feet, 630 feet, and 984 feet. the midthe one reaching across the full width of Blackwell's Island. Besides these, there are two more great "anchor" spans, one at each end, wholly over dry land, with a length of 3,724 feet for the five, which, together, contain over 105,000,000 pounds of steel. No other spans in this country. except auspension bridges, approach the longest of these, and the only trassed span in the world which exceeds it is the Forth Bridge, which, although 1.710 feet long. has a capacity for only two railroad tracks, less than one-third of this. There are two dreks, the lower one designed for a wide driveway and four electric cartracks, and the upper one for two sidewalks and two elevated railroad tracks. and having, in all, an estimated enpue-icy for 200,000,000 car passengers and millions of vehicles and pedestrians annu-

At the New York end the long appreach. rising from grade to a beight sufficient to clear ship masts, is of steel, escased in stone and terra-cotta, to resemble artistic



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менью тими аргипровидето галена, мостою сальной,

masonry, while on the less populous Queen's shore the longer steel spans frankly admit their construction, and are attractive for their excellent proportions and the graceful Gothic arched bracing in their supporting steel towers. The entire bridge contains about 145,000,000 pounds of steel (enough to haild 100 twelve-story office buildings 160 (eet square) and 48,000 yards of grante massaure, and will have cost over \$20,000,000. sonry, and will have cost over \$20,000,000 and have required more than eight years

for its construction.

The locations of the bridge piers to lit the steel spans were determined not by direct measurement, but by exhaulations and accurate surveys, in which the principal angles were measured 100 times each, and the apan lengths computed from a base-line over 1.000 feet long, measured on the ground at right angles to the bridge, with an error of only about one-fortieth inch.

The musoury piers for the main spans contain thousands of tons of concrete, making them virtually huge monoliths of artificial stone faced with great blocks of granite from Malue.

"The Rigid Monators"

THE superstructure has two lines of steel I trusses made with the largest nickel steel eyebars ever manufactured, and riveted posts, chords, and beams, some of which weigh over 120 tons each, and were built and shipped in two pieces weighing up to 60 tons cach, limited by the practicality of transportation and handling, Other members, weighing 80 tons each, were built and shipped complete. The principal connections are made with steel bolts, or "plus," III to 18 inches in diameter and 10 feet long, weighing several thousand pounds; secondary ones are sixeted at the site.

All of the members were finished at the shops in Steelton and Pittsburg, and although never fitted together until assembled in the finished structure, the calculations, drawings, and shop-work were so perfect that the right monsters, some of them 0 feet wide and 100 feet long, were tolered bish in air, suspended from swingjoined, high in air, suspended from swing-ing ropes, and fitted like watch mechanism, within the thirty-second part of an inch, providing successfully, too, for the deflections due to the great weight and to the many more inches by which the pieces were, in the aggregate, lengthened or shortened by variations of temperature.

A battery of steam boilers, electric generators, air-compressors, and other plant was established on the island to formish power for all erection uses; ducks mal railroad tracks were built, and the steel-work, received on lighters, was hundled and stored in piles, 20 feet high, he two electric gruntry cranes of 85 feet span. Erection was commenced with the island span, and, to entry its 5,500 tops of steel until it was self-supporting, a 1,700-ton steel "falsework," fully equivalent to a tirst-class, permanent railroad bridge, was built, consisting of two rows of towers over 100 feet high on concrete foundations. Hydraulic jacks of 500 tons capacity were operated from time to time on each tower to raise the span and compensate for the settlement of the ful-sework.

A Two-Place Job

THE vertical and inclined posts in the _ trusses were so long and heavy that all of them were made in two pieces, splined ut the center point, and the lower parts, together with both decks, were erected first by a two-derrick traveler, after which the upper parts of the trusses and the bracing between them were completed by two special Z-shaped travelers, a combination of methods never before adopted in bridge erection. The 200-ton steel boom derricks were among the largest ever used, and had a maximum radius of \$5 feet and lifted as much as \$0 tons. The Z-travelers were 124 feet high, with long arms projecting in front, from which were suspended nearly 40 powerful tackles operated by two hoisting engines with multiple drums and expetan heads carried in the traveler, and serving also to pull it forward as the work progressed.

After the island span was created, the two travelers built out the cautilever arms of the two river spans simultangeously, from the piers to midstream, assembling all the members for one panel in advance, and making it self-supporting, then moving on it ami building out another, and so on.

As the travelers advanced, their weight and that of the cantilever spans, acting with increasing leverage, lifted the island span from its faisework, and, as fast as the latter was thus released, it was taken down and recrected on smooth the end spans were creeted in the both the end spans were creeted in the both the end spans. By same manner as the island span. By the time the fulsework was completed the Z-travelers had reached mid-stream, were



SOCIETY BRAND Clothes are to-day recognized by the trade in general as the standard of style for young men. They are different-yet dignified.

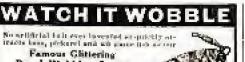
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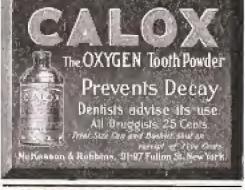
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Length 16 feet Beom 4 ft. 2 in. Motor 3 H. P. Multins **1909 Special** Lead special of a micro-wild a constant of the first special of a micro-wild a constant of the first special of a micro-wild and the first special of th

W. H. Mullins Company, 119 Franklin Street, Salem, Ohio



Howard Watch

Rhythm and regularity of stroke is one of the great points of good oarsmanship. With long training a hoat's crew attains it in imperient degree,

In the balance-wheel of a fine watch this rhythm and regularity of beat is called fractionsum—a difficult word for a difficult thing.

The Howard Watch is closely and permanently adjusted to inchronium.

A scientific test will show that in practical everyday use the balancewheel of a Howarn pulsases with

more perfect thythm and regularity than that of any other watch in the world,

Every Howago Watch is eased at the factory and timed and adjusted in its own case by the Howard watch-

The price of each watch-from 17jewel in a fine gold-filled case (guaranteed for 25 years) at \$35.00, to the 23-jewel in a 14-k, solid gold case at \$150.00,-is fixed at the factory and a printed ticket attached.

Not every feweler can sell you a HOWARD Watch. Find the HOWARD Jeweler in your town and talk to him. He is a good man to know. Drop us a postal card. Dept. A. and we will send you a HOWARD book of value to the watch buyer.

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MOTOR 3 Horse-power and 6 Horse-power. Weight 60 and 110 pounds. AB REFINED MOTORS are guaran-teed against defective material or poor work-manship during the life of for and are also guaranteed

the motor and are also guaranteed the best Motor of their type in the world. SEND FOR CATALOG Thrall Motor Co., Fort Street Detroit, Mich., U. S. A. Plant Pennies and Grow Dollars

Princips, spend in common, arthursy, organ sive extended into deliver significant form, in a few minutes, if you have set **EMPIRE** CANDY FLOSS MACHINE The worsder of a wonderful returney. For the past flow poors the SMPTR has been the SMPTR has been the SMPTR has been the SMPTR has been the statement of all eggs—the tragitet that has pulled the nightly district and delike from the worsde at hims, non-correspondent days, that has not supplied at a constitution or significant a conset has referenced at a different part of the past partial of segar used. The record of a fact to make a first partial of segar used. The record of a first partial of the segar used at a first partial of the segar used at a first partial of the segar used. The record of a first partial of the segar used at the segar used of t for Course Hackbare aid whiters Empire Candy Fines Machine Co. Fister Elde, Chicago, Eli.



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Half moreceo, with title in gold. With patent clasps, so that the numbers may be inserted weekly. Will hold one volume. Sent by express prepaid on receipt of price. Address COLLIER'S, 416 West Thirteenth Street, New York

taken down and recreeted on the upper decks of the end spans, completed them, and then advanced beyond the shore piers to erect the remaining cautilever arms, which eventually met the first cantilevers and were connected to them with perfect accuracy, completing the critical part of one of the greatest structural engineering feats ever necomplished. The changes of stress as the work progressed made it necessury to erect the great pier posts, 185 feet high and 12 feet thick, with their tops learning 8 inches out of plumb, and to connect the trusses these were forced keck out of the vertical, like great springs, by hydraulic jacks, easily and safely.
There are in the floor-bounds, splices,

and other connections about 752,000 rivets driven in the field, mostly by pacumatic hammers which struck about 1,800 blows per minute and were operated by as many

us 32 four-man gangs.

The comparatively short-girder approach spans at the New York end were cructed by ardinary derricks, but the towers and larger trues spans on the Queen's approach were creeted by a traveling wooden tower about 100 feet long, 135 feet wide, and 140 feet high, moving astride of the structure on two 30-foot surface tracks, advancing to build a tower, returning to erect the spun on it, and then going forward to build the next tower, and so on.

An Exchange of Currency

(Concluded from page 21)

that he had not pictured her doing so; that illusions were the result of things previously seen or imagined; thereforeof this point in his painful reasoning he slowly put forth a hand to seize the envelope. It was a real envelope: it did not emporate in his flagers. After another period of painful hesitation he ventured to open it. There was a paper inside with more of the handwriting the sight of which so nearly caused him to swoon, This was what it said:

"Come to the restaurant to-morrow. Come early, half-past eleven, that I can speak with you. You may speak to me, now. AIMÉE."

And so neither the ambulance nor the patrol-wagon was required to convey the body of Robert from the Twenty-fourth Street house!

WHEN he entered Garat's next day Aimée beanned on him. He had never seen her look so happy, and there-fore so entrancingly levely. Moreover, fore so entrancingly lanely. Moreover, there was no tonger a hint of fear or con-cealment: she nodded to him openly. Poor Robert, tarn bither and thither, remembered the unworthter side of the French character; and for a moment burbered an ugly doubt of her, for which he was presently to suffer. She indicated that he was to take his usual table, and he sat down as in a dream. Wonder heaped upon wonder! She calledy came out from behind her little desk and approached him: For the first time Robert was sensible that his divinity possessed the power of locomotion. Carat spoke her mame sharply; she tarred her head to him with a smile of good contempt. Gurat was crushed. She sat down oppo-site Robert and put her elbows on the

"Well, w'at do you sink of it?" she asked, with a heavenly smile.
"Of whewhat?" stammered Robert.

"My voice."
"1—1 do not know."

"W'nt nuken you look so strange? Are on not glad?" she quickly asked.
"Glad?" rehard poor Robert stupidly.

"I don't understand. The eard on the door-

Aimée's face underwent a rapid change. "Ob-h!" she breathed. "You came that day! You saw it! You thought-" She broke into irrepressible smiles again-"that poor Gurnt! He is married fas" ersongh!"

"Hut you!--"

"I am still single, M'sleu"."

"But you said-

"Yes, I know. Sings happen quickly. W'en Aspasie's money came in she wouldn't give it to Garat! We 'ad an understanding-that dear Aspasie! To get the restaurant Garat was oblige' to 'ave Aspasie's money; to get Aspasie's money, Garat was oblige' to take Aspasie also! Volla! I'm jill', mon ami!"

PURITY ESSENTIAL

In moother form of final is Purity on absolutely examinal as in malk products. Hickness is also necessary, as without richness, milk is of little value as a food. Purity and richness are the embeddeensed bushen's Eagle Brand Comtened Milks. As a food for industry or for governal Controved Milk. As a food for infants or for constal tousehold purposes at has no equal.—After



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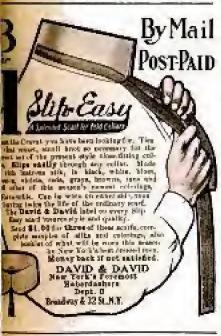


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In the World's Workshop

Devoted to Facts, Observations, and Thoughts Concerning Common Industrial Methods, Products, and Influences

By WALDO P. WARREN

NEWSPAPER GROWTH



POSSE AltE accustomed to think of everything as growing bigger as time goes on. The idea that increased size in caus growth seems to be un American people. And

while in a great measure this is a wholesome tendency, and is born of the necessity that all things should advance in proportion, it is evident that too much growth in size may tend to restrict the growth in quality.

Years ago it was thought that some things had about reached the limit of size. but the giant things of a few years ago

are the pigmies of to-day. There is one direction, however, in which it now seems that the limit of size

has really been reached, and that any future growth will have to be in the direction of an improvement in quality. That is, the size of the daily and Sunday newspupers. There are certain limitations which at last must be recognized. One is the fact that there is only a limited amount of time which the average reader ean take each day or each Sunday to look over the paper. The publication that goes beyond that limit, and puts out a paper of which no individual can peruse more than a small fraction, is getting near the climax of its possible growth in size. The larger the circulation of a newspaper the more it must charge for its advertising space, and the less likelihood that an individual will ever see a given advertisement the less valuable the space becomes.

The stopping point in mere size will be reached when the climax of advertising efficiency is reached.

Another fact with which the future newspaper will have to reckon is the fact that the public is becoming more and more aware of the inaccuracies which incretably attend the burried preparation of evitably attend the hurried preparation of a large paper, and more and more assure of the insincerity with which a great por-tion of the "news" is calmly manufactured and colored. This awakening is slowly but. stirely bringing about a distrust of the information and opinions voiced by the daily press, and this will in turn reflect upon the drawing power of the advertising by which it subsists.

At present we do things in such a big, bold way that many of these underlying tendencies are not especially felt either in the amount of advertising received by newspapers or in the drawing power of the advertising for the advertiser. But we are moving rapidly to new conditions -at least in every other industry. It can not, in the nature of things, he many years before this tendency will make itself felt, and a reorganization of newspaper methods will necessarily follow,

With the size standard passed, the only remaining ruom for growth will be in quality of the reading matter, quality of the advertising matter, and quality of the circulation. While circulations will doubtless continue to increase, the time has already passed when more quantity of circulation means anything to the intelligent advertiser. But when these points become generally admitted, and the cry for quality is set up, the newspaper will find before it room to grow for generations to come without scratching into the possibilities for wholesome development.

Is it too much to hope that we have already reached the chimux of newspaper insincerity, and that future efforts for development will embody more of the spirit which seeks to improve the quality of the service rendered to the public, in contrast with the blatant clamor for domination by mere bulk!

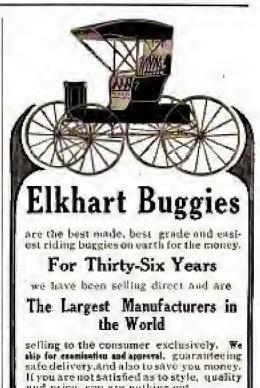
TAXI-TYPEWRITERS

NEW device that has began to be in-NEW device that has began to be in-stalled in botels, whiting rooms, and other public places is called the "taxi-typewriter." By dropping a dime in the slot the mechanism is released and the typewriter may be used for half an hone. At the end of that time, according to the clock attached, a bar comes down and stops the action of the keys.

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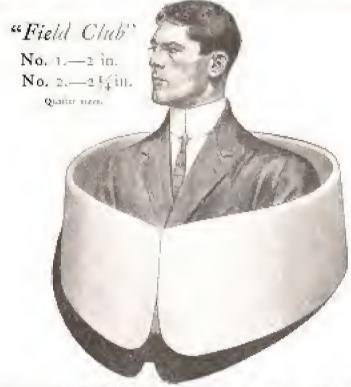
Every step is simple and easy but, more than that, it means better pictures. The success of the tank development idea has now been absolutely proven by the fact that many leading professional photographers, although they have every dark room convenience, use our tank system of development for all of their work. If tank development is better for the skilled professional, there's no question about it for the amateur.

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FIELD CLUB—The newest type of a perfect fitting close front collar that-IS RIGHT.

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At most all the best shops everywhere. Send for new style book, showing all the latest shapes—it will help you in your collar selections.

Corliss, Coon & Company, Dept. T, Troy, N. Y.

practicable a few years ago, when the use of a typewriter was largely confined to those who made a business of transcribing the dictation of others. But in recent terms the popularity of the typewriter has grown until its use is a very general accomplishment, especially among those who have to do with literary, legal, and advertising work. If the tendency increases, and there is no reason to think it will not, the time may come when the ability to write on a typewriter will be the rule and not the exception.

MARKING FREIGHT

THERE seems to be a great need of some method of marking puckages so as to cut down the amount of freight that goes astray. In the rough hundling which freight almost necessarily receives it is not to be wondered at that many tags some off and the packages can not be sent to the proper destination. When to this condition is added the confusion resulting from old markings on second-hand baxes, insufficient marking on some parties of a slipment, and tags that have faded out in the sun-a very common thing-it causes much trouble on the part of the railroad and perhaps more on the part of the shipper or consignee. The loss is often far greater than the cost of the goods, as is the ease when a single custing is medical to complete a machine, or to go on with certain work, and without it there is a deadback or an expensive delay. Seasonable goods delayed beyond the wontest time are often worthless, in addition to the loss and inconvenience occasioned by their delay. Much of this trouble could be obviated if californess would more carefully inspect the markings of freight received, and shippers were impressed with the im-portance of eliminating carelessness in the marking of goods sent out.

TELEPHONING.

T IS an interesting commentary on hu-man nature that many business men who have been used to the telephone all their lives will forget its possibilities and make long trips to transact business that could be done in a few moments over the telephone. That thousands have become habitnated to the long-distance telephone, and have been steadily increasing their use of it, only makes more apparent the fact that others are still taking unnecessary trips for no other reason than that they do not think to handle the matter by telephone.

A trip from Chicago to New York and return, allowing for one day's average expense in the city, would cost a business man about ninety dollars at a conservative estimate, and would require at least two days' time. That expense alone would cover the cost of eighteen long-distance telephone conversations at five dollars for three minutes, or for a total of about an hour's conversation at one dollar and a half per minute. In addition to this, the man would have his two days' time, and his plans would be spared the delay and interruption. The proportion is even greater for lesser distances and smaller telephone rathes.

The time has passed when such a statement is to be considered merely as un advertisement for the long-distance telephone business. Such reckonings now have a place in the economic philosophy of the progressive business man, and differ in no wise from a systematic policy in the use of the mails.

A DIG TASK

THE first of an editorial writer on a metropolitan duily paper is often one that is so stupendous as to require humor for its appreciation. An instance is told of where a telephone company had engaged the services of sixty experts for four years to work out a gigantie problem in connection with the reconstruction of the system, underground wires, provision for future growth, and other such problems which call for endless investigation and study. Even the best informed men in the felephone lessiness would feel the necessity of hesitating and seeking further technical information before making a decision as to the wisdom of even a small move in con-nection with the new system. Almost every expert in the country who knew anything about telephone construction was in dough with the plan, and was giving it his lost thought. Finally when the detail of the new plan was announced it become a matter of news, and the newspaper editorial writers were entrusted with the eather weighty problem of giving the pullic a standard opinion by which the reconstruction plan was to be judged. The foltogether has as a right great newspapers contained editorials which pointed out the flaws in the system and set the people right. Each one saw the matter from a different viewpoint—a viewpoint based on information that took perhaps on hour to acquire. So much for twentieth century journa lism.



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No. 172 Florish Oak No. 178 Brown Florido Gal

Johnson's Prepared Wax you have a permanent finish of real beauty and most artistic effect. We want to give you these three packages at once. Send ten cents to partially pay cost of packing and postage-using

Half-pints see, pints tee. Johnson's Prepared Wax tee and the packages. Also sold in large sizes. For sale by all leading pajor dealers. Setol courses researches. coupon teday to S. C. JOHNSON & SON, Racine, Wis.

"The Wood Finishing Authorities

coupon below for your convenience.

No. 126 Light Oak No. 123 Hark Oak No. 123 Marks Oak No. 130 Manilla Oak

No. 110 flag Oak No. 125 Light Mahagan) No. 129 Dark Mahagan)

Johnson's Wood Die comes in 14 Standard shadet:



The House of Kuppenheimer sets forth the simple fact that—"The authorized styles for Spring and Summer are now ready."

It means everything to the man who values correctness of style, with known quality and perfect tailoring.

In behalf of the better clothiers throughout the land, we invite your most careful inspection.

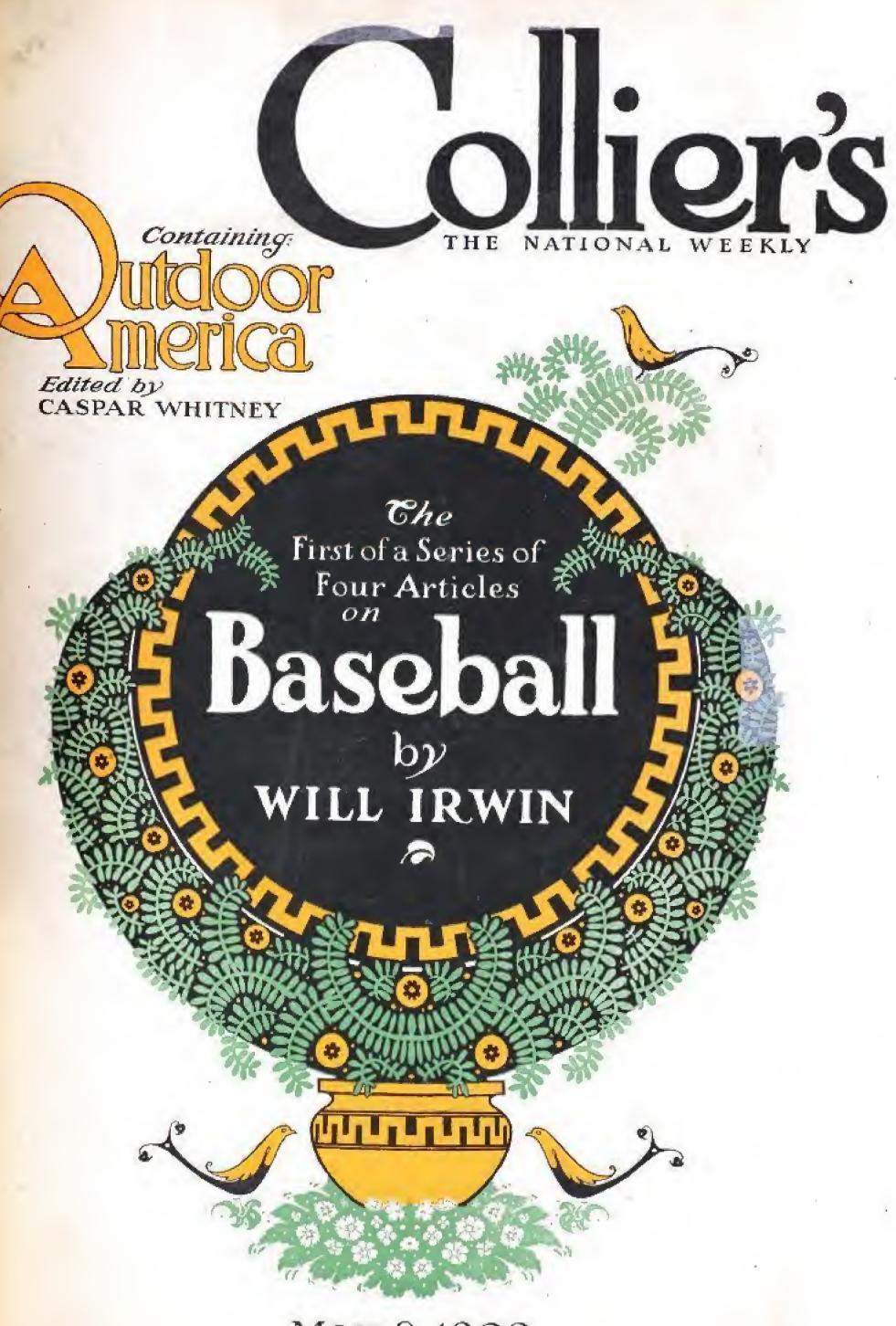
The illustration above is a reproduction, somewhat calarged, of the cover of our book, Styles for Men. We shall be pleased to send you a copy upon request, or should you find it more convenient, simply go to the merchant in your city who sells Kuppenheimer Clothes. Our book is recognized and accepted by the best dressed men everywhere as an authoritative guide to all that is correct and good form in men's time clothes.

THE HOUSE OF KUPPENHEIMER

CHICAGO

NEW YORK

BOSTON



May 8,1909 NewYork P.F.Collier & Son Publishers

When A Man Dines

WHEN a man dines he should be in a pleasant state of mind. He should not be subject to any annoyance, little or big.

For example, he shouldn't take up a salt shaker and find it clogged. That is bad for his pleasure at the time and for his digestion afterwards.

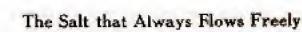
Perhaps that is why we put only Shaker Salt

on our tables.

THE SHANLEY COMPANY

M. J. Shanley

"The famous New York Restauratour."



THANKER Table Sall is the sall that always flows freely. Simply tip the shaker and out flows Shaker Table Shaker and out flows Shaker Table Shaker Table Shaker Table Shaker—no time—noveless—always dev.

No bother—no time nor temper lost—no shaking—so possible—no poking as there is with other salt.

The Table Salt that is Properly Packed and Protected

Starker Table Sult is the tuble salt that is properly packed selper tected. It comes to you in a convenient and sanitary salt hos, land a patented spout for filling salt shakers without bother or waste. In how is air-tight, water-proof, that and dust-proof, germ salt observing Shaker Table Salt protected from contamining germs, refers and impurities of the grocery and kitchen which at he salt and of absorb suit word absorb.

The Only Table Salt that is Free of Dangerous Impurities

Gypsom is the most dangerous impurity that sectors has placed all said. Gypsum makes splendid fortilizer and plaster of privite it's a dangerous thing to out, because it combines with water in the forms little balls of plaster-gravel-gall stones. will tell you that this is the reason why the gypsum in ordinary all often causes such serious disorders of the liver, Richeys and splea-

We are soft access of the only process of sait refining the top process which removes the gypsum and other dangerous impulies which naturally contaminate off sait. That is acky Shaker Table Sait. is the unity table sait that is absolutely free of dangerously unhealth importing—the only salt that is safe and fit for your table. We all gladly send you, topon request, Government proof of all this.

the freedom from dangerous, mak impurities gives Shaker In Salt a pure, delicate dayor—a "saltinese" and sayor not food other table salt, and the fineness of grain in Shaker Table Salt and you to flavor food as delicately as the most fastidious taste could of

Avoid Dangerous Substitutes -Order Shaker Table Salt From Your Grocer Today

Shaker Taide Salt costs about 10 cents a year more than come rank, sharp, bither-tasting, coarse, gritty, soggy, humpy, dangered

The Diamond Crystal Salt Co., Station E9, St. Clair, Mich. Shaker Tuble Salt, Diamand Crystal Cooking Salt. Makers of

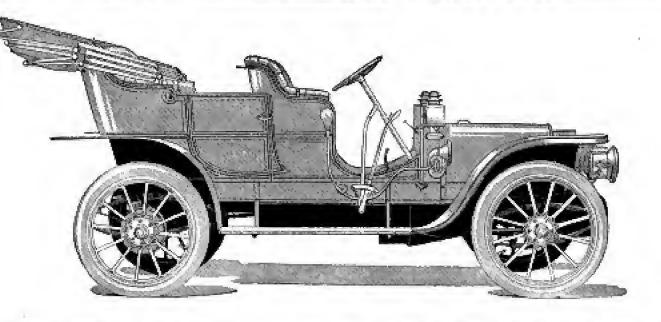
> The Only Salt 99 7-10 per cent Pure -Proved Best by Government Test

From all Good Grocers. 10 Cents

theat of the Rocky Mountains).

IN ABATERISM THIS ADVERTISEMENT PLEASE MENTION COLLIER

Digitized by Gan



Model D \$2800

FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILES

The Franklin idea is common sense, and that is what you want

THE fundamental Franklin principle is light weight. Useless weight is unscientific and wasteful. The starting point of Franklin light weight is Franklin air-cooling. All the weight of water-cooling apparatus and the heavier construction necessary to carry it are obviated. The advantage of light weight is developed throughout. There are simplicity and compactness in every part. Strength is obtained, not by bulky and heavy construction, but by the use of the most suitable materials scientifically treated and distributed.

The gain in ability and safety through light weight, together with the saving in operating cost, especially tire cost, is of supreme importance. Tires are the most expensive item in automobile maintenance. Weight is the biggest factor in wearing out tires. Tire saving alone makes Franklins the most economical of all automobiles.

Road shocks and vibrations are a serious problem in motoring. Franklin construction goes to the heart of the question. Comfort is founded in the design and built into the structure. Shocks and vibrations are taken up and absorbed before they reach the vehicle and the passengers. This is done through a full-elliptic spring suspension and resilient wood chassis frame. This combination of spring suspension and resilient frame gives a degree of easy riding obtainable by no other means. There is entire freedom from jar and vibration; you can make time over all roads, thus greatly increasing touring mileage and adding to the enjoyment of automobiling.

That Franklins possess these advantages over other automobiles is something you can determine for yourself. Ask any of the thousands of Franklin owners. Weigh and examine a Franklin. Ride in it. Then weigh and examine other automobiles and ride in them over the same roads at the same speed.

Franklim Model D

Model D is the most sensible in size and weight of all five-passenger sutomobiles. It is not burdened with needless complication and cumbersome apparatus. Weather and roads that put other automobiles out of service do not stop Model D. Its ability and economy for everyday service are unmatched. You can afford to use it.

Model D gives an easy-riding comfort and delight unknown in the heavy, rigid automobiles,

And you have practically no tire trouble.

As a test of strength and endurance Model D has held unchallenged for nearly two years the Chicago-New York record of 40 hours. And in five consecutive reliability contests last season the 1909 Model D won perfect scores. No other automobile won a perfect score in more than two of these contests. In the Worcester contest nearly all the contestants went through the run without road stops, but Model D was the only one to withstand the examination after the run. All others suffered penalizations due to broken, strained or loosened parts. Having semi-elliptic springs and hardened-steel chassis frames, they suffered from strains and shocks at speed over rough roads.

Model D weighs 2200 pounds. It has a four-cylinder, 28 horse-power engine, 36-inch wheels, 106-inch wheel base, disc clutch, selective transmission, Bosch high tension magneto.

The Six-cylinder Franklin

Horse-power does not mean anything by itself. The thing that counts is the power actually at the disposal of the driver.

It is a mistake to buy any automobile on power rating alone. The average six-cylinder automobile has a big engine and big horse-power. But it is seldom you can use the power to advantage. The automobile itself is pouderous and heavy. Practically the whole advantage of the six-cylinder principle is missed. The main advantage of six-cylinders is to get a high proportion of power to weight. A six-cylinder engine gives steady torque—an explosion every one-third of a revolution. Steady torque, since it reduces the stress on all the working and supporting members, allows lighter construction throughout the automobile. In the Six-cylinder Franklin this advantage is fully utilized. With 50 per cent more—and it carries seven passengers. You get speed and ability without excessive weight. Your engine, instead of lugging a useless load, is giving you carrying and climbing ability. Your 42 horse-power is as good as 55 or 60 in the heavy sixes, and you avoid their enormous tire and operating expense.

This Franklin Six (Model H) holds the San Francisco-New York record of 15 days—the most severe test of strength and endurance ever made. And a 1909 Model H went through the last Glidden Tour without tire trouble, not even a puncture.

We make strong claims for Franklin automobiles. But these claims are the history of the Franklin from the start seven years ago. Then as now the Franklin idea was common sense. The first Franklin, still in use, was light. It had the wood chassis frame, full-elliptic springs and air-cooled motor.

The last edition of our 1909 catalogue de luxe is nearly exhausted. If you want a book that treats the whole automobile question from a broad viewpoint, write for it. It will interest you regardless of what make of automobile you own or favor

H H FRANKLIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY Syracuse NY



Wash Day

Baking Day

All days are alike to the New Perfection Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove. No matter for what purpose you need a quick, clean, hot flame, or a slow, steady flame—without an added degree of heat in the room—there is no stove like the "New Perfection"

-the wonderful oil stove that has revolutionized housekeeping. The

NEW PERFECTION Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

besides being the perfect stove for summer, is just as efficient for year-round use. It is built with a CABINET TOP that makes it possible to warm dishes and keep food hot after it is cooked, and adds many other conveniences.

The "New Perfection" is the most complete and most efficient oil stove ever made. Made in three sizes. Can be had either with or without Cabinet Top-If not at your dealer's, write our nearest agency

illumination. Floods the room with light if you wish it-gives a restful, mellow glow if you prefer it. Just the lamp for daily use everywhere. If not with your dealer, write our nearest agency.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

You Can't Shave Wrong with a KEEN KUTTER Safety Razor You're bound to shave right with a Keen Kutter

Safety Razor-you can't help it. It is set at just exactly the proper angle so it will not pull or scrape or slip over the heard.

(1) Matrice and a second of the second secon

Pick up a Keen Kutter Safety Razor and shave— that's all there is to it. The details of angle and adjustment have been carefully and accurately taken care of by the makers.

Try a shave with a Keen Kutter Sainty Razor. See how much



Re K.1-Bilger Plated in passing block Learner Gare, \$3.50 No. K 3 Gald Pinted in gentaline English Pigable Cour. \$4.00 easier, tpricker, smuother and more comfortable it is than any other. See how much better your face feels. No matter how tender your skinor how wiry your beautthis rezor will give you a velvely shave. Put up in a leather case with 12 guaranteed Norwegian steel blades of Keen Kniter quality, ready for instant use. Mossey refunded if not entirely satisfactory.

If not at your dealer's, write us-

SIMMONS HARDWARE COMPANY (hc.) St. Louis and New York, U. S. A. We Share the Profit With You

Your Dividend Payable Today

In refusing to come to the machine processes almost universally adopted by manufacturers of two-for-a-quarter collars, we share our profit with weaters of

> Corliss-Coon Hand Collars 2 for 25c

Your double "dividend"—greater individuality of style and longer wear-is payable on demand. Simply demand Corliss-Coon Collars each time you purchase and collect your share of the profit regularly.

"On deposid" with discriminating furnishers everywhere. If you experience unty difficulty in "collecting" through your jarpolies, you have researce through our Factory. Your order with treats due to the Tortiss, Com. & Co., Hept. T., Truy, N. Y., and bring two of three restrating the relief capture of the extra rathe relief as any style or signification of the extra rathe relief and style of significant your door. Our New Style Book to itself you make adjusted will be mailed to any address on request.

"Fight Club" Bustraned above in as "satu dividend" collar. The accuracy required in a collar which must exactly receive wear add satus expense of making. But you get more about than is possible in any other shape of lost of lar. The required exactness is found out in the Corline Coom "Field Club." Two Bestul. "Field Club" No. 2—28 lin. Regular and Quarter Sixes.

Corliss, Coon & Company, Dept. T, Troy, N. 1



The Problem of Your Summer

Is solved in these three booklets which will be sent you for the asking You have an opportunity this summer to see more, leave more, enjoy most than has ever been possible before—the proof is in these attractive publications. They tell all about that glorious trip, which se many thousands will make this summer, through "Wonderland" to the great Alaska-Yukon-Pachic Exposition. This traded profusely—with handsome covers in colorather are decidedly could of the cardinard. -they are decide(fly out of the ordinary. Send your name and address today, with two 2-cent stamps to cover postage, to A. M. CLELAND, General Passenger Agent, Northern Pacific Railway, Dept. S. St. Pad. and the booklets will be forwarded at once.

(We have other books describing the agricultural and industrial possibilthics of the Northwest, for the benefit of the Homeseeker and the Busiass Man-othe "Opportunity Hunter" which will be worth much to you. Fer literature of this character write to C. W. MOTT, General Emigration Agent, Northern Pacific Railway, Dept. S. St. Paul, stating the section in which you are interested. «[New summer train service effective May 23d and round-strip Summer Tourist Tickets on sale daily. May 20 to Sept. 30. Through service between Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City and the North Pacific Coast. «[Full particulus with the booklets. Write today and plan your trip now. the bookiets. Write today and plan your trip now.

A. M. CLELAND, Gen. Passenger Agent, Dept. S. ST. PAUL

Northern Pacific Railway

Aleska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, Seattle, June 1 to October 18, 1909
Rainier Seatonal Park and Paradise Valley, by auto or rail from Taxona, Jane 1-fictaber 1, 1809
Seventeenth National Engation Congress, Spakere, August 8 to 14, 1908 Yelfowsteine Park season, June 5 to September 25, 1909 Rose Festival, Portland, June 7 to 12, 1969

IS ASSWLIGHTO THESE ADVANTABLED OF PERASE MESTICS COLLIER'S

Collier's ational Hotel Directory

BALTIMORE, MD.

Rennert E. \$1.50. Balsimore's tending hatel. Typical southern coulding. The kitchin total has made Maryland cooking femous.

BOSTON, MASS.

led States Hotel Beach, Lincoln and Kingston Su. 360 norms. Suites with L.P. 30. R.P. 31 up. In center of business section.

CHICAGO, ILL.

ago Beach Hotel Specified, and Lake Shore, amout for rest or pleasure-sonly 50 minutes 'risks and shoping district solute in the gelf links. Impound, cic., of the great South Park, 450 interest batte. Their sets blacks, beach and shodd parks, on the great solute parks and shodd parks, on the capety lap, bathing, risking or driving, guif, tennis, dancale and other amounts. Table always the best. in consists add to the delights of promenutes east: 100 feet of broad seminis, which operionis lichigan beach. Write for climitated booklet.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

el Sinton 400 rooms. Grand Consention Hall.
Absolutely frequent. Magnificently
et. Large, light samule rooms.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

adway Central Hosel, Only N.Y. Hotelfeatur-ing American Plan. Our table station of enormed abusiness. A.F. 82.30. E.F. 81. ham Very heart of New York. 200 sooms, \$1.50. With bath, \$J and up. H. F. Bitchey, Mainter.

PITTSBURG, PA.

tel Henry 5th Ave. & Smithfield St. In center of business section. Modern frequency. as plan \$1.50 and up. E. E. Brenertille, Magr.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

wers Hotel recently remodeled and refugnished.

A perfect first-class hotel. Sunfacey
ston; statisticallier. European plan.

HEALTH RESORTS

WALTER PARK, PA.

Walter (Hotel) Sanitarium Coly 4 hours Hote from Phila, Wernerwille Son., Reading Ry.

SUMMER RESORTS

GREENWICH, CONN.

gwood Inn Greenwich, Conv. 40 minutes from Sew York: Send for broklet. Good disable accommodations. D. P. Simpson, Manager.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Hente ATLANTIC CITY. The one suggests the other; one of the world's most attractive fewer insections of planting and recuperation, and recuperation to reservations to The Leebs Company. Always On the Beach. Between the Plant.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

The Montclair" Mountain Top

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.

! Clifton Directly facing both Falls. Just com-pleted and up-to-date, Upon winter and a. 48 to 85. American Plan. However, request,

PALMER LAKE, COLO.

Cost Colorado a newest and most modern retient free on request. Fine Crest Besity Co.

M. the benefit of our syndem we have classified be various leads in the United States and Canada. ring to writt in their respective edies. One it (*) will be placed opposite the advertisement that which appeals to un exclosive petronage deing the best of enceptions. Two executes (*) in-ter the hotel which appeals to those who desire dan accommodations at moderate prices; and there: to 15) redicates the hotel which appeals to com-Wheelers and those requiring good service at eco-

LUER'S Travel Department, 420 West Thinteenth. New York City, will furnish, how by mail, Reson, Tour, Rudroad or Steamship Line in the d States or Canada.

Special Information about Summer Resorts

the white you want to go and we will adone you tere and where to stop,

Collier's

Saturday, May 8, 1909

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Entered as record-class matter February 25, 126, at the Post-Office at New York, New York, under the Act of Congress of March 2, 252 Prince Paint States and Weine, to cour a copy, ASM a year. Courses, it comes a copy, ASM a year. Freeze, 15 comes a copy, ASM a year.

Volume XLIII

Number 7

ADVERTISING BULLETIN

ADVERTISERS NOT IN COLLIER'S

HERE are two good reasons why Collier's does not carry the advertisements of quite a few national advertisers. First: there are some who are not as yet convinced that Collier's would be a practical medium-or their appropriation is not large enough-or they have used Collier's and did not receive profitable returns. Second: there are many advertisers that are not permitted to use Collier's.

In the first class are found advertisers who do not believe that Collier's reaches the clientele they most desire—such as women's goods, corsets, and so forth; and another class who are prejudiced against Collier's for reasons best known to themselves, and there are advertisers who can not use all the good mediums that appeal to them, so we have to wait our turn.

Every known publication has records of advertisers who have used their columns and failed to get returns, and Collier's is no exception. A man would be hailed as a wixard who could tell the real reasons for these failures, but one thing is certain, the publications as a rule are not on trial. It is usually the copy or the article advertised.

Now, a word about the advertisers who are not permitted to use Collier's. There are some who are not honest, but these we will dismiss without further thought, they can not use any decent publication. We do not admit to our publication advertisements of beer, whisky, or any alcoholic liquors, nor any advertisements of patent medicines or those making claim for medical effect. No investment advertising promising extraordingry returns, such as stocks in mining or rubber companies, is admitted. We reserve the right to and do exclude advertisements which we consider extravagant or offensive to good taste-There are not more than two or three publications printed that live up to such a standard. It cost Collier's over \$100,000 last year. The advertisers in Collier's endorse this policy, and we believe you do.

> E. C. PATTERSON Manager Advertising Department

IN NEXT WEEK'S BULLETIN-"The May 15th Issue"

AMERICAN, EUROPEAN ORIENTAL OURS

Jaforscotton regarding fours do may part of the world will be furnished upon request by COLLIER'S TRAVEL DEPARTMENT 420 W. 13th Street, New York

Miss Wooks Will Chaperone a limited number of young girls on an ideal summer trip through

Germany, Switzerland, Italy & France

Subscripted a campements could be made to winter to Paris—for the Purpose of Study. For iningrary, cost, coedentials, etc., oldress

MISS WEEKS, Care of Collier's Travel Dept., 416 W. 13th St., New York

New Zealand New Syrrier da Tablet, Betlafields and Australia Kand Sea Tours for rest, health and and Australia Kan Francisco May 10, 241 f., etc., competitive of Tablet with 18th to the key Wellington. The ently passenger line from U.S. to New Zealand, only \$360 in deep passenger flue from U.S. to New Zealand, only \$360 in deep 12 Wellington and hark. Tablet and back, let clean only \$120. GCRANIC LINE, \$75 Market St., \$385 FRANCISCO

Yellowstone Park Camping Out

If you plan a trip to Yoffongaleur Park Hite Summer be sure to been a mind TEE SEVANT CAMPS. The blead way to are Samer's Wooderland. Write for the stand Sevalue. BRYANT TOURS, 425 Monadoneck Block, Chicago

AROUND THE WORLD CRUISE By S. S. ARABIC, 16,000 tons, Oct. 16 - \$650 up

30 TOURS TO EUROPE, \$270.00 UP, FRANK C. CLARK Times Bidg., New Times Bldg., New York

EUROPE Sept for ladded. Bed Way to DEAL Sept Repair at Referance Cost.

J. T. GRADAW, IDEAL ERROPEAN TODES, WAY

BOX 1000-E, Pictoberg, Pa.

Walsh Camping-Tent Window



ventilates a test and is rain, sturm and mosquito proof.
It allows of observation from the inside and has a custain to insure privacy.

The window can be put in or taken out instantly. It is recorded to first it may be saidly even into the wait of any bend, did not new, and control to be saidly even into the wait of any bend, did not new, and control to be saidly even into the taken at quality ducking, spring sirely, any past of the littled states. It is made at the taken at quality ducking, spring sirely, any past of the littled states. It is not be believed in any Prize. \$2.00, delivered in any Walth Window Test. Co. 1001. Example.

Walth Window Test Co., 1001 Franklin St., Marris, Illinois

"The Eternal Question" GIRSON

25 CENTS

"The Everyal Question" is the most popular diffusion head ever drawn. It is now issued in a new way and sells for 25 cents. It is printed on the finest kind of water-color sketching bristol, disstantiated and reliable triated, giving a most pleasing and dainty effect—all ready for hanging—no frame needed. Size is a 18 inches. Sent postpoid. It is the best picture on the market for 25 cents.

Address PRINT DEET.

P. F. COLLIER & SON, 42 W. Eth St., New York

Plant Pennies and Grow Dollars

Females epont in remnien.



The wender of a wenderful century. For the part for years this STITEMENT been div-green to fail eyes with the factor that leas polled the nickele, there are delicer from the newteen fails of his century, factor days,

Empire Candy Pleas Machine Co. Phylor History, Chicago, 183.



PATTON'S LOOR COATINGS

are tough, wear-resisting, colored varnishes, hard enough to stand the constant rubbing of footwear. For putting new life into old furniture they are just the thing. If you have an old chair or table that is scratched or marred, refinish it with Sole-Proof. Use Sole-Proof on linoleum.

And then with the Sole-Proof Graining Outfit, even an amateur can get natural wood effects with ease

Sole-Proof Costings are sold in ten colors by reputable écolors whose business existence depends upon the quality of their wares.

PREE SAMPLE—Write for beautiful color card and booklet and if you enclose 10c to cover packing and postage, we will send a free except can—enough to finish a chair.

PATTON PAINT CO. 216 Lake Street Milwaukee, Wis.





Accurate at 1 mile or 100

Auto-Meter

The Warner Auto-Meter is the only speed indicating Instrument you can buy—no nother what price you may pay—which is nearest as all goes when you get it, and which will remarks at all goests when you have a car to use it on.

The Auto-Meier correctly indicates the slightest forward movement of the car, and with equal actuary may range at apent up to as last as you done to drive.

Allother "speed indicators" show no indication of speed whatever under 5 to 10 miles per lover. Which them in use.

The Auto-Meter, because perfectly balanced in all its parts, works without internal vibration. Therefore the indicating dial is always steady and readable. No jar or jobt of the car can affect it. Senot alone moves it.

Un all other "speed indicators" the indicating hand continually flutters over a space on the speed field representing 5 to 10 miles. The supposed speed is somewhere between these points. You must guess where.

The Auto-Meter, because of the Magnetic Induction principle on which it works, can be and it made so sturdy and strong, and with such refinements of construction, that practical tests have shown that it will withstand a MILLISON MILES of title lardees kind of driving, without gapereiable wear as departing from theselate against the renaining parts when most he small and weak. Came small pios and delicate child springs aften mostlyined deserts of these delicate parts, and weakening of resided agains when mostlyined deserts of these through the indicating hand, renders centrifueal instruments so crossly inaccurate that they are worse than useless.

The Auto-Meter alone can be adjusted at the factory in a few minutes to correct the slightest inaccuracy—though this has never yet been necessary except in instruments inforced by a residents. In tentrifueal instruments inforced by a few Men insecurate they must be shrown away. Their accuracy at the best is limited by a few

weeks or months. Then they are far worse than useless,

The Auto-Meter is built like an expen-sive Chro-nometer, It has but two moving parts. These re-volve. There is no sliding fittion. The brazings are

brazings are suppliere jewels and imported Hoff-man Balls. Every part mist lest accountely to I-1000 of man Balls. Every in I-1000 to mist test accountely in I-1000 to an loch or it is thrown out. Such tempo practically last a lifetime without wear. The Auto-Meter, hereuse made on the terrest principle, is unvaryingly account a durable that it will outlest a dozen can. No centrifugal instrument — though the may be the an be considered to account of the considered same class, as

비배띰펠베스

1 2 4

built in the Allest teachers. Season dist registers 10,000 miles only. I odometers register 10,000 miles only. This is insufficient for a single sauton. Future miles been lost. The trip dist registers 1,000 miles of gest. Other observers register 100 miles of single turn of a button resets to zero. It has self-contained adometer on which the form not partly concealed by the speed indicating.

We want every automobile agreem to be

We want every automobile owner to be comparative tests which will enable him the trush of every claim we have made, put these in a book which will be seen put these known in poor own interest, but indicates of any kind natil you know. It wrong instrument is to waste your manage.

The Warner Instrument Co., 453 New York, 1902 Broadway Pittsburg, 1932 Forbes St. Gleveland, 2002 Euclid Ave. Bettein, 230 felferson Ave. Cincinnati, 122 E. Seventh St. Factory and Main Offices: Wheeler Avenue, Beloit, Boston, 965 Boylston St. Boston, 965 Boylston St. Buffally, 722 Main St. Chicago, 1302 Michigan Ave. Cincinnati, 122 E. Seventh St. Seastle, 914 E. Pike St.

The Warner

Guaranteed Absolutely Accurate

Housecleaning this Spring is Different



SPRING CLEANING BEFORE TOO LATE The Ideal Vacuum

GET ONE FOR YOUR

Cleaner

It Eats Up the Dirt



THE OLD WAY You Don't Have to Pound the Dust Out

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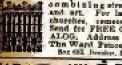
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Editorial Bulletin

Saturday, May 8, 1909



A Revival of the Bacon-Shakespeare Controversy

■ The old question is up again. The question that caused the writing of nearly three hundred books, pamphlets, and essays, during the last half of the nineteenth century, is once more to the front.

"Did Bacon write the works attributed to Shakespeare?"

This question, like a certain noted volcano that sometimes sleeps for years and then breaks out again, has been showing new sigus of life—signs so ominous as to disturb the inhabitants of Stratford and all those dwelling in the satisfied conclusion of Shakespearian authorship of the immortal plays.

The controversy, once so prominent, quieted down not so much because of the failure of the Baconians to furnish a preponderance of evidence in support of their contention as on account of the wave of puerile sentiment that sucept in from the shallows of pedantic conservatism and made scholarly investigations on the subject unpopular.

The present awakening of the controversy has been occusioned by the discovery of facts which, if they be not accounted for on the theory of Bacon's authorship, at once raise a question even more perplexing as to what disposition a rational mind is to make of these facts.

In next week's issue we shall give conspicuous place to the new evidences in an article by William L. Stoddard, entitled "Facts About Francis Bucon and Some About Shakespeare, ``

This article is based on the recent discoveries of William Stone Booth of Cambridge, Massachusetts (not of Harvard), and set forth in his recent book, "Some Acrostic Signatures of Francis Bacon.

The "fact" which is set forth is the evidence, open to any one who will study it out, that in hundreds of places in the plays the signature of Francis Bacon is cunningly, and with mathematical uniformity, interwoven with the That similar acrostics are to be found in writings that openly bear the name of Bucon on the title-page adds peculiar interest to the acrostics in the plays.

More About Baseball

■ Will Irwin's second article on Baseball, "Working Out the Game," takes up the subject where it ends in the present issue, and gives many interesting pictures of the game in evolution-when they first began to pitch curves, how they used to substitute balls of a different weight, the introduction of gloves, the gradual revision of the rules, and many such matters. The amateur teams did much to spread abroad the popularity of the game, especially during the Civil War, but it remained for the professionals to reduce the game to a science. Playing for gate receipts, with the added necessity of furnishing a quick-action game that would please the public, did much to inspire endeavor that brought the standards of the game quite beyond amateur skill.

Gibson on Baseball

¶ A double-page drawing by Charles Dana Gibson, entitled "The Baseball Season Opens," will appear in next week's issue. May 8



Murphy Knew

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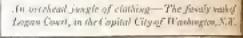




Snapshots of a Race

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One of the bearing nating colored assure where here

are masted in pleasure and idleness—in such er-tions of the colored settlement as "Laure Mey"







Collier's

The National Weekly



P. F. COLLIER & SON. Publishers.

Peter Fenelina Collier-Robert J. Collier, 416 430 West Thirteenth Street

NEW YORK

May 8, 1909

Mr. Collier

HERE IS NO BLACK around this editorial. The trappings and the suits of grief are gone. Formalities are ended, the daily labors taken up. Only the reality of loss remains, to be greater mouth by month. We speak calmly, as one who tells an outside world the truth. There was much in Mr. Collier worthy of notice on this earth which he has left. A little of it, in sorrow and humility, is written here.

He was a man of faith. More than most men, he believed in life. Never was he known to hint that the struggle did not repay the effort, that the goal was unworthy of the race. No man ever heard from his lips a syllable of discouragement or of fundamental doubt. The stumbling of denial he never knew. He never looked aside because the path seemed difficult to climb. In youth he turned with fury on every imple task presented. In prosperity a complex world could never dim the hunger of his mind. In sickness and in health he sped right onward. The faltering heart was strange to him. It seemed as if that mittal healthfulness of temper would have carried him through a sentery, filled with ambition and ideals, had not the fast-driven bodily machine broken in the middle of his course. At a hundred his eye would have sparkled in response, his heart would have answered to the call.

This almost furious speed of life was lurnessed to Fidelity. His business was personal. He had made it, he loved it, he knew it to be good. Of poetry, of history, of high fletion he had sent millions of volmes among the people, and he was glad. His own favorites, in a wide, emistent reading, had been Shakespeare, Byron, Balzac. He had won his right to noble friends, and he drove his soul, that millions brough him might also have such friends at hand. He knew what a good book meant in a humble home. He knew, indeed, what it had peant to him. On the last morning of his life he talked of "Tom lawyer," of which he happened to be only then making the asquaintince. His body bent forward, his eyes snapped, as he talked of his sew-found Tom and Huck, of boyhood and the everlasting spirit of adsenture. And to those beings, also, who had helped him in his race long this path of light, he was ever fulthful. Before his own publishing mase was started he was selling Bibles for another. He had tramped All day and none had bought. Bibles were expensive then. One scrubroman had said: "No, me boy. I have not that much money. I will ive ye a dollar now and fifty cents iviry week till it is paid." He had o suthority for such a sale, but he went home, slept upon the Irishrunan's wish, explained it elequently to his employer, and on the corrow he sold fifty Bibles, and thus the sale of books upon instalment rus begun. Later for that widow he built a home, and watched over er, and watched over her son when she was gone. Bibles are cheaper ow, in no small degree because Peter Collier worked and thought. was among the realest sorrows of his life that the cost of books is being driven again upward, by forces beyond his ability to stem.

Related to fidelity is ever Courage. He was proud that this newsper is not a meaningless piece of merchandise, even as he took right-ms pride in the excellence of his books. When the weekly started on one perilous course, where the penalties were to fall on him, all he also was to be assured that the step was necessary and right. When andertook to lessen the power of a certain publication, which black ails men and soils the lives of women, he knew, and we knew, that the peace of the viper sheet must be concentrated on him; but, even the moment of fully realizing the price, he urged us forward, with the moment of fully realizing the price, he urged us forward, with the tears crowd world? We had intended not to let them come. He himself, in the straits, after the first break of feeling, would have brushed them wiedly away: They are forced by memories of battles fought there, with him unswerving in the breach.

Pancy not this abounding force was only streamons in the mood which it inspired. Often it was delightful in picturesque supprise. Mr.

Collier, according to the almanae, was approaching sixty when, one evening, as he was hurrying along a Jersey road, a bottle, flung by a boy, crashed against his car. Immediately he told the chauffeur to stop. The boy fled. Mr. Collier flew after him. The boy was fast. His pursuer was still more fast. The boy thought he saw a haven. Under a neighboring barn was sufficient space for him to crawl, and he made his way painfully between earth and floor. Under the barn also went Mr. Collier, who emerged dragging the culprit by a foot. Having administered punishment according to the need, he proceeded on his way. Behind him there remained a youth who had learned that not every gray-haired citizen lacks energy to deal with situations promptly as they come.

He lies upon a hill, in a grove of trees. For miles in each direction stretches the country over which he rode. It is dotted with the homes of farmers whom he knew. In a pasture stand a group of horses gazing at the scenes of triumphs now no more. There is heard the distant baying of a hunting dog. The buds are breaking into leaf. Youder pasture is white with youth, promising fruit when summer comes. Dying winter retires before the spring. Everywhere is peace. Everywhere is life. Everywhere the heart of nature heats. There, upon the hill, one heart forever rests, one burning soul has flickered, and left to other men the load which he bore so bravely up.

A Step Ahead

NIOW, FRIENDS, to the world's duity work again As good one place as another to begin. Here is something of value which men are beginning in Missouri. Let us have a look at that. Forty years ago six or eight steamboats came into Kansas City every day, from Cincinnati, St. Louis, Omaha, Fort Benton. Finally this truffle on the Missouri River died. The steamers failed to keep pace with the railways. To understand why, it is requisite only to glance at the steambout used on the inland rivers now. Apparently there is little difference between the boat of 1909 and the one of 1869-same three-story white frame house, same old type of engine and boilers up to the crowned smokestack, with the gold trotting hoss or spread-eagle suspended between them. Nor have their methods of freight-handling changed—the same irresponsible negro roustalouts, toting freight across a shaky plank to an unprotected levee. The trucks to haul it to the warehouses, also, are the same. Think what state the railways would be in were they using the equipment and methods of forty years ago! Kansas City has recalled the fact that it has a big, idle river waiting to be put to work. A company has been formed to install light-draft freight boats, with nothing above deck except pilot-house and quarters for crew; compound engines, forced draft; modern loading and unloading devices; warehouses with freight bandling machinery; 1909 equipment and 1909 methods; the system used in Germany's shallow streams, to be applied with modifications to the Missouri. This company does not plan to buy a million dollars worth of boats and terminals and do all the river business for Kansas City. It intends to prove that with modern equipment river navigation is profitable to a company with six boats, or to an individual with one boat. It proposes to make the Missouri River a traffic highway. It is not a "harrah" movement. The men behind it are moving as carefully as if it were the sole affair of each of them. They are not looking to the Federal Government to do a few million dollars' worth of preliminary work. They have set out to show the Southwest that it has water transportation at its front door-and to make the proof by their own strength, their own money, and their own understanding.

The Lord of Wheat

THE HEBREW PROPHETS make excellent reading in these days of so-called peace. They often strike sharp spiritual notes, which the adaptable mind can readily turn into modern symbols and apply to our own problems of every day. To James A. Patten of Chicago we suggest Amos, v. 11, wherein to certain froward men. "forusmuch . . . as your treading is upon the poor, and we take from him burdens of wheat," future discomfort is foretold.

Gambling

NVESTIGATING Wall Street, Governor Hughes's committee found plenty of difference of opinion about remedies, and even about facts, but some of the testimony to which they listened has a decided general interest for the country. A Stock Exchange member of forty years' standing stated that every one who enters Wall Street, except as a broker, loses. In a partnership contract to preclude a junior's speculating, this man made a boun-fide offer of \$5,000 for the name and address of every verified winning customer of any Wall Street house-provided only that the customer had so traded for two years as to make his account an "active" one. Another, for twelve years a member of a prominent brokerage house, stated that in all this time, after very broad operations, not a single customer ever took out a dollar of net winnings. An ex-broker stated that a ten-year search, covering scores of trading friends and acquaintances, as well as the records of five brokerage houses and one bucket-shop, failed to find a single net winner. Most brokers estimate that between ninety and ninety-eight per cent of customers lose. As practically every marginal trader loses, every bucket-shop and Wall Street house has a complete new list of customers in from three to five years. If you intend to begin risking your savings, we recommend the following steps:

(a) Ask your broker for figures about his customers.

(b) Ask your trading friends for their net balance.

(c) If you have gambled before, ask yourself. Balance your own account.

Few do.

Boa-constructors

THE GUGGENHEIM SMELTER TRUST has been one of the most exacting and unscrupulous monopolies that have fastened on the industrial harvests of the West. It was to feed the American Smelting and Refining Company that Colorado engaged in a civil war which brought misery to thousands, made exiles of hundreds, and dragged the courts of that State through public contempt. The country will watch with interest, although not with pity, the events which are about to succeed the widely advertised announcement of the covert purpose of Standard Oil, through the Cole-Ryan syndicate, to bankrupt the Guo-GENHRIMS—for such is the palpable meaning of the aumouncement of the formation of the International Smolting Company. There is an erroneous public impression, by the way, that the Ryan of the Cole-Ryan syndicate is Tom Ryan. He is John D. Ryan, the managing director of the Amalgamated Copper Company in Montana. Cole is a Michigan man. Both RYAN and COLE have been organizing for years a lot of mining companies for the Amalgamated erowd, so that the "erowd" could skim the cream of the new ventures, instead of putting them into Amalgamated and giving Amalgamated stockholders at large the benefit of the properties. When the Standard Oil financiers look covetously upon a railroad, a mine, an oil well, or a politician, the object is as helpless as the coon commonly, although erroneously, connected with Davy Crockett. Whether the organization of the International Smelting Company is a "bluff" to bring to accounterns to terms, or whether it is the initial step in one of those crushing Standard Oil campaigns, matters not. It behooves the Guggenheims to put their affairs in order. The lesson the otandard Oil will teach them has been taught by the Guggenheims to of are. The Guggenheims may observe the higher and more exquisite and of destroying an enemy without subsidizing State troops. It is their turn to salute Casar and to pass from the stage without vulgar emotion.

Opinion of a President

GENERAL REACTION regarding industrial matters seems very fikely to set in. Successfully arguing against harmful noise, the possessors of snaps are likely also successfully to stop progress. Who knows? At any rate, read this:

"I hope very much that a new spirit is growing in the West about railway agitation, and think the various chambers of connector could do a great deal of good, if they, before the next meeting of the State Legislatures, would pass resolutions directed to the Representatives, stating that they do not want any more laws at present, but went development."

This opinion was written by Howard Elliott. Mr. Elliott is president of the Northeyn Pacific. It was written to a Montana chamber of commerce. The Northern Pacific might first voluntarily return to the State of Montana, and to the miners whose courage made possible the building of its road, the vast domains of mineral land which it filehed from them by a wrong second only to the attempted louting of Alaska. It might voluntarily, for another thing, go out of the business of owning land offices and officials, whose salaries and office-rent the Government pays. It might voluntarily stop subscribing the money of its stockholders to purchase the election of its candidates for the Federal Senate.

A Beginning

W HAT MAKES TURKEY interesting at the present moment is less the immediate drama than the suggested stretches of internal change ahead. Of course, the possibility of intervention and sudden conflagration all over Europe has been the most serious worry to the world, but it is difficult to believe, in spite of hysteria and "An Englishman's Home," that the financiers of England, France, and Germany will allow humanity to set itself so far backward in loss of egh. stance and of bread-winning, able-bodied men, to say nothing of the bloody destruction of slowly acquired ideals of reason, sympathy, and peace. What it is legitimate to hope is, that Turkey has started on a new regime, which means not merely a change in forms of government, but in the welfare of a whole people. Probably it means that the government of that country is no longer to be an outworn form, unintelligently pandering to the desires of a few, but an effort to do the best that may be done for the millions of ordinary inhabitants.

Superiority

F RUSKIN COLLEGE, Oxford, that attempt to give young artisans and laborers an education, the London "Standard" says that the students devote themselves to political economy, political philosophy. sociology, "and the other things which are not matters of knowledge but of opinion." The paper is very broad-minded. "We do not say that the universities should be burred to promising lads of the industria classes. As a matter of fact, they are not. The ladder is down to the gutter now and the slope is not too steep." What is knowledge! Not. evidently, the minimum of expense required to provide decent food light, and air for a family in a given locality. Nothing is knowledge which directly allies itself with life. Teachers, physicians, and health boards should not face the conditions of modern industrialism. Knewl edge is not knowledge if it affects conduct or tempers legislation. Sociology has the same difficult task in justifying itself to the playful Philistines of modern journalism as astronomy, medicine, or the evolutionary theory. For nearly half a century we had the "monkey" joke. We are living through a probationary term with the patient but buffeted figure of the "Sociologist," tinkering, investgating, legislating, and intruding where the wise and the witty pretise indifference and spin the merry jest.

Something Done

PITTSBURG DRUGGIST has obtained a verdict for \$40,000 ngainst the estimable William D'Alton Mann. The judge did credit to the bench:

"These damages." he said. "are highly punitive, and I think that punitive dan ages were highly justified in this case. On the merits I may say that I never trid a case in which the evidence more thoroughly warranted a verdict,"

It was a typical bit of "Town Topics" scandal, including an attack on a woman's reputation. What was not so typical was the courage of the plaintiff. He did not go whining around. He faced all the mal in the possession of Colonel Mann and hit him a blow worthy of a citizen and a man. If one-twentieth of the persons libeled by Maxe's blackmailing publication had the courage to begin and conduct a like suit, this king of scandal-sellers would speedily seek some less injurious occupation. He battens on the general cowardice, or, to be more lenient, on the general unwillingness to drag one's whole private like into the public glare, even in order to put an end to such a dirty and vicious anisance as Colonel MANX. It is a case where nothing is needed for victory except determination.

Enthusiasm

NERTAIN REMARKS partake so profoundly of the qualities of slop / that they seem hopelessly to lower a man of good record, hereto, fore admired. What did Senator CUMMINS seek when he asserted that ROOSEVELT was a stronger man than George Washington? Has be any adequate conception of what Washington endured and did! If not, better had be hold his peace. He added that when he finishes his term Tart will be the greatest man America has produced. Does in get anything for this? It is enough to sicken even a patriot with public life. Doubtless when the time comes to please Taft's successor CO. mins will find him surpassing Washington in strength, Lincoln in wisdom, Franklan in shrewduess, Webster in eloquence, Jefferson in philosophy, Hamilton in finance. Let us hope the Senator from Iowa will gain much. For any small advantage such degradation of one's intelligence would be granted at too high a price.

Summing It Up

PHOSE WHO FAVOR direct nominations and those who oppose and moved by definite principles easily understood. Such nomination are favored because:

 They make the participation of the general public in polities rasp instead of difficult.

They cause public servants to be more often responsive to general opinion and less often subservient to bosses and to special month

Direct nominations are opposed because:

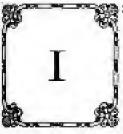
1. In the words of one distinguished Senator, they are un-American socialistic, and anarchistic.

They are unnecessary, because once in a long time, in times of special stress, the popular will is listened to even in spite of the obstruct ive convention system.

 Because direct nominations have proved popular in the West, and any man who comes from Kansas resembles the Missing Link.

Comment About Congress

By MARK SULLIVAN



S THERE a Democratic Party? And if there is, who will set down the body of common principles behind which a majority of its members are willing to unite? On this page there has already been printed a list of twenty-three Democrats who broke away from their party and voted with the Republicans in the light on the rules when the House was organized. There has been printedals, a list of thirty-eight Democrats who voted for a turiff on lumber, although the Democratic national platform

calls for free lumber. Below is printed a list of twenty-nine Democrats who the Republicans having put hides on the free list of the Payne hill—voted in favor of an amendment to put a duty of ten per cent on hides. Together, these three groups make more than a majority of all the Democrats in Congress. These who voted to put a duty on hides are:

From Texas: Morris Scheman of Texatkana, Martix Dres of Beaumont, Choice Roswell Randell of Shouran, Jack Beall of Waxabachie, Refus Hamp of Cordina, Alexandre White Chico of Palestine, John Matthew Moone of Richmond, George Farmer Berness of George's, Rosset Lee Henry of Whom, John Hall Stephens of Vernon, James L. Slayden of Son Antonio, John Nance Garner of Utilde, William Rosset Smith of Colorado, Albert Sidney Berleson of Austin,

From Louisiana: itourer F. Bhotssano of New Iberia, Arsine Parain Prio of Lake Cherles.

From Missouri: William Patterson Bouland of Kauses City, Country Walker Hames of Springfield.

From Colorado: EDWARD THOMAS TAYLOR of Glenwood Springs, ATTERSON WALDEN

RUCKER OF FORT LOGIO. JOHN A. MARTEN of Pueblo.

From Alabama: George Washington Taylor of Demonolis, John Lawson Burnett of Gadsden.

From Indiana: William Edward Cox of Jasper, John A. M. Anam of Portland,

From Nevnday Geologic A. Bantalent of Tomografi.

From Tennessee: George Washington Goddon of Memphis. From Georgin: William Goddon Brantley of Bridiswick. From Illinois: James Thomas McDulmott of Chicago.

The position of a Democrat who has an industry in his own district that classes for protection is difficult. When William Jennings Bryan was in Congress it was proposed to put a duty on beet sogar. This dialogue occurs in the Congressional Record for 1992:

"Mr. Persons: Are you to be understood as apposed to a State or National protection to be extended to the heat-sugar industry?

"Mr. Buyan: I am most assuredly. [Land applicate on the Democratic side.] and when it is necessary to come down to Congress and ask for a protection or a bounty for an industry in my own State, which I should refuse, as wrong to no industry in another State. I shall coase to represent Nebraska in Congress. [Great

champ Clark, in the present Congress, has taken the same point of view.

He was put in a difficult position by the demand, on the part of his constituents,

for a briff on zine. Clark was outspoken:
"I want to repeat, and we night as well settle it and be through with it. I am not going to help any must plunder the American people because he happens to live in Misouri. I will go out of public life before I do it."

If Mr. Clark and Mr. Bryan are right, these twenty-nine Democrats who voted for a tariff on hides, and the thirty-eight who voted for a tariff on himber, belong in another party. Senator Bailey of Texas has fried to straidle this stration by saying:

"H is not an abandonment of the principles of the Donneratic Party for a Senator to lasist that the same principles which apply to other constituencies shall likewise be applied to his. . . . That these principles shall be applied without discrimination does not signify that we are in favor of applying them."

What it all emphasizes is the extent to which the words "Democrat" and "Republican" have become meaningless. Maybe we shall in time change the party labels to "Conservative" and "Progressive"—with Aldrich, Cannon, and the sagar Democrats of Lanisiana, "Fingy" Conners, Penrose, and the Tammony friends of the corporations lined up on one side, while Republicans like Mardock, Cooper, and Dristow stand side by side with Democrats like Folk and Johnson of Minnesota.

Four Good Speeches

THE best four speeches delivered in the tariff debate up to the date of this writing are those of Sereno E. Payne of New York, Change Clark of Missouri, Francis W. Cushman of Washington, and Claude Kitchin of North Carolina. Practically every member of Congress has made a long set speech on the Payne bill. For the most part they are dreary and of little value. The Southern members run to poetical quotations and fervid outbursts in the manner of the orators of a generation ago. The speeches of the Northern members, as a cale, are shall beyond endurance, the bulk of them made up of pages of undigested statistics and long newspaper extructs. But the speeches of the four men mentioned are genuintely worth white. Payne's speech, of cause, is the expessition of his own bill. And Chairman Payne does know his subject. The Democratic opposition leader, Champ Clark, in opening his formal which on Payne's bill, said:

"I want to be fair. The chairman of the Ways and Means Committee [Mr. Payne] knows more about tariff schedules than any other man on top of the ground —I think his conclusions are frequently erroneous, but he knows more about exports not imports, and he knows more about what the tariff rates have been,"

The speech of Mr. Clark binself is not only well-informed as to tariff facts, but is rightly touched with humor. It has the flavor of a racy personality and abounds in qualities which make even a tariff speech readable. For humor.

though, the speech beyond comparison is that of Francis W. Cushman of Washington. Cushman could make a better living as a professional homorist them as a member of Congress, and the country would be his deleter for the change. The judicial temper of his views on public affairs is indicated by this quotation from his imili speech:

"I am a protectionist, without any qualifying adjectives. I can not only a protectionist, but a high protectionist. . . . I believe in it like the heathen believes in his ided."

But as a teller of stories which are at once framy and apt, Cushman is decidedly the best in Congress, and the distinction is sufficiently rare in a somber world to deserve well of his fellow men. The speech of Claude Kitchin is scholarly and interesting in its discussion of those Democrats who have voted with the Republicans for partial protection. It is interspersed with dehate and reporter brought about by interruptions from Mr. Forthey and other Republicans. Any person interested in the tariff, or, in a broader way, interested in public speaking and debute, would do well to get these four speeches. Reprints of them, as well as of any other speech delivered in Congress, can be had by a request to the member who delivered it.

Enable the President to See the People

THE President of the United States gets \$75,000 a year. The necessary exactions which make holes in this are many. A single evening's entertainment, of the kind of which rigid custom makes him give several each winter, costs appeared of \$1,000. As the law is now, he must pay his own traveling expenses. He can not travel like a private citizen. It is not merely a matter of dignity or personal confort—that he must take a whole car for himself and his party is so obvious as to be beyond argument. A single trip from Washington to New York and back costs him upward of \$250. President Taft is fond of traveling. He likes to meet the people. Of his own choice, he would cover the country once each year, touching the Pacific Coast four times during his term, compared to the once each term that Roosevelt and McKinley visited California. Unspectionably, the people wish this. An allowance of \$25,000 a year for traveling expenses would make it possible. The matter is pressing now, for probably the possibility of a trip to Scattle and Alaska late this summer must depend upon it. Cangress should make the appropriation.

The Effect of High Protection

DURING the debate in the House on the Payne bill. Congressman Longworth of Cincinnati read a letter from one of his constituents, which said in parts:

"As a manufacturer of clothing for a period of almost fifty years. I can contifully state that I never bandled cloth of so inferior a quality for the price as I do now. The masses, consisting of laborers, mechanics, and farmers, the real more of ready-made clothing, are exceiving practically no value for their money."

The Payne bill does not substantially change the tariff on wooden goods.

340 Days

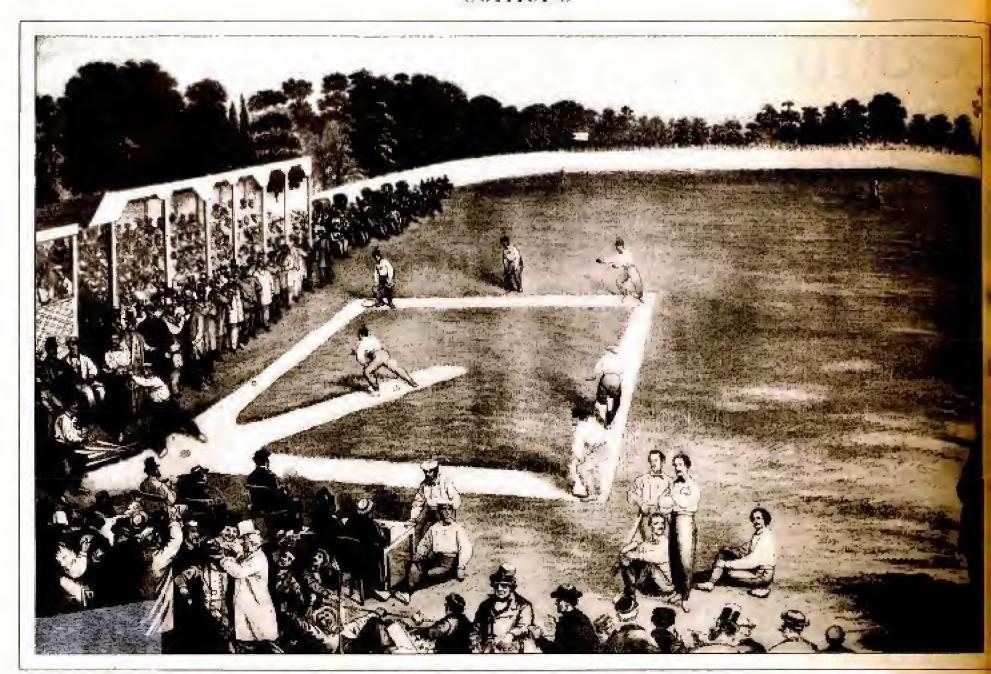
I T IS 340 days from the date of this paper notil any member of the present Congress comes up for reelection. The chief issue in the election of the next Congress will be Cannon. Every one of the 218 Republicans now in Congress knows that, as he turns back to his constituents, he carries the burden of Cannon. Cannon knows that just so many Republicans—perhaps twenty, possibly lifty—will fail of preferiou because of him. Will Cannon let this happen? If he is unwilling to save his fellow Republicans, direct primaries will do the work. Of the thirty-one Republican "insurgents," all but five came to Congress from direct-primary districts.

Books for an Old Man

WE HAVE assumed a task which we conceive to be not only a private kindness, but also not without dignity as a public service—the pointing out of those quiet pleasures which would make-we use the potential amoul with care ewhich would make a screne old age in a substantial home on the outskirts of Danville. Illinois, preferable to the tunnel and harly-burly which are inevitable in an assemblage of 391 somewhat hoisterous men in a single room on Pennsylvania Avenue, Vashington, District of Columbia. Presideat Eliot of Thereard University is at the present time engaged in compiling a set which he aptly calls "five feet of books," a compilation of those 100 volumes which, among all printed books, are of most worth. The idea is full of subtle appeal. We wish Dr. Eliot would now address himself to a more limited task. We would like to have from him a list of, say, thity books hest minpted to a man of seventy-four who has passed his years in archeors political life, but now sees an opportunity for escaps to quiet retinancet and judalgeous in those pleasures of taste to which he has long denied himself. We should like a fist which would appeal powerfully to such a man, which would cause him to recall long-forgotten aspirations for the charm of cultivation and learning-a list, the contemplation of which would help such a man to make decision between the clausor and strife of politics on the one hand, and, on the other, the lender and the book a list so alluting that it would brace him to resist the demand of the public that be continue to serve them. As a start toward such a list, we suggest these (the titles of neceptable additions to the list will be welcomed):

Ciserse: "De Sensetate" (in the original), Emerson: "The Over-Soul," Wordsworth: "An Evening Walk,"

These books and slippered immunity from the exactions of public life, long days of quiet in Danville. Itimois— these would appeal to use we wish they would appeal to bim.



Consolnt 1 is 10 Was.—The second championship game between the Atlantics of Brooklyn and the Athleties of Philadelphia, 1866. Score 33 to 33—game called an account of the cines at the cod of the second homing. Notice the underhand pitcher, the gloveless catcher keeping a respectful distance belief the but, the wide criss of the between pluging fraces to their bags. The gentleman sitting with his feet on a box on the first base line is the ampire. The men at the table are as. The pumblers waving bills, the pickpocket raught in the act, the drawkards, in the foreground, illustrate the tendencies which were cropping into the game as we as men a common a common a common as a summer.

Isabelall Reporting in 1856
the series meetes mooth style

"I'll soble American game, which all the seductions of the scientific game of cricket have not been able to underwine, is growing more and more in favor every day. No less than three matches were played last week, and the attendance at each was not only very large, but made brilliant by great gatherings of ladies, whose interest in the sport surmed to be not at all short of that experienced by the most occupied observer of the other sex. We are inclined to think, too, that this feature of these accasions has no little effect in inspiring the players in the game, and that the last energy of every contestant in taxed by the consciousness that he must win or lose in the minds of an exceedingly keen and servitinizing class of tookers on. We are much pleased to see the beautiful and fair of this city lead the charm of their presence to the healthful untrof-doors sports and exceeding, and we have a shreed opinion that more than over of them attends the grounds with a view of sharply measuring among the players the qualities of

what might make a serviceable future husband. And the matches we allude to, the return game between the Buttie Club of this city and the Eulon Club of Musician may be neutioued as the most prominent, from the fin attendance that was present. It was played Wednets of last week, but was suspended in consequence of his overtaken by the shades of night. At the time of the journment the same stood 15 runs in favor of the Eulemand 12 runs for the Bultie. The matter is to stand the till the resumption of the game, but we day you must.—Popter's "Spirit of the Times," September 6, 1856.

BASEBALL

"We got our language from the English and most of our institutions from the Dagos and the Dutch," But there are two things, I tell the boys, that are all American. One's the good old dag and one's baseball,"

—Remarks of Tim Marmone.



Off the first seventy-five years of our national existence we warried along without a national game. We were a hardy people, but not an athletic one. Our lasty young men were employing their strength, their agility, and their fortitude on the work of taming a continent. If there was an American sport in that period it was probably weestling

—the game at which Washington and Lincoln were adopte—a rough kind of catch-as-catch-enn. In Philadelphia and other Eastern centers a very few played cricket; the "sporty," a limited class in those times, followed the prize-ring or drawe fast horses.

All the time, however, the boys of America, unhonored and unsung, were quietly making the national game. As for back as the Colonial period they were playing, on the commons of the East, the clearings of the frontier, and the vacant lots of new towns, a crude game of lath. It is easy to establish the connection of this game with "rounders," on English schoolboy game which may be traced back as for as the age of Elizabeth Indeed, there is evidence leading to the belief that rounders was once called "busefull" in certain parts of England, notably Suifolk. In America the corresponding game generally went under the name of "round-ball," and, because it was played at the time of town meetings, "torogicall." But as for tack as the thirties

I—Before the Professionals Came.

By WILL IRWIN

Baseball Reporting in 1908 : THE GEORGE M. COMAN STYLE

MMON up that second set, tellows pass judgment. Who is that lending off! Litthe Anothema Every, no less. We remember you very well, little Evers. Where are you going? To first? Oh! very well; but look you. Herroy, he a hit more accurate in your thrones after this. This may prove costly. And here is Steinfeldt-Steinfeldt who famed at a critical prejed of Monday's game, and you know how Steinfeldt-well, what is it this time, Steinfeldt? A double, and O please you. And there is Evers errors. ing the plate. And now what? Simply that Howard is safe on Dectin's buil throw, and he and Tinker, who follows him, can into a double play while Strinfeldt serves. It is two runs and it is disqueting, and normy thousands of us say us much . . . but there is Pfeinter. And if we do kit him, there is Pfeister's fielding support to make a mock of us, and so it goes until the sixth inning, by which time all the faux are well and Mctican poutful and Chance is brugging and everybody is pecvish at everybody else, and it's a mighty poor time to attempt a pleasentry; and, of course, it negat he this pretiferous Krees who again is first to but, and, of voices: he must single to center. Ah. well! Make a good job of it. Cabfellows!"—W. W. Anliek in New York "Times," August 12, 1908. of the last century—probably even farther back—the called it, in certain localities, "baseball." When, is 6 forties, the modern game, originating in New York, as its conquering advance, the boys called this old gat the "Bustom game," or the "Massachusetts game" distinguish it from the newfangled "New York game It was played in various ways in various parls of becountry. (Those boys' games, having no written ruitend always to local variations.) Its first cousin, "ton cas," is to-day as many games as there are countled England and Ireland. But let a description of "Manchusetts baseball." as played on Boston Common dair the thirties, stand for the rest.

The number of players on a side might vary in six to twenty; but eight was the regulation number of the field, as shown in the illustration, was an irregulation. There were really five bases, for the buliase and the batter's base were not coincident. It half was made of any soft and elastic material, it as wound yarn, a sturgeon's mose, and, later, billustration. The pitcher—known as the "thrower" or "gire—stood midway of the polygon. The catcher stool close behind the bat; but he had a "scout" to as him, since this game, like cricket, made no distinsible tween fair and foul balls—anything off the bat was just out—just as in rounders—by being hit withe balt. Five scouts assisted in fielding balls and "soing" the runner. Hence the soft batt. A ball cashit the bat, or on this bound, was out. Even after real be ball name, this game had a long survival; I myself play it on the Colorade frontier in the early eightins.

Then, as suddenly and as unaccountably as a "not tion" in evalution, real baseball, the crude form of t modern game, spring into existence in New York. The present site of Madigan Square Garden uss.

Digitized by Seenle

late thirties and the early forties, a level, vacant There, on summer afternoons, the boys and young used to kick footkalls, run roces, tass balls, and "bat According to the best information I have, "town" 'round" litt was never played in or about New York: the boys did play "one-two-and-three-oblecat." In the case of 1840-42, "one-old-cat" became a fad. In 1842 callroad took that field for freight yards. The bays red on to the Murray Hill grounds, east of Fourth age and north of Thirty-fourth Street. One line smoon Alex. d. Cartwright came among them and said: Boys, I'll show you a better game than that:'

cartwright, scratching with a stick in the dust. ted off the diagram of a baseball diamond.

hey listened to him; and they inid off the field neling to his directions, using stones for the bases and plate. He set a mun on each base and three "scouts" be outfield; and so, with eight men on a side, the lays lew York played their first game of real baseball

Magna Charta of Baseball

FIE details, the score, even the exact date of that historical event, are fast. We know, however, that they pruned here T and added there for two or three years, and that by the end of their first season they founded the Knickerbocker Club. From the first they pererived that it was difficult to hit a ball thrown full near: her, such a ball was fearfully hard on a harehanded

her. So they invented an artificial delivery for the her. So they invented an artificial delivery for the her. He must "pitch" the ball—deliver it underhand hout "throw" or "jerk." It was like the naution of a pin bowler. That limitation on the game was not fully oved until 1883. At some time in the first season Knickerbookers learned that the outfielders, taking a mounder, could be selle field it to the above with ng grounder, could hardly field it to the plate with-assistance. So they added a loose nebber, and named "short-stop." He was the scrub of the team: he was expected to help with the infield plays, but only to st the outfielders. It was a matter of ben years be-"Dicky" Pearce, a scrub abortstop who developed spected ability, took to fielding infield hits about of basemen, and made a real position out of shortstop. yers ball which they used in 1842 gave place to a arger and heavier than the one we use at present. covered with sheepskin. This cover was sewed on four sections by a sheemaker: and a complete ball about \$2—a big sum for the boys of that time. Thin a few years the Knickerbockers had a rival—

Gotham Club. Before that—in 1845—they published first set of fourteen rules. Of those rules only three e been wholly changed. The dimensions of the field, the sale exception of the pitcher's position, remain lay as they were then. We have amplified them to trew inventions, but we have altered them but little. e is that Magna Charta of baseball:

ection !-The bases shall be from "home" to second eferty-two puces: from first to third base farty-two is equidistant.

etics 2-The game to consist of twenty one counts uces, but at the conclusion an equal number of bands at be played.

ection 3-The bath must be pitched and not thrown the hat.

ection 4-A half knocked outside the range of the

tor third base is foul, estion struck at and missed, and has one caught, is a band out; if not raught is con-

med fair, and the striker bound to run. ection 6.- A ball being struck or tipped, and caught

er flying or on the first bound, is a hand out. ection 7-A player, running the bases, shall be out be ball is in the hands of an adversary on the base. the runner is fouched by it before he makes his base being understood, however, that in no instance is a

to be thrown of kim. ection 8-A player running who shall prevent an every from catching or getting the hall before make

his base is a hand out. ection 9-If two hands are already out, a player aing home at the time a ball is struck our not make see if the striker is caught out.

ection 10-Three bands out, all out.

etion 11-Players must take their strike in regu-

ection 12-No acc or base can be made on a foul-

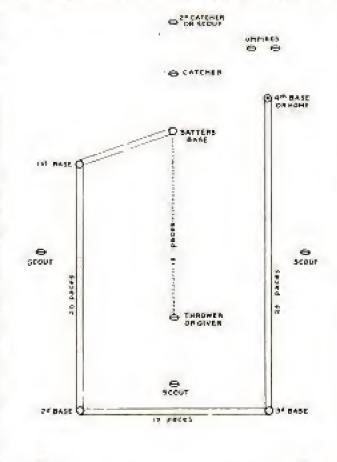
ection 13-A runner can not be put out in making buse when a balk is made by the pitcher.

ection 14-But one bese afferwed when the hall als out of the light when struck.

ust a word, before I go further, about the contro y over the "rounders origin" of Isoschall, then which question before the sporting public has stirred up buman ire. That Mr. Cartwright came analog the Trock loves with a full-fledged game, a nevelty to m is pretty well established. Nothing further is In about the life of Mr. Cartwright; and it seems the strange to one of this generation that he should threated "out of his head" a thing so like the old sachusetts game. Further, it was called "baschall" the very first, and the name "baschall" for roundand its modifications goes back to England. Notice. , in Section 7, that at him is italicized, imitealing being hit with the ball—which was the rule is both ders and townball. Again, they scored the game in they by twenty-one points; and threaty-one points be method of scoring rounders in many parts of Engsend tretaint to this day. So it seems likely, to one tring the data in this age of baseball, that Mr. Curtght had seen a game of townball, roundball or roundand that he worked the game out from his recollerwor else modified it consciously. That very thing

happened when the American colleges tried to play Rughy football from books: did we not know its history so well, there might be a controversy over the "Rughy origin" of American football.

Two other things hear on the question. A special committee of the Baseball Commission has lately declared against the "rounders" theory. They present among their data a letter from Abuer Graves, an old mining engineer of Dever. Mr. Graves says that in 1890 width a restorated them. 1839, while a student at Green's Select School in Couperstown, New York, General Abner Doubleday invented the modern game, named it "baselsell," and set two teams of boys to playing it. General bouldeday certainly did not invent the name "baseball"; and In 1839 be was at



"Roundbatt," "Bownball," or "Boston Basetatt."-As played on Boston Common in the last century. The scouts resembled our barennen, but they put the runner out by hitting him with the half white he was aff the base

West Point. However, Mr. Cartwright may have get his game from Cooperstown and not out of his head. Again, old members of the Knickerhocker Club have told John Montgomery Ward, the star shortship of the eighties, that when they began playing basets! I in 1842-43 they were reviving a game which they had played in their childhood. Those are the contradictory data in a controversy which has read clubs and estranged

The game was now fairly launched; before 1855 it was the local sport of Mandattan. At about that time the English residents and Anglomanines imported cricket. the English resources and engine an awarup baseball. But At first cricket seemed likely to swarup baseball. But the factor which makes baseball so peculiarly titled to the American temperament—its quick action—gave it the the American temperaturent—its quies account—gave a con-advantage. By 1854, when the sperting papers first began to notice the game, baseball and cricket drew about equal space. The Marray Hill grounds had van-ished by that time: the Elysian Fields at Helsoken, just across the river from New York, came to be the Polo Grounds of that period. There a described frame from Manhattan, Brooklyn, Hoboken, and other cities about New York Buy physed home-sand-home madelies. Says Porter's "Spirit of the Times": "This noble American game, which all the seductions of the selectific game of ericket have not been able to undermine, is growing more and more in favor every day. No less than three matches were played last week."

The spirit and practise of the game were purely anatour. These young fellows, imay of them atembers of old Knickerhocker families, played for fun. Challenges were formal affairs. A committee met to arrange the details, and to choose two unipires and a referee—"positions of great dignity," says the "Spirit of the Times."
The teams played in open fields before their plighted halies and the delighted small boys of the Jersey shore. When the game was over they adjourned, usually, to the Red Wing Tavern in Barlem, where the vanquished direct the victors; then home in a carryall by mountight.

It was a crede game, but merry. In theory, the pitcher was there only to give the loys a chance to "sonk the bull." "First bound" was still out. The unfortunate enteller, burnling a heavy, lively bull without mask, glave, or protector, stood up near the but when men were on bases if he bud the skill and courage; the early guides recommend him "to do so when he can." Und not the pitcher been restricted to an artificial throw, scarce a cutcher would have lived to tell the tale. Many catchers took everything "on first bounce," and managed at that to prevent much base-stealing—base-running also was in its infancy. "Smith," says the "Spirit of the Times." "caught a remarkable game, having but five passed halls scored against him." Here and there we get a glimpse which shows how crude it all was—what a matter of hit-and-noise natural force. In the lifties. Disky Pearce show without a peer as an in-fielder: he used to stop grounders with his hand and foot?

Waiting for a "Good One"

HE theory of lases on balls was not us yet. When it began to dawn on the pitchers that they could puzzle the but-ters and so hold down hitting, the game promised to become as long-drawn-out as cricket. The pitcher could deliver wild balls in every direction; it unt-tered not; the batter simply waited pa-

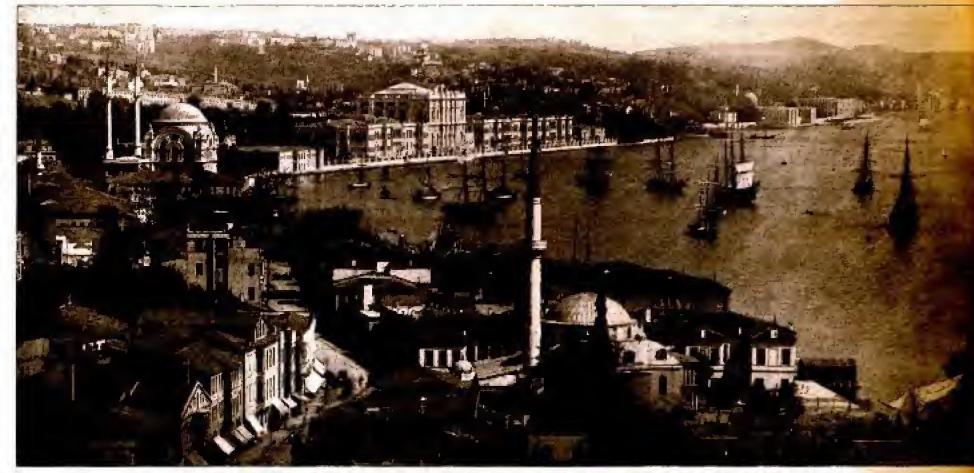
tiently for a good one—waited, sometimes, for a quarter of an hour. The unmires and referee, strading crowned with tall hads on the delines, had at first no power to with the nitrates to have a first no power to with the nitrates.

with fall hads on the sidelines, and at first no power to make the pitcher behave. So also, the latter old not need to strike at "good ones if they did not suit his fancy. He just whited until he had what or wanted. Yet a few "first things" do appear, he ISIS they changed the method of putting a core est on bases to the present thick—"catch him out at in 4, toget and a second, third, and home." When the 'suppressed, catching had been a stilling home. introly souls took to sliding leaves - but first. The necopted uniform being thremen's which were long treasers without probling, they did it but girgerly. The buts-men formed that a steady series of short hits published ter in the long run than a perpental attemps at bone runs. "Moffin" is a piece of baseball slang of that time, now lost to the hanguage; its menning stond half-way between "lemm" and "dub." And "north hitters" they termed those who knew nothing but to slug. The basemen learned that they could cover more territory by playing a little off the sack. Harry Chadwick, called, a little fulsomely, "The Father of Baseball," began to write the game for the sparting papers.

By the late lifties, baseball was spreading out from New York, E. C. Saltzman, a member of the Kuickerbockers, moved to Boston and took the game with him. The Tri-Mountains of Buston had just organized themselves to play the old Massachusetts game on the Common. Saltzman came among them with his own game. The bays saw New York baseball in action—"and there was nothing to it." The Boston game dwintled and diel. Portland formed a club in 1858, Initialo and Rochester raught the fover. The Chiengo boys had played tracidadh -which they called a fendioned on page 323



Sits of the old Marriey Hill granule, New York, tooling. It is uncertain whether the Knickerbackers played their first baseball here or on the present site of Madison Square Gordon. The lest natherly forces the Macroy Hill generals



The World's Stoom Center. -- The City of Constantinopie, were in the hunds of the Young Turks. Set back from the Barpharus in a great park (at the left of the phat graph) is the Yildis Kiask, the palace of the Sultan

THE author's father, a Ryzantise Greek, was a high afficial under four sultans, being successively Governor of Crete, Prince of Samon, Minister of Interior, Imperial Commissioner of Banania, and Enviro Extraordinary to the Dalmotion Provinces, Recouse of his tiheral cleus he and his family were subjected by Abdul Hamid to seem yours of expinence. Mr. Admission himself, while cannected with the Foreign Office, was forced to five because of his liberal sympathics.



THE Turk is a fatalist. "Each mation has its term." says the Koran, With a mind schooled in resignation, he endures without a nusemmer the greatest privations, while in good fortune he is neither arrogant nor unfuly clated. Proud of his race and content with his religion, he venerates the memory of his ances-tors and hes becalined at the

wharfs of custom while other pations leave their ancient

encorings for the unknown sea.

Endowed with a remarkable physique and of a strong constitution, the Turk is temperate, hospitable, and generous. In many places in Asia Minor, largains and sales are unde without accounts, contracts, or receipts. This could not be so if avarice were prevalent. And, as the

Turk has been taught that wealth is only passing, it is not often that he will commit a crime for money.

Tarks, however, are of two kimis—the Government official and the man of the people—and of these the one is the very antithesis of the other. Just as the former is false, cruel, servile, arregant, and unjust, so is the latter simple, henorable, and hospitable. Hospitality, indeed, is the Turk's greatest virtue. Should you travel among the true Turks in Asia Minor you will find, bestead of hous and hatels, a warm welcome in every house, The chief men of the village will dispute with each other for the lamor of being your last, and he who has wen that privilege is envised by his neighbors. If not rich enough to afford a "moussair odusei," or guest-chamter, he will place his own room at your disposal; but wherever you may lodge you will always find in large Turkish letters this traditional inscription: "Here is received the Stranger! In the name of God! the Compassionate! the Merciful!"

Nor are introductions necessary. Whatever your creek or condition, your rank or your country, whether Christian or Mostein, wealthy or poor, you will be budged and entertained as long as you choose to remain: While a guest you are not only not allowed to expend a penny. but are not even permitted to offer a "tip" to the servants, for this would be considered a great insult to year lost. Nor must it be supposed that this is true only of the rich or the well-to-do; it is characteristic also of the poorest peasurds. They do not wait simply to receive you; they will go out to find you. In many villages a guest-chamber is kept at the public

An ordinary Turkish interior is the mirror of the mational character. Though the barem is usually more or less luxurious, the schunkk, or apartment for the men, is simple to bureness. Of entpets, curtains, chairs, tables, pictures, leads, and bookenses, not a sign. You will see instead only a whitewashed wall, a mat on the floor, one or two divaces, and a frame holding a verse of the Koran, letters of gold on a ground of blue or vermilion; for the Turk, having a natural dislike of furniture, loves to see a room empty and bare. All he wishes is air and light. Hence you will observe many windows, and these, moreover, are usually without blinds. In the manaious of the great, as in those of the

pashas, it is otherwise. Here one can find brancy in every form: Damaseus tables inlaid with ivory. Persian-

The Turk

Characteristics of the People Who Deposed Abdul Hamid II and Put His Brother on the Throne—as Seen by a Byzantine Greek

By NICHOLAS C. ADOSSIDES

carpets, Kutahich vases, panels of Oriental faience, and modern marvels of every description.

Should you dine with a Turk, you will observe many peculiarities, to some of which you will find if hard for accustom yourself. The host and his guests, squatted upon little mots, await the servants who, bringing a tray, place it before the conquity upon a low steel. On this tray, in several believ bowls with round covers, are the viands. Forks and spoons being dispensed with, each man, stretching out his right hand, deeply scoops up. with though, first finger, and middle finger held together. one or two monthfuls from each bowl. At the conclusion of the dirmer the guests file out one by one, to make their abbutions at the fountain,

As a Turk always invites himself to dinner, it often happens that a guest is unknown to his bost. All the beffer, indisced, if he be a stranger; and thus at the houses of the rich pashas one often meets a motley growd; high functionaries of state, officers, merchants, and tradesmen.

Once at the palace of the Grand Vizier, Hafil-Rifaut Pasha, while at dinner I found myself sitting next to a charcoal-hurner. He had simply asked himself to disc her. I must busten to add that, as for myself. I had been invited by the pasha's son. You must not think that by staying to a late hour you will inconsenience your host. The latter simply sends you a night-tabe, a pair of balzenshes (slippers), and a brief goed night; and then on a rug, stretched on the theor of the sciamik, you are expected to sleep till dawn. Often a visitor remains two or three days without informing his family where he is.

The Turk still keeps to the patriarchal form of the carty ages. He is never happy except when under his own road. There are thousands of people in Constantinople roof. There are thousands or people in voicinesses, who know no other part of the city than their own inc mediate vicinage. Balls, concerts, and theaters are absolutely unknown. Their only two forms of public entertainment are: one the karagnes, the Turkish clowns who. agreempenied by drams and cymbols, or by couplets of poetry and some wild musical air, act in booths on the sipoel; god the popular publicans, or wrestlers, who are seen by squares and on the autisticts.

These are the only diversions of the common people. As for the dance, a Turk once asked me: "How is it that you Christians do the dancing yourselves when you are rich enough to get others to do it for you?"

Being a lover of light, the Turk is an early riser. Clothed in a long cafture he leaves the harem at an early hour, and going to the schoolik (the quarters of the men) in his bare feel covered with light slippers, he remains there, hour after hour, rectioning on a divant smoking. It is thus that he prepares himself for the ardness duties of the day, which consist, as a rule, of assistating upon the "causity of human wishes."

The higher his mark the more numerous his visitors. All who come are welcome, though the puliteness of the master of the house varies according to the station of his guest. If the cufter be of his own rank, the bust rises to meet him, and then the two salarm interminably.

The conversation is laborious. Between grave ques-

tion and weighty reply there is silence so heavy that one might expect the birth of an epic. One might in agine that he was about to lear two philosophers, a wrapped is each in a mist of profundity. But when a last they condescend to speak, one hears only time our platitudes, which, however, are delivered with the solon nity of a Subon. The voices, though soft and subdued are monotoneous to weariness; the conversation, usually pointless, is at its best a rechauffe of old proverls. Nothing is ever said to surprise or to amuse; nothing nameover, about politics, religion, philosophy, school iterature, or concerning any of the great problem which elsewhere about the mind of man. Instead of which elsewhere absorb the mind of man. Instead this you will bear little except the constant repetition of those possesses phrases which Oriental etiquette de mands. "Your exalted Highness," "May your health be increased," "I am your unworthy slave," "The dust of your mighty feet"-such are the penderous expression one hears in a Tuckish drawing-room.

The Imgs Came Back

MRHE dogs of Constantinople constitute, at It were, a second population. They are everywhere a republic of vagabout serming to be a mixture of dog, for wolf, and jackal. Of their origin little is known save that they are descended

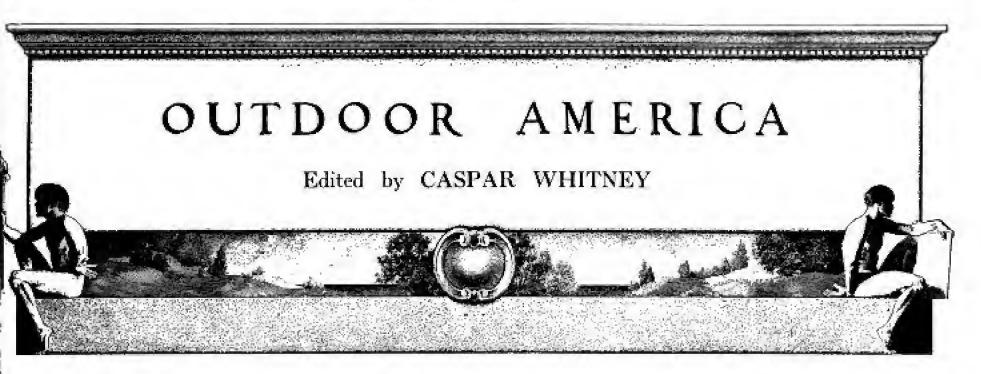
of the dogs brought in by the suite of the dogs brought in by the suite of the dogs brought in by the suite of Mohammed II, the Conqueror, when he wrested Constantinople from the Greeks. The Turks pretect them with tender care, for they rely upon them to help them, and only against the Christians, but con against the Government itself. They are the seavenger of the city, devotting every scrap of refuse, and they lin always in the streets; for, as, necording to the Korna the dog is an impure animal, no Turk will allow one to enter his house. Notwithstanding this, the Turk is a most as jealous of the dogs, which are all owned to most as jealous of the dogs, which are all owned relectively, as of his religion, and for this reason they have been left masters of the situation, free to multiply themselves without limit. That great reformer, the Subtan Mahmood II, who was not troubled by scruples, once it is true, undertuck to banish them. Though he has not lessitated to exterminate the junizaries, yel, knowing the prejudices of his countrymen, be dared not all the dogs. Accordingly he expelled the whole caning population to an island in the Sen of Marmora. To this handshower, however, the does were not reconciled, and bunishment, however, the dogs were not reconciled, and they howled so dismally that the sympathizing Turk were on the point of scarting an insurrection in their behalf when, by an imperial edict, the exiles were recalled. On their return they were received by the populace with demonstrations of enthusiasm, and the day we colchrated throughout the whole city.

In the streets of Constantinople, except in the Pers

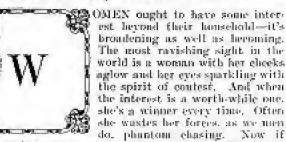
Gafain, and the Christian quarters, one sees neither in-prompte gatherings nor drunken browls. For the Tar is sparing of word and gesture. This grave and contemphative air does not denote a depth of thought. For

from it; it is but the clock of uniffumined dulness. The whole philosophy of the Turk, his whole history

(Candinued on page 21)



A Work Only Women Can Do



gentle creatures who are giving mental and physical ry ('ware wrinkles, bulies') so generously to the un-ling of psychic, sociologic, and other mental phenome would only organize against the wearing of wild hird age on their lints, what a splendid and a real proc-service they would be doing a cause cortain to in results for their efforts: The only way to stop laughter of birds for plumage is to stop the domain! their sale: and the only way to put an end to the and for their sale is for women to refuse to buy trimmed with wild bird phunage.
make phunaged-trimmed latts unfashionable—that

d, indeed, be a real practical, a needed, and a magest achievement.

he live bird in the bush is worth three dead ones on

suppose, as a marker of fact, it is two practical to le that chass of restless women who prostly dabble in though convulsions and other vibrations; but if only rtion of the women would organize in such an effort. is would follow. Certainly the slaughter of birds bunage for millinery purposes has reached a fearstate, despite the continued and unsparing efforts to Anduban Society. If women do not get together oth un organized effort to save the bards, the cause omed; for only by such a method may the birds be d. Here is a glorisms chance for some intelligent an of kindly impulse, who lives in New York, to do out work by organizing such a club or sorlety. And group of prominent women would so organize and out the secree, "No wild bird planage on hats." the might would sweep over the country like wibifire: he majority of women are really in sympathy with protection of these birds, only none singly, or no above, dayes dy in the face of fashion. We Audubent Society has spent thousands of dollars bride, and lost two of its wardens by murder, in

offert to prevent the stangister of these plumage and thousands of dollars are still being spent to be a sentiment in Florida among the people them- to save their egrets, herons, pelicans, spoonfills, others from the market batcher, but little is accome wh because this is not the right end of the problem. real people to labor with are the women, for whose ment these birds are killed. Are there not some espirited women who can put aside suffrage dison long enough to unite on this question of saving modely disappearing birds of phimage from our me Southern States?

women will agree not to weser a hat trimment will was of those Florida birds, the question of their ation instantly becomes a dead issue.

better to restrain plume-hunting than to suffra-

Canned Baseball

IE only unhappy incident of the spring season is The's return to professional concluing for her base. The reason for doing so, as frankly stated by the titud the terra, is an extra effort "to when baseball plouship at New Haven, or to at least defeat Har-That's the curse of college athletics; that placing more winning above all other considerations; the gate receipts and the professional coach are its tes. When our college faculties and committees (and insist) that just as much fun and benefit and reames out of baseball that isn't developed to the wie degree of excellence, then they will evince some Chension of modergenduate athletic-physical requireand we shall have play on the amateur basis of for sport's sake. College teams do not reach the and of professionals, and they never will, no matter much parfessional concloing they receive. It isn't I inveigh against the professional in his own legitifield: it is that the employment of a professional 1 Maje S

couch at once changes the spirit of the men and the at-mosphere of college hall; it puts the desire to win as the sale raison define of the team's life; it introduces mysportsmanly tricks—and it establishes no sporting troli-tions for the university. Yale can landly be criticized for returning to professional coaching, since her chief rivals also employ them, and it's asking a great deal of boys to shand steady for a principle in the face of defeat by rivals who are violating that very principle with no reprisonand.

And yet without the principle the play is valueless. Believe me, young gentlemen, sticking to principle, "in spite of hell and high water," is worth more to you then mere winning of a game: sticking to principle, fighting for it, is a game—the greatest game man plays. Try it. Some day somebody in the college world will have the

merre to step forth and light for a principle, even if he fights the light above. Meanwhile, we are developing cannot baseball at our colleges. If you don't believe it, watch the next Yale game and see every latter as he gaes to the plate take his instructions from Lush, the professional couch. The professional couch in college baseball is destroying the initiative of the batter.

And speaking of mee who fight for a principle reminds me of the George A. Adec boutdrouse, for which Julian Curtiss is endeavoring to raise money. His appeal night to seeme ready response from every Yule man. This is more than a bout house; it is a memorial to George A. Adec, then whom no man did name for Yale, and who had the principle and the courage to fight for a worthy object, regardless of cost.

Broaden Out

MOLFING circles seem to be agon over the time-I becomed question of government without representation. The Western golfers want a fairly representative voice in the legislation of the United States Gulf Associntion, and, in my opinion, they are quite right. If an organization pretends to national government, it must have national representation among its legislators. No sectional body can rightfully aspire to national lutin-As my asquaintance goes among Western golfers, this desire is no more insurgent movement; there is a deep feeling that the present association should reorganize on wider and more fairly representative lines. As n matter of fact, it seems to me it would be an excellent idea for the United States Golf Association either to breaden its lines according to the need or join with the Western Golf Association in organizing an American Golf Association. The Atlantic Coast isn't the whole country; often we of the East forget that.

Turning to the Open

T SEEMS to me that the failure of the recent six mays' go-as-you-please pedestrian mateir in the Madison Square Garden, coming immediately after the remarkably popular successes of the Automobile, Sportsman's, and the Motor Boat shows, is a most significant demonstration of the turning of the popular mind to the open and to healthier activities. There was a time some years ago, I remember, when the six-day pedestrian matches set the town aftre and crowded the old Garden. But people have been getting into the fields and the woods since those days, and I think the frost which visited the report six-day match is about as concrete evideace of the new trend as has come under my notice. When you consider that as many as ten thousand people visited the Motor Boat Show in a single night, you realize that this country movement is not all on paper, nor even the fond speculation of the editor.

Pocket-book Sentiment

 $\mathbf{E}^{\mathrm{VEN}}$ from the viewpoint of the bleathst, there is vietne in the commercial spirit which some affect to look upon with contempt; at least it leaves open a vulnerable point of attack,

One bouch of packet makes the whole world kin.

Last year, when devouring hosts of the gipsy moth were raveging New England, the pleadings of the— "sentimentalists," shall I say:—for protection of the inscriverous birds fell upon cars deaf to argument based on cromunic grounds, and thousands of dollars were spent without avail in efforts of one kind and another, scientific and otherwise, to stay the devastating army. The loss to these regions where the gipsy and the

brown-tailed destroyers made their way is reckoned by the millions of dollars. And now finally, some precedious legislator has bethought him to try Nature's remody, which the "sentimentalists" have been imploring him to recognize. New York is the first in the field with a bill not only to protect insectivorous birds, but to recruit an additional force of them. From the cross-rands' gracerystore on through the ranks of the milkama, the baker, and even the peregrisating and intensely practicalminded butcher, has the virtue of hird protection mani-fested itself in town and country through study of the 1908 profit and toss account left by the retreating moth, And thus it comes to pass that when "little Willie" this spring exhibits to "pa" the robin he has along shotted to death be will be surprised to require a marm smack you know where son-instead of the indifference or the amused half-interest "pa" has hitherto accorded his like predatory exemsions.

Could a more convincing illustration of the practical value of bird protection be phosed before you? Take a leaf from the experience of New Caglact with its ruvished foliage, you doubting resterned of the West and the South. The certain way to in-his ventself against insect invasion is to employ bird defenders, and if you would be guaranteed such defenders you thus property them—and now. That is only quid process, the stands entirely fair? And these defending his engineers are composed of robins, unadpeckers, uninter greekales, and

all other kind that prey upon insect-The Francis bill, recently introduced into sees both, marks a notable and a new era of enlighterment, accouse it asks for the protection of these birds in the interest of commerce." Do you hear that, you tried friends of bird protection "-"in the interest of connecree"-and you may be sure there is no sentiment above the packet in the New York Legislature. By the light of this action in New York, the conspiracy disclosed during the last session of Congress among Representatives Mondell of Wyoming, Macon of Arkansas, Bartlett of Georgia, and Foster. of Vermont to defeat an appropriation for the protection of water fowl on two reservotions in North Dakota which Mr. Rossevelt had set aside, becomes rather an interesting example of both ignorance and selfishness.

What Washington needs, it seems to me, is an information burson for the enlightenment of the "people's chaige."

Cut Out the Graft

NOTE with pleasure that the several erstwhile warring automobile associations have settled their differences and agreed upon a reagganization to control racing. It is quite right the matematide manufacturers should have an important, if not a controlling voice in anch government, because it is the racing and the endurance tests which mark the progress of the American manufacturer's product. While offering my congratulations, I wish also to add that if the manufacturers would get together and stop the graft of the dealers in sundyies, of the garage shops, and of the chauffers they rough do as much for the sale of their matchiness. The sale of their matchiness. would do as much for the sale of their machine as, through the racing agreement, they have done for its trying out. At present the owner of an automobile is bunered and ad from the moment he installs a chanffeur and car enters the garage. It is the supply shops who seduce the charifeur, and the manufacturers can stop the temptations which are used to his undoing, in the way of commissions, etc., quite us easily as they have handled the racing situation, and with much credit to themselves.

Marathon Mania

If THE Murathon crare continues we shall have to impossible the A. A. U. with an English buildlus. As assual, we are coming the thing into the ground. What is at less a "fresk" event, only justified on sentimental grounds at Olympic games, for instance, has been made an every-day amusement. No law under eighteen should be peraltical to enter one of these taxes, and not then unless he less makenone a physical examination. To unless he has undergone a physical examination. To allow schoolboys to enter these long-distance roots is eriminal.

Racquets

I T WAS Young Lochinear (Barold F.) McCormick who came out of the West this year to carry off the Racquet Championship and the Tuxedo Gold Cup. Eastern experts have played better than they showed; but that is not saying they can beat McCormick. Hats off.

Baseball from the Bleachers

Sidelights on the Diamond

By AN EX-YALE CAPTAIN



OU are a man—or, maybe, a boy—on the blencher of the basebull field who is a novice in the sport. If so, sit with some critic of the game to enteh-on the fly-from his lips those nicer points of the game that come in too slowly

from the written word. You are, per contra, a veteran of the game. If so, you may even give points to the critic who writes. But much more likely you are a kind of middleman of the more likely you are a kind of middleman of the blaucher and typical of that great mass of spectators, young and old, who see the game in a kind of landscape view, unwitting of subtle detail, watching for its dramatics rather than for its nicer factors, appreciative enough of the long hit and brilliant catch, but with after vacuity of eye for team play, taking in the sport as a composite whole rather than by analysis. For such a blencher man, mainly, these words are neared, that in his sight, the

sport as a composite whole rather than by analysis. For such a bleacher man, mainly, these words are peaned, that in his sight the inner beauties of the sport may blend with outward pleasures and make both intensive.

You have seen both professional and college nines on the field, perhaps one pitted against the other! Mark, at the outset, one of the basic differences of play which, in nine cases out of ten, gives the professionals the leading score. It is not merely harder hitting and more precise light play, but a difference of action rooted in experience. The college player is not only nervous, but he never knows exactly what to do. He plays a little too far in or a little too far out. Once in three or four times at the bat he "buts" when he should strike or the reverse. The pitcher, nownlays overmuch the king-pin of the field, on the college nine rarely studies his man at the bat; and at a critical point a little flaw of team play lets in a couple of runs and "rauttes" the nine. How different the whole action and playing form of the professional! His long habit of play true crystallized into a quick instinct. He does the right thing and at the right time and place without having to think what the right time and place

does the right thing and at the right time and place without having to think what the right thing is, and he does it instantly, gaining that foot or two of distance which the amateur toses in his half-second of thinking. In the psychology of the game it is a case of automatic impulse versus slower reason; and in the aciontific baseball game of to-day, made up of an aggregate of annult things, it is the former, the trained intuition, that wins. This fundamental variance between amateur and professional applies in almost equal terms alike to the individual and to team ay.

Next take up briefly and in their are positions of the players, though here only a few pointers out of namy are cited: There is, thus, the sateour. He may otherwise he skilled, but fulls to the second class if he lacks either one of two traits -stopping the wild ball and making the quick, accurate throw to second base. does the right thing and at the right time and place

and making the quick, accurate throw to second base. To compass these he must be what we may call "the straight line" catcher, who, firm on foot, wastes no motion, whose limbs and whole body act mechanically along those straight lines which economize space and distance. In the pitcher, with his other qualities, good or bad, whatever they may be, watch for two bed-rock tenits-variety, plus degree of curve, and control of the ball. variety, plus degree of curve, and control of the ball. The radical test of the first baseman is his handling, as against the swift runner, the slow ball dribbled between himself and pitcher, and—a point constantly overlocked—the quickness with which, when the runner is at his base, he retakes his proper fielding position after the delivery of the ball by pitcher. Second baseman and shortstop may be bracketed in two essential tests, the sharp fielding of slow balls and the running catch of the ball thrown to second base by catcher. The third baseman, helding perhaps the bardest position on the nine, is measured best by his fielding of slow balls—including the bant—and the pace and accuracy with which he delivers it to first base. And, finally, the three outfielders have their two essentials, the long throw home on the first bound and "marking down" the fly ball. Of on the first bound and "marking down" the fly hall. Of the two the last is first. The cruck outlielder judges the drop of the ball just before the apex of the curve. He never staggers, twists, or hesitates. The ball may fly overhead for a bease run, but even then he has pointed straight for its drop as well as in his running catch. Next to the catcher, the crack outfielder symbolizes that "straight-line" principle which is a keypote of baseball efficiency.

Allurements of the Came

TURN from such vital techniques to the broader affurements of the game! For just an instant, when the long sky hit is made, forget whether or not the outlielder is to capture it in your study of the beauty of its curve and its curved variants-for no sky hit or line hit or any other hit has ever been like any other. The ball hit any other hit has ever been like any other. The ball hit just a little above its center drops sharply; hit a little below it fiells slowly; hit a little sidewise and on the equarter it has the picturesque "book" at its fall which so often tricks the green fielder. Nine men out of ten on the bleacher, after their first glance at the sky hall, instead of following it, drop the eye to the fielder and miss the prime beauties of the hit itself with its graces—or vagaries—of curve! Better seen, yet seldom justly appraised, is the charm of the throw which, for exam-



"Ay-you McCarthy-Run!"

ple, made by the good third baseman well in territory ple, much by the good third baseman well in territory beyond his bag, delivers the ball like a bullet to first base so evenly that its curve is all but invisible to the eye. Such a ball hardly rises after it leaves the hand. It may catch the swift runner or it may not, but the charm of the throw itself is there. In vulgar baseball esteem the long hit outclasses such a fine line throw and draws the cheers of blencher and grand stand, yet the lift may be but accidental, while the perfect line throw betokens always jutrinsic and normal needs. betokens always intrinsic and normal merit.

The Bleacher Critic

AND in a still broader and more general way it is for a bubit of just such an equitable measure of morit and Ab limit of just such an equitable measure of morit and demerit in the plays that the young critic of the bleacher should strive. Such a habit is the index of his sportsmanlike spirit—and in other things than baseball. He sees, for example, the difference between the player's error of judgment and his error of execution. He has severe judgment for the one, charity for the other. He habis that the montal error for entranks in had emineuee the mechanical error—that the player who uncovers his base at the wrong time or fails to "back up" his mate is far more culpable than is he who fumbles a grounder or misses an easy the—for the best of fielders a grounder or misses an easy fly—for the best of fielders must now and then slip in his play as a handcraft. It is the same spirit of sporting justice which maks behind the noise of the partizan bleacher; gives the presumption of right to the ruling of the umpire; cherishes the mmateur temper: sets recreation before winning; and marks down with abiding personal stigma the tricky

marks down with abiding personal stigms the tricky player who obstructs an opponent or cuts a base in his run. The critic who is also the true sportsman often indeed must also be a partizan in feeling and sympathies. But his is a partizanship which is ever in abeyonce both to fair play and to bonest judgment.

Would you view the game in yet wider aspects and from the more extletic viewpoint? Not much of poetry of seene, one would say offland, pertains to the hig league game of the great city. Its lanckground of marky building and its skyline, broken only by the angles of street and roof, are not the elements of an artistic perspective. But it has its natural charms all the same and accented by contrast. It has its carpet of greensward, refreshing to the city dweller's eye. Its more openness and horizon have a stimulating breadth and breeziness examinated have a stimulating breadth and breeziness compared with the pent-up canons of the skyseraper. There are over it the real clouds, and, even though dinamed by the city's smoke. there are genuine cloud shadows which float over the field. And, finally but not least, there is the dignity and intensity of multitude, that subtle but strong current of "human interest" which any great gathering centered on the rivalry of men awakens. Those long lines of faces gleaming in the sun seem indeed a single great organism when stirred by an exciting play. Or is the game a match of country nines on the rural eward? Pause for a while between innings to study the background of the field, its edgings of waving tree-top and distant hill, its cloudlands of the sky. And then, last, but test, there is that baseball climaeteric, the great college game, when to nature's setting is added the noisespectacle and academic color schemes expressed in badge and lanner.

Yet again there are technical side lights of the game in minor flashes. Do you wish to study it racially? Lack over the surnames on the score-eard and note how many of them are of foreign extraction as distinguished from the pure Anglo-Saxon and native breed—and, especially, how the Hibernian strain persists in basefull as it does

in urban politics. Do you wish to analyze and means certain factors of the sport? Keep, for an example, on separate score-card the figures for "bases on take with the runs directly resulting and after, say, twelst with the runs directly resulting and, after, say, twolgames, ratio such runs to the total. In college game, a least, the outcome will assaily be found surprising as a index of wild pitching and its deadly sequels—only be deadly because the base on balls of one side is apt to a set that of the other. It is even more interesting to be a wore based rigidly upon your own private judgest and later compare it with the score official and published.

But on the ball field there are back lights a well as side lights. The veteran of the dance has his far-away looks as well as present the game, colorie to the young critic points of the game, colorie, but of fresh judgment, as may be charify his atmosphere of the game, as hint at its qualities, artistic or seenic, fullecan not impart the memories that at each armatch light up before the old ball players en

match light up before the old ball player's Again he sees the old sunlit diamonds, the fretal line of crowded blescher and Stand, and a through mist, the familiar forms of cle mist of the field. Whither have they gone!

What You Can't Buy

Melons from Your Own Garden.

By JULIAN BURROUGHS



OME morning in May via you go out to the garde, a wren, the first you have see since last summer, will dan along the ground, thing to a fence-post top, and gaily be gin to sing. In the North this always marks the believing of the time for summer gardering is time for planting or transplanting the fruit and vegetables that can not resist fruit-lies, the main earn crop, the melons, curuments.

and vegetables that can not resist front-be limn beans, the main earn crop, the melons, escendent and so on. Among these, let us give the muskmeka in place. Though you may buy as good corn or bears you can grow, you can not buy a really good instead We have tried to buy them, getting from all source from the country pedler to the wholesale commission houses of the big cities, without ever getting sayther that could compare with those I grow in my own gooden. Aside from the expense of buying melons, what is considerable if you have what you really want to set the joy of the triumph of growing them yourself is worth musch.

Three things are necessary for an abundance of second

worth much.

Three things are necessary for an abundance of second arcenatic melons: lirst, a foliage that is healthy second, a properly prepared soil; third, a more of less sheltered and sunny location. Besides, the melon tide must be picked at the right time. Though second is importance, the requirement of soil must come fint a point of operations. I have tried both making his with much labor and time, and just planting the second may as you would beets or corn, and I find the first way mays. The commercial growers allow of the with much labor and time, and just planting the manyway as you would bects or corn, and I find that he first way pays. The commercial growers pluw open big furrow, which they fill partly with manure, growers not be used at this time of year—or but selamand hand-work is necessary. I get best results by making off the places for the hills, and then, with a sixth digging a good-sized hole down into the yellow utsofilling this hole half-fall of well-raticel stable mates then the remainder with the top soil mixed with it mature, fortilizer, and wood ashes. Where the soil sandy the problem is much easier: where it is larger or clayer some sand, muck, or sifted coal ashes as be used to lighten and warm it. Where manure can be had, soil, mixed or sprinkled with a compercial fertilizer rich in nitrogen or ammonia, should be put it the bottom of the hill. A complete commercial fertilizer in which case plenty of wood ashes or limit sour, in which case plenty of wood ashes or limit necessary. Also it is absolutely necessary to light a heavy soil. Where manure is used, especially be manure, the commercial fertilizer should be rich phosphoric acid and potash, otherwise the melon manure too much to vine and lack sweetness. Good has wood ashes are often difficult to get; they are its for making sweet melons, however. for making sweet melons, however.

Be Generous with the Water

WHERE one is so fortunate as to have water, son W provision should be made for watering at the time of making the hills. This will prevent transfer or drugging hose and baking or puddling the top of the ground later on in the drought. This year I hope to have time to rig up some old leader-pipe, or, at least to make a wooden trough with a gate at each bit Under this I will make a hole filled with loose manner into which the water can pour, and so seep away sort without loss or caking the ground. If you water at a put on abundance. A little water, like learning, is du gerous. If a building stands near the garden, the walfrom its caves could be run in the end of the weltrough, thus getting some good from those light slower that so often wet the top of the ground without reding the roots of the plants. This water would be much have those subtle virtues of rain-water which we or spring water seem to lack. Of course a gate should be so placed that heavy rains can be shut off.

When the soil is thus properly prepared and feetlier it is only necessary to guard against blight and inco

have healthy folinge, the prime requisite for sweet mire to have plenty of good lime in the nixture, to it constantly shaken up or stirred while using, the lime may quickly settle and so burn the leaves th the part that lacks it, and try to get it on the side of the folinge. Spray early, as soon as the res begin to run nicely, and follow it up at least be hired man says, every time. This is not only the set blight remedy, but it helps to make life unbearable for the insects that cluster about the melon hill.

Get After Insects Early

F THE many insect enemies of musk melons, a rolume might be written, so many are the teme-is or, rather, preventives for them. On one point all tree: they must be forestalled in time. I have found int it is really a simple matter to defeat the halfbe game with the kick off. Like a fire that is easily safed out at the start, once under way it is beyond soired. First come the yellow and black cucumber notes that sit round on the hills waiting for the melous of some up, then the "Johnny-jumpers." then the aphides a black plant-lice, then the wireworms, cutworms, and quash-hogs. Seldom are all these creatures troublement in one locality. If possible, let a flock of hear who was the search of a paring before a flock of hear who was the search of a paring before a flock of hear who was the search of a paring before a flock of hear who was the search of a paring before a flock of the search of the searc mutch over the garden in spring before planting. Later, ratch over the garden in spring before planting. Later, creal broads of little chickens, with the mother hencurely cooped up, are a great help in the mellon-patch, he next best thing is hand-frames of boards and ken, or simply two half harzel-broops covered with bresc-cloth; these both protect the young plants from the cold nights as well as insect pests. When the vinesign to run, remove these little shellers and put them may for next year. Failing or lacking these, plant a pest many seed, with radish seed mixed with the alone and squash trap-vines near by. Then dust with seet powder, black death, bug death, etc., while the wiscon. Put north-balls, tolacco stems, lime sprinkled litt turpentine, whichever is at hand, about the vines, pecially where they come out of the ground. This ith turpentine, whichever is at hand, about the vines, specially where they come out of the ground. This at is to keep the beetle from going down to lay her age on the roots. It will also keep wire and cut worms, where they can be killed with kornsene or Paris, ren. Watch for the appearance of the aphidess or hek plant-live, and pick them off as fast as they come, hek plant-live, and pick them off as fast as they come. his important, and unless it is done the lice will preed with incredible rapidity, whereupon it will be cemary to pull up the vines, sadly vowing to do beter next year, or else spray with kerosene emulsion or unigate with tobacco dust under a cover or tent of ager put over each hill in turn. Wherever you see a mi curling, look on the under side and destroy all eggs and there. Kill all wire and cut worms found in the oll when making the hills. Boards or shingles him on the good so that there is a slight space under them will ollect most of the bugs at night, where they can be killed.

Melons and Ripe Melons

X PICKING the melons, walt until they crack loose from the stem-they should drop off at a touch. her put them at once in a cool place.

After trying every kind of melon, I have settled down a the Emerald Gem. This melon is not grown for arket because it is not hard and tough enough to and shipping. I may add that the trouble with melous a market is either from picking them white greenever buy a muskinglow with the stem hanging to it or se which looks as if the stem had been cut or pulled instead of ripening loose or from blight-struck foliars. Sonash and encumbers planted near have no effect. I instead of ripening loose or from blight-struck folig. Squash and cucumbers planted near have no effect
the flavor of melons. Have your ground sweet and
tor vines green; let the melons ripen on the vinead they will be heavy for their size, aromatic, juicy,
ad delicious; or, in the words of the seed-catalogueno, "melting and luscious." Further, in trying other
r newer varieties, remember that the heavily ribbed
wions are apt to split open in wet seasons and that,
a rule, the larger kinds are both less prolific and
trier to ripen in our short summers.

arder to ripen in our short summers.

The melon-patch should have the summest place, free two any noontime shade of trees or buildings. A hedge

t frace on the north is good.

When possible, it is a good plan to start the melons in paper loxes, paper-lined quart caps, pots, etc., in a hot-hed, greenhouse, or sunny window. Set them in the open ground about May 15, planning to hit the beginning of a worm spell, if possible. I was able to make some hand-frames of old boxes and photo plates from which the films had been removed. Chesse-cloth can take the class of the c take the place of the glass, or oiled muslin, to keep off

the early cold rains. By such methods two works can be

And what a satisfaction it is to have really sweet, delicious nuskmelous! Not once in a while one, but a whole trayful at a time, cold from the ice-lox-before breakfast, at dinner, between times, four or five to each person, so plentiful and good that cuting them is "like the finish of a tub race,"

New Whale Discoveries

The Highest Peak on Earth

By CYRUS C. ADAMS



F WE had visited the extreme south Atlantic in its summer just ended, we might have observed remarkable activity on the island of South Georgia. Most of the world does not yet know that the whaleries on the edge of the Antaretic Ocean, dead for a century or more, have bull a wonderful revival;

and South Georgia, one hundred and thirty miles long, with its backbone of high mountains and its deep bays and fiords, is revented, even before it comes into view, by clouds of black smoke rising from huge kettles in which

whale oil is extracted from blubber.

Five bundred men are living there in the summer, stripping blubber from whales that are towed to the island, trying out the oil, and running boarding-houses, takeries, and laundries. About twenty vessels are now engaged in the industry, and the eager quest for wealth threatens, in a few years, to deplete the new-found whalery, just as the whaling grounds of the Arctic have been nearly ruined by overlishing.

Capitain Lucsen Finds Whales

THESE new enterprises in the lonely waters of the far south originated by a Norwegian and four Dunder whating vessels being sent in 1852 to discover if, in that region, the prespecity of the whating industry might not be revived. East, west, and south they cruised all summer over the comparatively shallow waters of the southern sea, but they met few wholes, and these were not of commercial varieties. The Dumber vessels went home empty-handed, and the prize which Captain Larsen. the Norwegian skipper, took home brought no joy to his employers. In his quest he salled far south to West Anthretica and skirted for many miles a const that no one had seen before. His discoveries along the shores of Graham Land brought him one of the honors of the Royal Geographical Society; but not a drop of whale oil rewarded the men who had paid for the

Every one thought these investigations settled the question of the supposed southern whateries and that it would be futile to look further. So it happened, ten years later, when Larsen commanded the steamer Antareric, which took the Nordenskjöld party to Graham Land in 1903, that he had no ldea of keeping an eye out for whales. He was to loud the explorers and then cruise north for the purpose of making occanographical re-searches till time to return for Nordenskjöld. It was while the scientific men on his ship were engaged in their labors that Larsen scaldenly begin to take notes of his own. As he crossed the waters for and wide around South Georgia, he found he was in a region teeming with wholes. Here was plenty of the food on which wholes thrive, and in this shallow sen, on the southern edge of Atlantic depths, wholes had found a refuge whose the bundler moves carrie and the heriathen might where the hunter never came and the leviathon might breed in peace. South Georgia, for from the ocean highways, has been nearly as isolated as any polar

The old whaling captain did not tell all he knew, and his commutes had time to forget much they had learned in the terrible days that followed; for while steaming southward to find the explorers and take them home, the Antarctic was critished in the less off the cost coast of West Antarctica, and the large party, reaching an island, nearly perished in the months before rescued in summer. Explorers and castaways were taken to Buenos Ayres by an Argentine relief vessel, and there Lausen told what he had discovered and became a member of a company organized to energ on whaling in the waters around South Georgia.

Height of Mount Everest

THOUSANDS of barrels of whale oil are now landed at Buenos Ayres every season. Two Dundee compunies are already engaged in the South Georgia industry and two more were organized last fall and are equipping vessels for the most season. The largest center of the whaling interest is now in waters burdesirer of the washing interest is now in waters nor-dering the Antarctic; and the curious fact is that the ships sent out by two nations to find whales in the far-south had their trouble for their pains, while explorers who had no thought of this great sen industry dropped accidentally upon rich whaling generals.

The near departure of the Duke of Abruzzi for the Himmlayas gives new interest to the fact that Mount Exercst, the highest mountain in the world is now found

Everest, the highest mountain in the world, is now found to be higher than the figures heretofore assigned to it. It is over fifty years since the height given to this eminence was fixed at 29,002 feet. Many have thought it ridiculous to tack on those two final feet over the even thousands, but the forts show that it was proper to do so. While the Indian Government was making its surveys within sight of the great mountain it took six trigonometrical measurements to the highest point of Everest from six different stations, and the mean of these values gave the height of 20,002 feet. Recently six other determinations of its broyld have been made at five stations, all but one of which are neurer my mount tain than any of the earlier stations. The reverage of these latest determinations give a moral value of 20.141 feet, which is nearer the truth than the figures at long accepted. The survey reports that the managerala is and doubtedly of this height and probably higher, for there are still sources of error which can not be climinated till problems of refraction and of deviation of gravity are more satisfactorily solved. It is intended to keep the old figure of the height on the maps of the survey until the very best determination is made by more accurate means than are now available.

Argentina's Skreemper

I T WAS long thought that a mountain might yet be discovered on the Tibetan side of the Himmhyas which would overtop Everest, but this idea is no longer tenable, for the entire range of high summits has now been seen from the northern side, and there is nothing in view that is comparable in height with the peak that has so long been reputed to held its head higher than any other in the world. No doubt now remains that Everest will con-

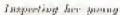
time to bear the palm.

The difficulty of ascertaining the exact height of mountains is well illustrated by this latest report of the Indian Survey. Mount Aconcagua, in Argentina, is believed to be the crowning summit of the western world, but there are still plenty of unmeasured high peaks in the Andes, and Aconcagua may yet be compelled to take second or third place. The latest determination of its height was made by Mr. Schruder, the French geographer. His work gives a value of 22,812 feet, which is 66 feet lower than the results obtained by any of his probecessors.



"The lowing herd winds cloudy o'er the isa"







An orear in identification



First step in the confidence game

"Little Brothers of the Air"

Winning a Bird's Confidence

By CLINTON G. ABBOTT

Photographs by the Author



O THE average person birds suggest themselves as the retiring inhabitants of tall trees or uninequented fields Occasionally they please the eye with a glimpse of brilliand plumage; more often they are the unseen source of delightful music; but, beyond this. they are regarded by most people astimid and clusive beings, suspicious of man and all his

espatnica pers

On the other hand, there are the fortunate few who, by their more intimate communion with wild nature, are enabled to enter into closer requaintance with the birds—to make real friends of them, so to speak. For them, birds exist not merely as animated fluff and feathers, but as individual entities, each with its own characteristics and pseuhiarities—"little brothers of the air." one cynopathyric writer has expressed it.
Blessed with my johorn have of hirds, it has ever been

my delight to follow them in their wild humans, and my trips afield increded me into many on out of the way spet; but no more interesting experience have I enjoyed than the close friendship I was able to strike up one summer with a family of field sparrows at Montelair, New Jersey. The field sparrow, as its name indicates, is a bird of the open country. It loves sorubby and overgrown pastures, but never makes its bouncechase to be a relationary of montelairs. to the residences of men, and hence is less accustomed to association with human beings than many other kinds of hirds. My first advances were certainly not indicative of much success, for the birds would fly from the neighborhood of their nest almost as soon as I appeared above the horizon. However, I made it a point to visit them frequently, at the same time gradually entire for myself a little nathway into the clumn ally cutting for myself a little pathway into the closup. of buy bushes, amid which the nest was situated. After a while from scalding at a distance, the birds came to waiting close at hand, and soon the female merely waiting close at hand, and soon the lemale herely slipped from her nest at my approach, returning to it as soon as I retired. Already they seemed to be learning that I intended them no harm. This was the opportunity to bring the camera into play, and, by stealing up to the nest just before dusk, I was able to secure a phetograph of the brooding hird. Apart from the general subject, the picture I obtained was interesting in showing the ruffled condition of the field sparrow's playing. In the popular conception, all birds are sheek and must executores, with mesor a feather mischlaged. and next creatures, with mover a feather misplaced; but the camera has here revealed to us that even in the bird world the careworn housewife oscasionally permits herself to hipse into untidiness of dress.

When the time come for the little ones to be butched.

I was still allowed within the sacred precincts. I must by this time have come to be regarded almost us a family friend, for I was permitted to stand close by and to watch just how hird bubies should be properly reared, I followed the process with interest from the time that the naked and blind nestlings could assimilate only remargerated food, until, they were wide to rise with shouts of shelight to great the full-sized grubs and enterpillars that were thrust into their gaping craws. Incidentally I was able myself to be of some slight assistance in the field sparrows' domestic economy. both by oscasjonally feeding

the young birds and chiefly by shielding them from the head of the sun's direct rays, to which the little prun-ing necessary for photography had expased the nest during certain hours of the day. For this purpose I held an improvised screen over the nest, under the cooling shadow of which the faithful mother soon bearing to come unhesitatingly. The male bird, however, the nest of the context ever, was much more wary, and spent most of his time uttering his note of anxiety—the monotonous monosyllable chip—at the average rate (by actual count) of forty-five times a minute! Now and again be would seem suddenly to awaken to his duty as father and hashand, and disappear in an industrious search for food, returning in a short time with a luseions grab in his bill. Much more lengthy chipping would ensue, at the end of which, unable to resist the temptation longer, he would invariably swallow the grad himself. rigorously wipe his bill on a twig, and start off in search of more! Not more did be ever go to the next while I was standing near. The female bird, on the contrary, came and went with the number freedom. She even had a bubit, after she had fed the youngsters and attended to the sanitary conditions of the nest, of lingering over her bubies, almost as though gazing upon them in love and admiration.

As soon as the little fellows were old enough I re-moved them from their nest and placed them on a convenient branch, near which the camera was arranged in facts. At once they set up the periodic chirp which unture has provided as a sort of automatic announciator of the whereabouts of young birds that are out of their nest. The parents, attracted by the sound, soon appeared and were evidently astonished at the early percgrination of their precedious offspring. In fact, at first they were quite unable to comprehend the situation, and frequently returned, by force of habit, to the empty nest. In the weath time the youngsters, so long unvisited, because drowsy and dozed on their perch. Occusionally they would wake up with one accord, and each evidently mistaking his beether for a parent arriving with food, the most indicasus strainings and chereforings would result, which only subsided with sheer exhaustion.

Getting Acquainted with the Comera

With market collected in the way no dozing time, With marked solicitude they fretted about the spot, and, having definitely located their babies, they tried to plack up conrage emugh to deliver the food they carried. But, fused by so many new conditions at once, it was plainly a difficult problem for them to accommodute themselves to the circumstances. Not only did they miss the friendly shelter of the lay bush, but the very councie itself, now standing tall and gaunt in the open was to their timid minds doubtless twice is awe inspiring as before—a veritable three-legged Cyclops' Strangely enough, it was the father bind who was the first to muster strength of mind enough to settle on the brough with his children—and I snapped picture secured well illustrates his uneasiness at the time. His eye is large and startled-looking. his body is attenuated and his feathers depressed, as he stretches ferward in his baste to feed one of the bathies and be off again in a twinkling. Nevertheless, his admirable show of courage evidently had the effect

of shaming his naturally holder wife into action upon observing the safe return of her gallant par she made up for lost time by feeding her your for or live times in quick succession. I was thur the obtain several more photographs before sunder, the same time making it a point to render up person gradually more and more conspicuous, put the patient babies back to bed I feit well with the progress of my wild-hird taming, as place with great visions of what might be as on the morrow,

Alas! The day following broke overcast and Instantaneous photography was out of the But that I might not lose the ground I had spent much time with my little sparrow from toming them still more to my presence and a to them gentle words of reassurance, as I had t start. Would the youngsters remain in the m another day?

Difficulties of the Bird-Photographer

YES, there they were when the next morning a found me early at the next-side; though almost were standing on the rim of their home, and statist their tiny wings in contemplation of a real sar in the broad world. My plan of action was quietly exploted; crouching unseen among the bashes are thought, I extended my hand into the studight and plet the light field sparrows on it; in my fingers I is convenient twig for the parent to alight upon a camera was focused on my hand with the side of nine-year-old bal, who then withdrew into hiding, if duty thereafter was to appear at my call and relating the real call of the realignment. the year-old lad, who then writelrew new man, a dury thereafter was to appear at my call and relation may hand, without disturbing the force set the youngsters as should take into its head to have forth from its artificial perch. For the little blowwings were already well developed, and at his the district of all relish the narrow limit placed opens and at all relish the narrow limit placed opens. activity. But after many a tumble they become a contented, and then for me it was simply a cas wait. Motionless as a log of wood, I crombed it a histing-place, one hand held alost supporting its line. histing-place, one hand held aloft supporting its intend. the other in readiness grasping the range held leven my cap was drawn low over my eyes, to such evidences of unimation might unavoidably enanching that source. For a tiresomely long period I listed the nuxious chipschipping of the parent birts a manuscal myself trying to distinguish the more rate sound that was intered through a bill full of fooling the freez tone of an empty mouth. By degree, I radius of the sound became more restricted, unit could feel the vibration of the twigs against my left the birds topped measily about close at hand. But lessly I waited and watched through half-close of lessly I waited and watched through half-door of schile the fuithful mother made her way anxious the edge of the bush, where, mustering all her co age, she flitted across to my twig, and prestal ser immortalized: Incidentally the children were will a

joy at the sight of their mother—and food!

The ice once broken, my opportunities for saysh became more frequent. Cramped by my meculocide. posture. I began to straighten myself up; my out thrown back from my eyes; the branches that had be arranged to consent my body were allowed to full are And still the birds came. Now I felt that the fi-had come to attempt to accomplish the highest and of the hird-photographer, namely, to have a will be settle actually upon my band. Placing the your streets farther back upon my wrist. I discarded about the train hand have backling the property of the train. the twig I had been holding, and extended my as a prospective perch for the parent. The blid on? turned, and I was sanguine of quick success. But sooner had her feet touched my linger than she recit as though from an electric shock, leaving a more list, my plate, and her tables market. Never before data



Fast accreaming her fear of me



Mustraing her convenien, she came warms the tody



Jumping in alarm at the touch of my finger

had her toes felt the contact of so warm, soft, and natural a perch! Fearful to venture there again, heards now did their titmest to entire the youngs into more agreeable surroundings. Even a few property from had had its effect upon the development their wings, and there was many a call for my boy intent to swoop down from his place of hiding and lace a refractory fledgling upon my wrist. The old soccasionally uttered a certain note which apparally had a particularly alluring effect upon the roune. had a particularly alluring effect upon the young sort of little twitter-and every time I heard it ! v that one of my little lads (or both) would some off Once on the ground, it was a pretty sight to h the mother bird try to coax her haby to a place Mety by pretending to offer food, then running a few turning again, and so on till her little stratagem isterrupted by the rude hands of the trunut officer! Fever, at this time, the purent ventured to my hand, idful of her previous fright, she would not settle my finger, but, poising herself in the air, she would ver the food on the wing, quite baffling, by the rapid-of her movements, the capabilities of my camera iter. At such times the youngsters, in their eager-ito obtain the uncertain morsel, would usually over-ance themselves and fall fluttering to the ground— ogether a decidedly exasperating state of affairs as the day sped on and I had no photographs of the bird on my hand. But my stock of patience was not yet exhausted (let him who has not patience leave untried the photography of birds!) and I was destined to be rewarded. Gradually reassured by the inoffensiveness of my personality, the field sparrow at last alighted firmly upon my finger and, stepping forward, fed her young. Had a fairy settled there it could not have sent a greater tingle of delight through my veins than the patter of that little bird's feet upon my hand.

More visits soon fellowed, and I was particularly aleased to observe that the male was coming almost as

pleased to observe that the male was coming almost as frequently as his mate. From an attitude of evident fear, and an invariable start at the click of the shutter. my subjects increased in assurance until 1 felt that the climax of confidence had been reached when one of the birds, after feeding the young, calmly linguist to wipe its bill by rubbing it against my finger! Was ever victory more decisive? From a motionless, hidden figure, I had emerged into the obviousness of a kneeling man, but still my little friends retained sufficient trust to settle fearlessly upon my outstretched hand. My fondest hopes had been realized, but still half an hour of malight required. sunlight remained.

Then I conceived an idea which I thought surely would be impossible of realization, namely, of baving the bird

feed her young upon my very shoulder. Despatching the boy posthaste for a chair, I seated myself in full view, placed the nestlings on my shoulder, and waited. Surely this was asking too much! The youngsters, now well-fed and becoming sleepy, were satisfied to remain where they were, and bested not their mother's seductive appeals. Nearer and nearer she would come, and then her heart would fail her. It was really pathetic to observe this bird's mental struggle between the instincts of self-protection and of love for her offspring. Meanwhile I was anxiously watching the sun sink lower, till it rested on the tree-tops. Once behind that hill and my photographic aspirations would be doomed. Tense and mutimuless I sat there, my right hand clutching the and notionless I sat there, my right hand clutching the bulb and ready for immediate action. Now the sun's last cays are shining through the trees; in a moment it will be too late! Suddenly my check is fanned by vibrating wings as my hird hovers hesitatingly above her young, then a gentle touch upon my shoulder, a

elick from the extrera, and the conquest is achieved?

Next day the cracile was empty, my birds flown.

Though I shall never see them again, they are friends of a lifetime: though free to live out their own tires, they are trine forever! What gumer can recall an expedition half so exciting in its consummation, half so satisfying in its outcome?



At last the old bird settled on my finger



Stepping forward, she fed her young



As comfortable as on the branch of a tree

The Wood-Butchers

A Concrete Example of the Nation's Problem

By ERNEST RUSSELL

T HAS been said that communities, no less than individuals, manifest their true character outwardly. Accepting this view of the matter, the little mountain-walled, yellow-and-white town of Lincoln, New Hampshire, appears to doze, comfortably conscious of innocence and purity, in the valley of the nigewasset. In reality, however, Lincoln is an abstract a laughter house of the sprace forests of the White rentains. Also it is the citadel of "the Henrys."

Centains. Also it is the citadel of "the Henrys. The Henrys—that is to say, Jim Henry and his three te-literally own the town—land, houses, stores, ils, its one hotel—everything but the Catholic church d a little dagman's shanty of a public library. a native Hagman's sharty of a public library. Even Boston and Maine, which its enemies will tell you lope at nothing," stops at Lincoln, before the upsed fager of the Henrys. Beyond, as the Lincoln and at Branch Railroad, it becomes their servant. They lik it. For twenty miles it twists among the Francis Mountains, spreads like a many-tood bird's foot the lumber camps and the "landings," is taken up to and relaid there, but, ever mushing on, it nemerically the state of the landing on the library on the landing on the library on the landing of the landing the humber camps and the "landings," is taken up to and relaid there, but, ever pushing on, it penerals deeper and deeper into the uncut sprace. "Where the earling the timber." Well, they have been doing that, in White Mountains, for just thirty-live years—servant pears of it in the East Branch country—and in the story, the story of the fortune they have made and towards that rises behind it, lies, in epitome, the tests of a great American problem.

Somewhat apart from the closely clustered village, in little white-painted house which overlooks the valley of faces the hure rambart of Loon Pond Mountain,

faces the huge rampart of Loon Poul Mountain,
I you can call it that—Jim Henry. Sightless, ble with his eighty years, relinquishing to his sous, In existence, he frees away his few remaining years. Joka back on a keyhood of bitter poverty, of senaty his and the hardest labor. He remembers yet the win of other lads who stepped on his bare toes, blue stacked with the cold. "I fought an' licked 'em a feould," he says, "an' when I couldn't, I set my hai' said, "You sain't agoin' to step on my toes say," an', by God, they hain't." Now he has his mill-perhaps the Lord knows how many, the assessors than that is all.

Im Henry's instincts were the primitive instincts of lighter—but he had brains—and he has mixed them has fighting just as he has mixed them with his tering and his money making. Moreover, he has been hampered by any consideration of generosity bligation to his fellow man. Lumbering has been trade, the White Mountains his field. "I never see tree yit," he has said with a frankness and an uncontent would have fairly warmed the heart of Uncle is existence, he frees away his few remaining years.

that would have fairly warmed the heart of Uncle Cannon, "that didn't mean a domned sight more to goin' under the saw than it did standin' on a mount'in." Desolated Nature lies in his wake, but of this he cares not. His only regret is that he can not go on bargaining shrewdly for the forests, cutting and bauling the great spruce logs, working out, to the very end,

his fighting destiny.

When Jim Henry's father died in 1851 the chief item in the little estate was a timber lot in Littleton. The loy Jim—he was only nineteen then—promptly bought out the shares of the other children—on credit of course—and "logged" it himself. He cleared fifteen hundred

—and "logged" it himself. He cleared fifteen hundred dollars in this first operation of his life, and it must have hit him pretty hard to lose, as he did, every dollar of it in his very next venture. But "the bark had got into his hair," as they say in the lumber camps, and he went back to his work as determinedly as a "game" fighter goes to the center of the ring after a round that has gone against him. There was no hint of the "quitter" in Jim Henry of that or any other day.

If any proof be needed of Jim Henry's genius for his calling it may be found in the rare instances when he deserted it. Whenever he is found scheming in oil or in horses, disaster lies just ahead; he turns to timber and everything comes his way. Moreover he fares best when unrestrained by partnerships or agents. His shrewd, intriguing mind and tight-closed lips permitted no confidences, delegated nothing of importance to subordinates. All his life he has dominated everything and everybody that touched his own activities—and the ledgers tell the story.

A Vast Cemetery

TEALAND VALLEY was Jim Henry's first expedition I into the field of 'big lumbering." He had come to Fabyans in 1874, facing hard times with insignificant capital and no credit. In seven years, and by small operations, he largely increased the one and firmly established the other. Then came Zenhaud. His long-range vision had (oreseen the opportunity and his stubborn will had

won the way to its undertaking.
In the full of 1881—It was "Henry and VanDyke" then-Jim Henry Sung himself upon the Zenland forest. the firest in the valley of the Ammonasus. For eleven years he ravaged it, building his mills and his railways, creeping up the valley, seating the steep slopes and tearing from their footbold the giant spurce. Little he heeded the slash that marked his course and invited that erewning destruction of all—a big "burn." Money was all he saw, all he labored for.

But seventeen years have passed since Jim Henry backed his way through the forest of virgin sprace which clothed not only the broad intervale of Zealand Valley but rose to the summits of the surrounding peaks. To-day, however, it is a dull-brown waste of lifeless, fire-exten soil and stark white boulders. All about lie the great blackened stumps and tangled roots of what were once majestic trees. It is as if the contents of some vast cemetery had been unearthed in that

It is in pathetic testimony to this destruction of natural beauty and to this waste of a great national resource that Edward Everett Hale has exclaimed; "It makes a man ery to see it." With reference to the mountain named after blusself Dr. Hale may well have thus expressed his sorrow, Blad in, cowever, penetrated further up the valley, as I did in the autumn of these large and the large mountain of the sorrow. 1908, tears would hardly have paid sufficient tribute to the wreck. Here, on the mountainsides, the ready axes the wreek. Here, on the mountainsides, the ready axes of Jim Henry's men have felled a mighty growth of primeral forest. Fires—the last was in 1993—have followed. The soil that covered the rocks and filled the interstices between has been eaten away, and the rocks that bound the rocks together have lost the grip that Nature gave them. Henry rains have fallen, and, with all retentive agencies gone, the alides—you can count a score of them in the space of a mile's walk—gash the slopes with their hideous scars. "Nature, unaided," says Dr. Thomas E. Wills of the American Forestry Association, "must work and wait a thousand years to repair the wreek wrought in this landslide region by one man and his sons in the quest for gold."

The Henrys' Invasion

EVEN as he laid waste Zealand Valley, however, the keen mind of Henry reached beyond and grasped the Expensibilities of the great wilderness of the East Branch. By admit planning and the employment of every possible resource he secured a footbold of fifteen thousand acres. Later he added forty thousand more. And then in May, 1892, a troop of Unity hard-visaged horseness and a long line of laden wagons left behind the wrock of Zealand and, at two in the morning, lited southward through the Francouia Notch to raise their tents in a little clearing mear the Penagewasset. It was the vanguard of the army of occupation. It was Jim Henry and his men invading the East Branch country. This was the beginning of the himseln of to-day.

When I reached Lincoln, one evening in February of

When I reached Lincoln, one evening in February of the present year, and frankly declared to George Henry, Jim Henry's eldest son, my mission of investigation on behalf of Outmose America, it was not without some misgivings as to my reception. Solicitous friends had prophesied trouble. "They're buildings—those Henrys," they said. "You'll be kicked out of Lincoln in short order." It was therefore something of a surprise, and not a little of a relief, to find myself comfortably scated in the company's office and to hear the chest representative of the firm say in a quiet, expressionless value: "We don't mind just criticism—It's the other kind that hurts. There's no secret about this business of ours; we own the land and the timber and we're making every dollar out of it we can. You're welcome to watch us at it and tell the people how we do it. If you'd like to go into the woods with me to-morrow and see that end of it, you're welcome." I accepted the invitation on

Next morning, at seven o'clock, as 1 stood beside George Henry, on a dist-car of the logging train, it was not without a considerable personal interest that 1 watched this rough clad, silent man of the woods, this millionaire in the rough, as he stead there, snow shoes in hand, watching the make-up of his train. He has had the benefit of little of what we term education, but it has been sufficient for this purpose that he was pupil to his father in a rigorous school of experience which begun back in Zenland and has continued ever since. If is so with all the Benry lioys, with Charles, the superintendent of the mills, John, the financier, and George, the woodsman. They lave, it is true, their "walking bosses," their "superintendents," and their "foremen," but in reality it is the Henrys themselves who exercise those functions. They put in their sixteen hours of rigilance each day-these millionaires-and keep it up the year round-a trinity of brains and hard work. Small wonder that, under this triple reincarnation of their father's spirit, their mills run twenty-four hours a day through good times and bad, that the forest fades before them, and that their fortune mounts ever to higher figures.

A few spasmodic coughs from the engine behind us and the long train of empty logging trucks moved north-ward toward the mountain wall. About loomed the sharp peaks of Big Coolidge and Potosh, and beyond by

Flume and Liberty.

As we turned and twisted onward I could look down to where the Pemigewaset lisped and gargled over the

houlders. It coared once—and men drove logs upon it in a bygone day. Now, one might funcy it subbed at the transformations it had witnessed in that valley. George Henry tapped me on the shoulder. "We can't show you spruce where there isn't any," he shoulded above the rattle of the cars, "but here's where some of the best of it stood." He pointed at the open valley, where the brush was coming up, spursely, in poplar and wild cherry. "That's Black Mountain over there," he continued, indienting a great denuded ridge zeross the river. "It's nearer white than black now," I com-mented. "Well, it was black enough when we came here," was the rejoinder. Small need to

sny it. Now it was elemestativen to its crest.

We pushed on to the "enttings." Here it was indeed the tragic story of Zealand repeated. The snew-covered wilderness rang with the regular "chock, chock, chock," of the axes and the rusp of the big saws. Trees crashed down everywhere, were stripped of their wonderful plaines, were dragged away to the landings. It is desperately clean work that is going on in the East Branch wilderness. There was little talk-simply concentrated effort and energy, and through it all a perfectly apparent

genius of direction.

I looked about me for some sign of the modern forestry idea of "culling" the reservation of young trees. There was no hint of it. Everything was coming down before those merciless axes, and the "shah"—the prolude to the fire that some day will sweep up the valley as it did over Liberty two years ago-lay in great

heaps, black against the snow.

Later, I stond on the top of a car landed high with sprace logs, outward bound. Behind me stretched the lung line of cars-twenty-six of them I counted—going to the slaughter-pen at Lincoln. "Pete," I said to the French-Canaat Lincoln. "Pete," I said to the Frenen-Canadian brakeman who stood beside me, "that's pretty small stuff. I thought you had a six-inch limit up here." Pete's griny, gnone-like face wrinkled in a grotesque smile, "Ah, tink dey hain't been no limeet," he answered; "she all mak' paper—dose log—small ones jus' lak de big ones." Twice a day—every working day to the year—these lone trains of empty trucks in the year-those long trains of empty trucks go clauking and rattling up the valley to the landings. Twice a day they come down again, loaded as I saw them, with the pitiful remnant of a forest's beauty. Fifty million feet of sprace last year were swept into the yawning mouth of a mill that knows no rest, that writtle and manage a million dalland mouth

grinds out paper—a million dollars' worth of it a year—and more than that value in lumber, for three men who dream only of a big cut and a big

In the paper-will—the big saw-mill is not running now because, as Charles Henry puts it, "there's more money in paper"—I watched the lags come whiching up to the saws in codless succession. Stripped of their bark and saved into short pieces, they went into the grinders, came out in gray, fluffy flakes, and vanished into the great, twenty-cord-enpacity boilers. A bit further on it seemed something of a miracle to see the soft slushy mixture of the pulp pass from the great metal rollers and stand appended on the storeroom floor in large rolls of "manila" paper. Here again was silence, and method, and effort. Here, also, was that almost tangide atmosphere of economy. "I always imagined there was considerable waste in this paper-making business." I remarked to Charles Henry as we stood where a group of three stokers were feeding seven furnaces with refuse chips and bark and sawdust. A little short of contempt broke from the thick-set, mackinaw-jacketol man at my side. "It's something like the stockyards pig here in this mill," he answered with a grim smile; "you'll find there's nothing left but the squeal." It was as fit a characterization as could well be mosts. I have cited Jim Henry and his sons as examples, as

type-specimens of the forest wreekers of the White Mountains. They merit that prominence by reason of the extent and character of their operations, and the spirit which has actuated them. They are hig men in a bad business. But they are not criminals. They my their men well, feed them well, deal fairly with them. In the little community dominated by their influence they are as charitable as it is possible for men to be who are more concerned with "the difficult art of getting" than with any other human activity or

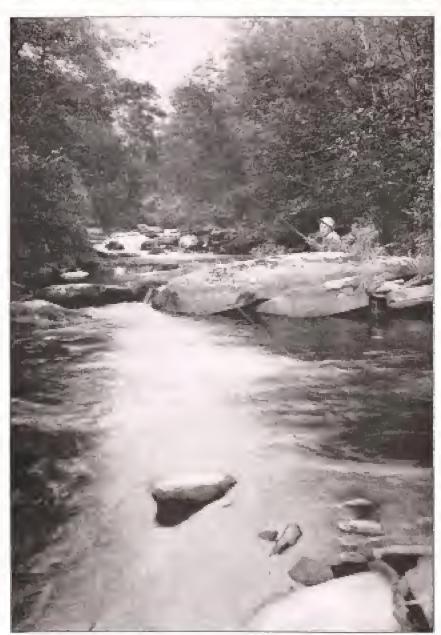
interest.

Wood butchers the Henrys are, beyond a doubt-Zealand and the East Branch have clinched their claim to that unsavory title—but they are not the only ones operating in the White Mountains; indeed, I doubt if they are even the worst.

Until a few years ago the finest stand of virgin apruce in New England clothed the north slope of the Presidestial Range and spread almost to the sommits of Mts. Jeffersen and Admus and Mudison. Only a small por-tion of it now remains. Where it stood lies a great tangle of slash and débris and the rains of deserted han be recentles.

Seven miles west of North Woodstock, under the eastern think of Moosilanke lies the Last River. Here, in a little valley, the river disappears and reappears, flows through picture-sque caverns, falls in bountiful casendes in the dim inclight, and in countless ways forms one of the most interesting of the natural wonders of the region. Between six and seven bundred men are at work there as I write, butchering the beautiful forest of that valley and doing the most reckless hundering I have seen in the mountains. Do not lay this at the Henrys' door but at the door of the great paper company that sold the stumpage of that tract to a worse than ignorant

In the region about the beautiful Glen Ellis Falls, the



The arms of trant fishing—May time at the old reliable pool

highest cuseade in the mountains, and in picture-spe-Carter Notch, large areas of magnificent forest have been backed and slashed beyond the power of nature to

repair it in a dozen generations.

All of the instances of destructive hundering cited in this brief paper have taken place within the proposed National Forest Reservation in the heart of the White Mountains. Ask who is sloing it and you will be told a name, the name of a "Company," familiar enough perhaps, but as vague and inconclusive, in the impression it leaves behind as the traditionally clusive "They." There are near, browever, at the head of those companies—Brown of the Berlin Mills Company, Burbank of the International, Thorne of the Publishers', might head the list—"men of alfairs" indeed, with me equipment of education and manners, and even culture. beside which the ill-clothed, blant-spoken, and unlettered sons of old Jim Henry make stronge comparison. On common ground, however—the common ground and common interest of the Wood-Butcher-they shall stand when future generations shall appealse the bavoc wrought in the White Mountain forests.

Whose Concern to M?

TIMES without number, since the beginning of this great universent for forest conservation, have the senseless, age-worn impricies been made: "Whose concern is it? Can't these men who own the bond and the timber do us they like with them?" The answer is brief, but direct. It is our concern. We have arrived at a period of National Responsibility. The man in the gutter, throwing his money into the catch-basin. faces pumperism. The money is his—but year tosses must support him when it is gone. He is your—our—responsibility. So with the Wood-Butcher. Though you may not have to support him—he has seen well to that part of it-you will have to pay for his wastefulness. He is our responsibility, a responsibility of To-day—and To-morrow.

The Dollars and Cents Side of It

WEST of the Mississippi are a hundred and sixty YV million acres of the National Forest Reserves. They are more than self-sustaining; they yield an annual revenue of more than a million and a balf

dollars to the Government. There is none in the Ken yet, in that little thirty-mile-square tract in New Hare shire, and two adjoining countles of Maine, rise the in great civers which give New England water-poor to her influstries, and important aid to navigation to forests are their safeguard.

Exit the Spruce

STILL another consideration. Standing (inter in New Hampshire has increased in value more than sixty por cent in five years. That means that it is guing—going fast. The value of spruce, in paper peatures alone—products that are national in their utility increased in New Hampshire from one million that it is not a like to nine million dellars in 1905. Continuities in 1866 to nine million dellars in 1905. Continuities are count of increase until to day. And when we that per cent of increase until to-day. And when percentile that the sprace growth of this musty practically limited to a few New England States N

Hampshire near the head-and that it be about one hundred and twenty-five years to spruce to reach a six-inch diameter at a time thousand foot level, you begin to get an idea-just a vague hint—of the economic value of the White Mountain forests, and the vital and d

conserving them.

The Economic Value of Sentiment

THEN there is the "sentimentalist's" of the matter—and this has an enumer aspect also. Doesn't it mean something the seven or eight millions of dollars are invested. in "summer property" in the White Montain alone: Doesn't it mean something that no than a million people, from all over the courtry, visit this region annually? Does! mean something that last summer over the millions of dollars were left in the White)lon tains by the "sentimentalists" who were gas of the chance to pay for looking at the ten old measurains, and inhaling the odor of the forests? That great obstructionist, Uncle J Cannon, asserts that the whole movement an Appalachian Forest Reserve is pure soment. There are too many dollar sign in t equation for that statement to appear onythin less than pure, stiff-whiskered bimcombe-s even if it were true, when, if not now, are Americans to learn the economic culve of pa scutiment? Let us not forget the influence the White Mountains upon the creative grah of Ruserson, Hawthorne, Saint-Gaudens, St. man, McDowell, Cleveland, and a hundred obno less notable. Let us not ignore the stimhas to intellectual vigor and inspiration, i mental and physical regeneration, which I nowhere more potently than in "the mountain clothed with trees!"

A Blut for These in Washington

WHAT is to be the outcome of it all! An the tragedies of Zenland and Lost Rice and King's Ravine and the East Branch ; he indefinitely repeated until that little trathirty miles square, the natural sasstoring and recreation-ground of the East, is fault and irreveably marred by deforested and be swept areas? Or, is the remnant of it, it beautiful, to be saved for the people! Whi the war of theories goes on in Washington, axes and saws are at work, the leaded raff. clanking down-grade to the mills, and the oils are grinding the forests into pulp, twenty but

hours in the day. Ten years hence the less stand of a thousand acres of virgin apparer is the only a memory. Shall the Government wait for the day, and in the end buy a "cow milked dry"! Notion would better please the humbernen. Five or six years and the end of welcome the proportionity to sell it welcome the proportionity to sell it. more and they will welcome the opportunity to sell denuded areas, on which they still must pay feet, "puternal" government, which has awakened—just a

too hote-to its duty.

The Best of Trouting

The Open-Minded Angler on the Stream

By CLARENCE DEMING



AY is the heyday of the sport

AY is the heyday of the aport of thouse the trout in the dashing waters be them folin in a kind of climar of renergy. The trout of April has in May much of his darker the changing his lines of jet for all where he feeds. He has left the deeper pools and his prey in ripple and rapid, abert for fly or worm he wintered in a mill-pond, by early May he has an in the simuous way up stream, taking his toll of inset on route. In physical shape he has shifted, ion longer is he thin, marrow-backed, higheaded. He have not Nature's training table of strong food, with active play. His flesh has thickened, his magrown hard, he is blunter, stronger in fight, from the hook. He is arneed and equipped for the equal battle with man that comes to him so uncome.

And Nature on the slopes and banks of the street mensured in the scale of bad and bloom, has, like the trout, reached a May zenith. There is green where wen the April drabs. Dogwood, cowslip, arbutus, and the teCollier's

laiders are gone, but the bud of the trees has exled in the half-leaf. The apple blossoms—sure
n of the height of the trouting season—are at their
and white futness, and painted-cup is reddening
dow and pasture. In the still reaches of the stream
lily-pads that began in early April as knotted whorls
he mud bottom are half-way up toward the top
er, where they are to rest till next winter knells
of the trout stream and March's first harbinger of
spring, has in May swelled into tropical leaf—a plant
ned of man, yet, like not a few of human-kind, only
usive and recentful if disturbed.

The Wise Angler

APRIL the wise angler sought the trout as a kind of fishy recluse, whipping still waters, the smooth much we the ripple, or the glooms where the slow current is below the knotted tree roots. But in May seek the rather as a free cosmopolite of the stream. Often to fontinglis is in the swift shullows, more often still he side of the wavy rapids, now and then right in the distelf; but he may be anywhere or everywhere. In thular, muck down for the cast of fly or worm the e corner eskies of the upper pool just where the disgins; or again—a point not often fairly apsel by anglers—drop bait just at the outside sheet cam at foot or edge of the pool, a favored baunt of trout, especially in bright soushine. How many lers skip the smaller or swifter runs between pools fish the pools alone! Yet it may be in just those dle runs, unpromising to the eye, that the trout be found oftenest—partly because of his whinsitaste of a day, partly because "the man alread," ireless angler bent on quick lishing, has skipped the

be same rule fits bush fishing. In April such angling the wisely omitted, for the early spring front seems dread the overhanging shades; but in the warner ers of the May stream, especially in the later days of month and in early June, he is apt to welcome the short tree that breaks the sun. If ence the angler, ient enough to push, crawl and tumble through the shwood, and challenge the vexation of tangled line of the hook that ever catches twig, brough, and thet, will take many a fish where the opens of the sto, much whipped of other anglers, fail. It is not a fishing. It lacks swing and the breaty freedoms of wide east. It tries temper, it is show, and the fish it be "derricked" and not played. But bush fishing its high merits as a mental discipline, and in actual if of fisheraft, with its short but accurate casts and judgment of distances, it leaves the easier opening far behind. Use for it the short still rod, the all red worm quickly gorged, and the slightly heavier that spells greater precision in the cast. If the shy stream is mud-bottomed, wade as little as you lest you make the waters too turbid down-stream, too pebbly or rock bottom, wade freely, for the downsem trout is apt to herald the little mud cloud as the nad of "chura" for the fish—and a trouty trait which anglers have observed.

The skillity of judgment, the skill tipped and trained

flexibility of judgment, the skill tipped and trained experience, is one of the Reynotes of the angling cass so often miscalled "luck," which in May time has its widest range. There is the angler, hidebound by prejudice, who varies little or not at all his tackle, his style of fishing, his few dictr of the sport. And there is the other angler who studies conditions and fits his craft to them,

In May the stream now rans clear, now thickens and fills after rains. For the first is the variation of thes, the long cast far back from the stream, the small worm with its minimum of sphash; for the latter, the latger worm and heavier lead, fitting the fact that the treatt—whether he is actually hunting food or not—the for the time lost much of his normal timidity. It is the open-minded angler who absorbs, crystallizes, and makes profit of such small points of the game. He notes every sign of the spring hole, or, what is its equivalent, the runlet whose cooler waters seep to the bed of the larger stream; studies the direction of the wind; watches out for the overlanging branch which last week caught his hook and broke up the fishing of a good pool or ripple; bethinks himself of the size of the biting fish and whether his No. 3 or No. 4 Sproat book is best; finds out the best direction of approach for each pool or run, and that not merely for the cast but for landing the fish; and ambyzes the moods and tenses of the stream as a parent would those of his child.

If a rounded sportsman, he will also blend with his recreation, or, rather, own, as an elemental part of it, the joys of the naturalist: noting how each stream has its major or minor variants in its trent types; how those acids of the trout stomach that on a warm day so quickly ent the tissues and kill flavor of the fish are cradicated by the simple dressing of his fish every hour or two; how the same stomach in the post morten—especially in early the same stomach in the post nanriem—especially in early or belated May—gives up what seem little rough pebbles that, broken, have their insect larve inside—these not solden, along with actual pebbles which, stirred by the current into semblance of life, the trout has swallowed by mistake. Such an negler, moreover, studies the trout temperature ally as well as anatomically, noting how the fish is ever an arch conservative of that human type that loves the motto in medio intissimus ibis, and, aquatically, bates alike extreme cold of winter and the ultrawarmth of the summer tide—a trait that even in May accents the value of the spring hole. And need it be added that with this scientific zest goes in the true sportsman the amateur spirit—the spirit that alodes by law, that crucilles, so far as it can, jewlous rivalry and that magnifying of the verb "to win," which deadens other sports than fishing, the spirit that makes of sport not merely a thing of the brain and hand, but of the heart?

Treat Weeship

I OW happens it that trenting, notably at its May time acase, holds its charm and will ever hold it as against what some anglers misname "bigger" fishing! The trout is a small fish. He is not the match pound for pound in fight of the black bass: he is lovely to the eye, but other fish rival him is tints and far outpass him in weight; and the catching connotes effort, the long fatigue of tramp, the tumble over rock, the stress of ensaring underbrush, toil, sweat, and the discomfort of wetness. No Goddess of Ease sanctifies the temple in which so many devotees of treating worship. But there is mother and more potent goddess—Variety—whose realm is that of the ever-changing stream, the shift of

rock, pool, rapid, and bank, the variations of Nature expressed in an endless succession and diversity of some. It is not all of lishing to fish, and he distits the very essence of trouting who in his May sport joins the ferror of the angler with the more exquisite emotion of the nature lover.

As you turn that corner of the stream where two years ago you hooked and lost that big fellow, mark what a rich gleam of purple on the waters comes where the sunbanu scems to wed with the blue sky. On the next pool study, if only for a moment before you make the east, how gorgeously the stream mottles the old gold of the outreaching oaks that still hold their dry leaves—and will hold them until the new life crowds them out and off. Note, too, the changes of color as you glance down the vista of a long pool when it steals the lates of the wooded banks. And in contrast of detail with these short landscape views, mark how in advancing May each tree, bush, and shrub owns its wealth of form and there.

The Final Word

Let the final word to be spoken to the angler is one of precaution against the accident which may turn the joy of the most philosophic and esthetic fisher to bitterness. Forethought in testing tackle is the keyword of what we call luck on the stream. If the angler is wise, a dozen times in the scason he will evertun his silk line from end to end for the little event which marks the flaw sure to wax as it rasps on the rod guides. He will watch his rod mat test carefully the upper ferrules that join the stouter lengths with the tip; see that snell and leader have not frayed: look more keenly still to the little screws of the reel and tighten them firm; above all, he sure that the rod, turned in the hand, hungs always with even curve—for the slightest clow spells an indelinite but certain break! Look, too, for any infirmity in the clasp of bait-box, and creel, remembering that on such small caution langs, perchance, a whole day's sport; and to the restful fisher such care of tackle is never prose—punctuation marks, rather, in the poetry of antheipation.

As the old angler looks back under gray brows upon the trout fishers whom he has met they divide, in his mental vision, into three groups: There is, first, the mere fishkiller, who, with all his familiar and odious type, may be dismissed with short abrift. There is the angler who follows the stream with a kind of subsenseious glimpse of those open or mystic phases of nature that are thick around him. And there is, finally, the conscious and complete angler whose sport is but one corner of God's picture and who looks for beyond the quiver of rod-tip and the ribrant line. Old Izaak Walton, poet-fisher, has told of him in his lines of the "Angler's Song":

"All other postimes do no less
Then wind and hady both postess.
My hand alone my work can do,
So I can fish and study too,"

It is in such an angler, under the spell of his May tramp on the trout brook, who "can fish and study too," nature-searcher and outdoor seer, that the Waltonian ideal is incarnate. He will almost always be a good angler. He will always be a good man.



The land of last races

Seasonable and Helpful Reminders



Lawn and Garden



INE-VEILS.—Fut vine-veils over the bare spots in the inwn too deeply shaded for grass to grow. Creeplug myrtle, known atherwise as bex-vine, is a very present beip for such places of trouble. It grows quickly and certainly, is perfectly hardy, makes a beautiful first mat of the glosslest green leaves, and, in the early spring, puts forth a wealth of bright blue blossoms. English ity, planted in very rich earth and allowed to trail or spraw! I'l will, also grows leaverlantly and thrives better than if climbing on a wall. Take care not to let water stand around the roots or arer the ground shoots—this upon pain of winter killing. Where the ity is a barrel sunk flush in the earth and filled with the richest earth, International the lays in a barrel sunk flush in the earth and filled with the richest earth. In the earth and filled with the richest earth, International flush in the sun of brakkats in the bottom. Pack direct inches of manure solidity avon the drain-stuff, then fill up heaping full with fine earth, set the plant in it, and pack the earth firmly about the roots. As the manure secare and sinks, fill up the barrel with fresh earth. By conting the barrel middle and out with coal-tar, it will save the lay from robber-roots for a good many years.

The need of such saving is chown by this experience. A thrifty young ity was planted at the base of a channy years.

The need of such saving is chown by this experience. A thrifty young ity was planted at the base of a channy wars.

The need of such saving is chown by this experience, the plant was watered and tunded carefully, and throughout the first six months throve as by magio. There was no other rooted thing within twenty feet of it, but by and by it began to peak and pioc. Ity the next spring it had a starceling book. Lovestigation then showed that a silver popular had sent two roots straight to the rich carth, and, once they reached it, had provided them with immemerable fine branchy fibers, to suck and devour the try's sustenance.

Wild Plants for Shouled

Wild Plants for Shaded Spots

Wild Plants for Shaded Spots

If Tisk bare spots are rich and damp, fill them with wild things—bardy native ferms, once pinated, remain for years. There is an almost infinite variety of them, but bewese transplanting the tail brake, as it demands the moist nirk of damp woodland. The white-flow-ered, cut-texfed pinot known variently as restleweed, or cohech, theires weekleffully in shade. So do the lady's slippers, yellow and pink, if the carth is rich emands—they will live in poor soil, but never bloom. Blue flags, once well ostablished, bloom for many sections. So do the tail white lities, with star-like cups and long slender depails, known to the country-side as "devit's onione." They are known so planty but may be found in rich deep woods. Along with them should grow always the spiendd red cardinal flower, which has the same season of bloom, likes the same season, and, though an annual, recown itself steadily. Not one of these sylvan extics will thrive in a sunty-border or a set garden bed, but under the trees, in moist light block earth, they ask hardly more than to be led alone to grow in strength and beauty. And wherever May apples raise their fairy unbreilse in the woods, they should have room and to spore in the wild border. The infrequent wax-white blockoms have a rich, almost a claying, tragrance, something between the odors of a ripe apple and a gardenia.

Mark down all these in May and leave them to be transplanted in the subarp trowel and a bond-bladed knife in the diggling up; work carefully, custing roots with clean cuts, and shorten in topi until prepared and ready. Choose a cloudy morning or late afternoon for the work; now a sharp trowel and a bond-bladed knife in the diggling up; work carefully, custing roots rather than brushing them, trim away brooken reads with clean cuts, and shorten in topi until they are little more than satispeis. Have baskets for carrying, and take along with each plant a good bail of its native earth, tying earlh and roots firmly in a bit of cloth. Belter take how ef

Close Culture: The Lessons of Dry Farming

Close Culture: The Lessons of Dry Farming

Drought from May forward is the garden
bugaboo. Dry farming shows how the
hagaboo may be put to root. Men who
make paying crops with less than eight loches
of yearly rainfall have certainty something to
teach us who reloice it an average climpte.
And they kay, these dry formers, that a dustmulch is the only witchcraft they use. Pirst
they make their ground light, so it may store
each drop of rate that falls, then keep it
light by constitut stirrings on top, so the
water may not evaporate. There is a philosophical explanation. Water class to the surface through capillary attraction. In baled
carth it visus stendily and exhales, but inderionth a dust-mulch, three to four inches
thick, evaporation ceases.

The lesson is plain and casy. Work sit
manner of growing things as soon as messible
after rain, and keep working them, especially
if the weather turns dry. Beware, though,
of working the ground while too wet. It takes
a winters freezes, sometimes those of two
winters, to unless between showers in a long
rainy spell, when the astered carth is eserable
to be wetter before it dries out. Cultivation
then will do no harm, rather help by uprooting and checking the growth of grass and
weeds. It is searly as unwise to move turf
when the earth beneath it is soft and soggy.

**Clean, close culture, from mid-May forward, is the curture-stone of success to gardening. Plant, plant, and plant again to the
end of June—as vacant sow is the nursery of
weeds and insects. Bry and burn spent
plants, putting the ashes back on the ground,
Burshing vide the garden of potential blights

and harbored peaks. Burta pea-brush along with the viscot—it is a favorite lucking-phase for insects. Bean-poles that are used from year to pear ought to be whitewashed each segson, and will be all the better if a handful of bluestone is dissolved in the whitewash. They will lust louger, besides keeping clean and sweet. Palings should likewise be whitewashed, and weeds cut away from there.

Watering Plants

ATER garden plants thoroughly or not at all. If the water supply is scent, give it all to a chosen few plants rather than barely sprinkle many. Seak the ground toward sundown or after it. Then in the morning begin cultivation. Water a row at a time, unless you can wet the whole plants a good rain would do it. Spring-planted trees and shrubs need to have the earth kept clean and light for at least a foot around the cream of the root, and should be watered plantifully, but so gently every drop soaks in at least once a week. Spraying trank and follage helps them greatly.

Shelter Tents

SHELTER tents help wonderfully in trans-planting. To make them, cut yard-squares of sheary mustle diagonally in two, sew the straight sides of the cut pieces together, bean the bias ones, then run in heavy wire, bending it to a hoop. The the pointed tip fast

earth, choose the nun-lovers. Phiox for low beds of single color. It runs the whole color gamen between dazzling white and black-erimson; it has, further, the crowning mercy of blooming the whole summer. Portulaca is like thile it, with the disadvantage of shurting its flowers upon cloudy days. Verbenns rior in sunshine; petualist do the same. At least the single ones do. The double ofer, which are rather lower it shielded from the hostest sunshine.

are rather lours ile force than actual levable flowers, do better if shielded from the hostest transhine.

Salvia — scorlet sage — might have been bred betwist fire and water, it tows the sunse, yet flourishes so greatly in beds kept constantly wet. It is the same with the flowering cornshous—white, pluk, and scorlet. The handed ones, however—bronze, silver, and golden—whose chief beauty is in their follings, lose bandings and beauty if planted so as to have too much stan. Heliotrope is actually, no less enjudicity, a "turner to the sunlight." To plant it in shade is to invite dispopulational, Paushes, on the other hand, definant shade and moisture and coolness—whereas the fact that they shrink and lose color and texture as summer strengthens. Mycoutis—the forget-me-not family—also does best in moist shade. Fuchsias, though they shrive fairly if the sun is kept from their roots, reach perfection only when they perfection only when they perfection only when they perfectly of sunshing.

Among strict bedding plants, the hardier sorts of colous may be depended on to keep color the summons threship. Others are apt

to stand." Heed to the estalogue's alongitions will often eave bitter disappendent. There is a further castlon: "regular presented as all too often me looked. While it is true that one how with the garden instanct, the garden level, and the garden instanct, the garden level, as make anything grow rimast shywhere as one in a thousand of us has had lesient wherefore it is wise to walk by the light as leading of experience.

It is a garden axiom that seeds about me be covered deeper than twice their own that it. Where seed are at the as parties, the means that they should not be covered at a means that they should not be covered at a smooth, dut board, then appriate for the sover them after sowing. Instead, for the sover them after sowing. Instead, for the south of the tries with answer engaged in the south of the tries with answer engaged in the south of the tries with answer engaged in the south of the tries with answer engaged in the south of the south of the tries with answer engaged in the south of the tries with answer, the wire with the best tries to the early fittle the tries with answer, the wire merely prevent agent on the bed face in beating rains. It is such frames is a handy garden adjust, but bester than glass in mild weather for anything needing shelter. As seen as the bester than glass in mild weather for anything needing shelter. As seen as the south frames is a handy garden adjust, but best littled between pine o'clock and for, in a present than the satingue distance. As well as a plant than to set one is plant the plants in them are soon as they per out a plant than to set one is plant the plants in them are big cacough to so be a looked. In planting them make holes in plants in them are big cacough to so be beginned and over it, taking care not be larged in the seedling.

Clay and Sand

Char and Sand

NOTHING, not the hardlest rost, william in packed clay, any more than is still sand. Remember that, all ys who are rised trees swinging blossom censers braidly walks or oblimmers, embowered portion roses trees swinging blossom censers braidly your open windows. Settling any earl of lunder the shirtly is shirtly to set healthy plants in either, as and trampling of clay or the beaping of the little is shirtly to set healthy plants in either, as inches to expect from them growth and Sand. Before planting anything, even ansule bedders, have the earth dug out to a tophed three feet, put a layer of broken clans a settlick at the bedders, over that the input its six lundes, no more, then all heaping fold rich earth. Pack it lightly, then apparent six lines, aprinkle fine dry earth over the well out, fill carth in around it, parking if sink in, sprinkle fine dry earth over the well out, fill carth in around it, parking if the inches higher around the tank than it the edges. If a rose has been planted, doe a light stake firmly down six inches away, as the che stake to it. Leave it there ustil the rose is fully established—eary for iwe park Even after roots are plenty, whipping that in winter winds breaks the thest of them as heart whose winds breaking makes the spring than now and scrawny.

Most vines are gross feeders, give a rath board, a foot wide and well turred, or six the upper edge a little below the nurse of the ground subject inches out from the size of the roots are fall depth to eat straing root. Be cutting ought to be down on the side set the vine-stant if you wish to have down the side set the top of the ground and fells, a sharp sade is dear down in a runder of the round fall depth to eat straing root. Be cutting ought to be down on the side set the vine-stant in the ground and filled with early hear robbers, as dablies, golden glos, or subjective in the space of highly, it is best to give the best planted as a fall depth to spare—their own specifies. In turred boars or half-barrets sate bar



At their pink and white fulness

Soll. AND FLOWER.—Choice and plantling are the opposite poles of successful
gardening. Hight choice is impossible
without something of knowledge—as, for instance, that there are bowers and strebs
which luxuriate in sunshine and even thrive
is moist sand, as there are other flowers and
shrubs that demands and posty bests and partial shade. Bhododenirus and azaleas, for
example, require a soit and sent at least approximating their native forcet haunts. They
will live, it is true, in santight and thirsty
grantal, but quickly because ugly and straggling, with sense, almost abactive, blossoms
and imperfect foliage. Roses likewise, though
they "abhor wet feet"—that is, refuse to
theive with stagnant water below their roots,
will not grow or bloom, hardly indeed live,
in light, drifty sand

It is the same with seeds, with bulbs, with
headding object. For hode and begatage lybur

It is the same with seeds, with bulbs, with bedding plants. For fields and borders lying in full sunshine, of friable and rather sandy

to a stender garden stake, letting the stake come inside. In use, stlek the stake down beside a newly set plant, letting the wire ring sent on the ground. The test can be litted at night, or in the daytine to give air if needed, and hung up no top of the stake. Such tests protect equally from sun heat and insects: they also indicinally help the plant beneath to make roots and hasten growth.

Choosing, and Planting

Flowers

Choosing, and Planting

Flowers

Choosing, and Planting

Flowers

Choosing and Planting

Choos

Give the Seed Air.

I 1832 seedsmen, small blame to them, try hard to help number gardeners; they are at the points to say in their catalogues of every flower whether it "bears transplanting" or "must be sown where it is

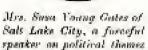
Intelligence

THE soul of wise choice is understanding if you have space for only a dwarf engreen, do not be tempted into photos one beautifully small, but certain to read height of twenty, even thirty, feel. Take is stend the fixed dwarf, which the same party year, becomes a familiar friend. Are you winters point? Let alone reses with tracked.

year, becomes a familiar friend. Are see winters polar? Let alone roses with tracked. They no never bardy, and even with tracked they no never bardy, and even with tracked wintering and all imaginable pains there all be no fully perfect bloom. But there are larly rouse rouses from tax Siberia, also the date flow that brave all weathers. Resisted their makes perfection in the possible thing to perattive. Content yourself with what is perattive. All the wise man are against settling a series of the same tort has died, but often a will seven a yard spoils the whole effect of planting. In such a case try burning all the stand the centh for a distance about it. There is that is removed far away, then bold in that is removed far away, then bold in like hardness of brick, all the better law ashes and charcons in the bolten, as if them well into the ground. But it is him tearth to fine powder and mix it with the hardness of heigh, all the better law ashes and charcons in the bolten, as if them well into the ground. But its him tearth to fine powder and mix it with the bullion soil, then put in fresh earth, a be of it say, and set the new plant of top is it is in healthy growth. Overfeeding is a built for plants as for people—on he shall the most just it is no health of theses growth or sing it is other things, to aim at what the Irished called: "the middle extreme."



Mrs. S. P. Decker of Doneer, brought up to do totting and now makes speeches





Mrs. Anna M. Scott. a particularly action politicion of Deaner



Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford of Denver, an anusually persuasies contor



Mrs. Harry Crain Cheyenne, who believes in mixing bread with pulities



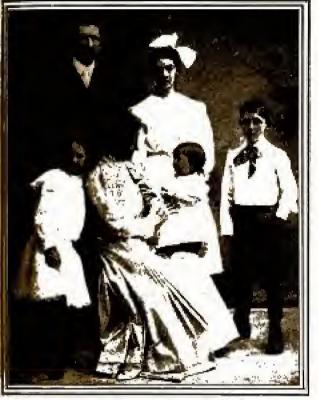
Mrs. Emmeline Wells and Mes. Buthsheba Smith, prominent suffragists of Salt Lake City

The oman Who Votes

• This is the third of a series of three articles on the Western reamon rater. The first appeared in the issue of April 17 and the second in the issue of May I

III-What She Says About It

By SARAH COMSTOCK



Mrs. Alics Merrill Havine of Salt Lake City and her family. When Mrs. Horne was in the Utah Lagistature the introduced a bill to result an art institute

THE Woman Who Wants to Victor has long been classified as of one species. Her name has, until recently at least, caffed up a vision

of drab checks, of extension soles, of buts without plumage. These extinents have been necepted as the autward and visible sign of an inward temperaturat. upon occasion she late donned a

Tritle of chillon and applied a Marrel iron, she has gravely and thoroughly explained the duty of woman to be as charming as possible—the exphaation successfully destroying any charm which might Otherwise have inhered in the chillen and the waves.

But the Woman Who Votes one not be thus simply classified. Only partially has she sought suffrage: for the most, suffrage has sought her. The law once passed. A could not be applied only to those women who had bught for it. Suffrage went not only to rinks and to beture platforms; it invaded kitchens, nurseries, drawing noms, factories, department stores. It sought out every woman of every type, drugged her forth, willy nilly, to the polls. Therefore it is that in her enriety the Woman Who Votes is exceedingly like the Woman Who Doesn't. and is no simpler a matter to some up.

In her variety, however, Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker finds

at least one muity.

What has suffrage done?" said Mrs. Decker. "It has charted the women of these four States-that's what it has done. You'll find them far better informed on curwas being and all matters of government than the women who can't vote."

Mrs. Decker was quite a part of that brittle Douter morning, as crisp as its abilitate and as stimulating.

"You Eastern people all come out here and ask: What suffence done for the State?' Practically puthing, from the standarding of working sensational reforms. It what it has done for the State that proces its right to be: it's what it has done for woman. It has edu-

"Oh, I was brought up in New England to do tasting tod embenidery," she went on. "I'd notice not think what my grandmother would say if she knew I made People used to think those things were inconsistent

-that a woman had to neglect womanly home duties if the voted. Have you found many neglected boones in I admitted that I had not, and Mrs. Decker's own greenbly well-greenwest residence appeared no exception

to the cute. "Our women don't desert the bisevits for the pulls.

from it. Occasionally, though, they reverse the mat-

ter. A thing no greater than a pan of hisraits has kept wenner from easting a vote more than once.

"That's a question for the fature to settle. Howeverk is going to be systematized some day—so well systemutized that a woman will be the mistress, not the stave. of her house. When she can spare more time for outside interests, she'll do more with her hallet.

There was a meeting once which was a care event in the country town where it was given. Afterward I need a woman who had not been present, and she told me how starved she was for a brander life, for some outside

"Why didn't you come to the meeting?' I asked her, "I wanted to so much?" she exclaimed. 'If only it hadn't been on Friday. I adways wash windows on Priday:

"And that acceeding was the event of the year in her town. But her window-washing had her under its thumb,"

Everywhere I found much the same opinion among the women who vote-that suffrage has by no means driven them from their bone duties, but that bears duties after prevent them from exercising their privilege to its fulfest extent. At this point the Servant-Problem line of thought

intersects the Engagination of Waman-Problem line,
"The patent bread-mixer affects national polities," says

Mrs. Harry Crain,

Mrs. Crain was attending to an exceedingly domestic duty when I called at her Cheyenne home, and she went on with it while we discussed what some consider larger matters. A little black Partcheart head had just come upout of a shampeo with as much delight and as many shakes as a shaggy little dog goes through when it comes up from the excels and Mrs. Crain was deging and brushing and patting the fanny little wet head very much as a non-voting mother might baye done,

"We women don't do ail we ought to do," she said, We don't organize here in Wyoming as I wish we did: Housework seems to bind us so: but when we understand better how to lighten it, then you'll see that our influourse will be felt more in politics. The bread-mixer, the carpot-sweeper, all those labor-saring devices, are enauci-

pating us from deadgery. She put the shage) little bend closer to the register and was absorbed in the drying process for seconds.

Reform, Not Revolution



OMEN want proral men in office," she Aontthey effect this: but they might do more than they do. A man who once pried off the door of a chicken-house and stoke chickens would not have gone to the Senate afterwarm to one assessment were more nyuke, or had more time

Again there was a layer, and more brushing: then:

If women only knew that a mixture of one cake of sostp. Three tablespoonfuls of gasotine, and there backets of water will save them from rubbing clothes on wasteday, we'd feet their influence more in government." said with complactis,

Many seem of the opinion that woman's influence is very geneti felt. Mrs. There-a Jorkins of Chayenne, who has becaused in other States on suffrage, says that the men no begger put up a condidate they know the women won't sete for which means a man of low moral stand urds. "Suffrage doesn't work revolutions, but it does work reforms." the says. Mrs. Dartlett, prominent in this work in the same city, says banch the same.

"Women's inthrence should be especially felt in laws that affect women and children," said Mrs. Bartlett. "Three you regulated child labor in Wyoming?" I

asked her. "No, because we haven't any child labor in the State. -there's no demand for it in mines and on ranches." she replied. "But we're taking up the matter in our clubs. We're studying it, so that if it ever does come we'll be prepared,"

Which at first seemed rather lumorous, but somewhat more practical at second glame.

Indifference of the Wooking Girl.



HE interests of children pave appealed to women everywhore. In Sah Lake City one is startled in the early neurrfulness of its nine o'clock hour by a stentorium libest; one learns that the curfew does not ring, according to tradition, but that it sterrily blows invenifity in from the streets. What

the women of Colorado did in electing a javenile court. judge is a well-known fact. Cheyenne women are working for a juvenile court, too. "We larve been slow in this, but we are going to have that court before we get through." Mrs. Gitson Chark told on. I heard Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, who spens to be generally considered the woman orator of Denvey, address the great Anditorana at the woman's rally: "The children, the children!" she eried. Seith a hand-fre-beart sesture which a valled days. when electationary methods were more in fashion thing they are to-day. And despite the gesteres the appeal must have rang true; for i say her called back when her speech was done, beard buy demanded again, clausared for by that great hall full-a thing which I saw happen in the case of no other speaker, man or woman, in a single one of those compaign meetings.

As for the working woman, who, it is generally assumed, will be the one most benefited by suffrage, the frankest seem inclined to oven that not much has been done about her so for. Colorado women are responsible for a measure providing that no wampa shall work more than eight hours a day at work requiring her to be on hor fort; that sents for subsymmen be provided in the shaps, and so on, a few similar items. But the fact is that the working woman is not so important a problem out there as she is in the East. Eactories and shops are few, and from what I saw of the shop girl's conditing it seemed not especially in used of "measures," In Denvey I was told that the average girl-hebind-the-country, the one who receives five dollars a week in New York, is paid from six to eight: in Salt Lake City, from seven to ten-

And menther fact is, she has not taken up the battle The average working woman is youthful and jeyous ereature despite all the long faces drawn over her emidition. She is not buck aware that she bus a condition. She is aware of the peach-basket hat being in, of who is playing at the theaters, and of what the latest song hit is. She is not concerned about legislative measures.

"That's merely a question of youth, not sex." Mas. Decker says. "Boys of that age are not concerned.

But it is a handleap to the would-be reference. The matron of the Girls' Friendly, a Denver bearding glabfor working women, told me that the girls are indifferent

But on election day the clots women come in their nutes and take them to the polls," she galded,

I dropped in at one of the little suffer-and-waitle resturnints where such girls thek and engaged some of them in compensation.

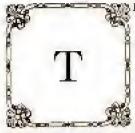
"Are you interested in the election?" I asked one,

"I won't be old enough to vote (ill nest Jamary," she replied. "I don't feel like I'd ever care much about it. either. But my sister's old enough and she's tickled to death, so maybe I will be when the time comes,

"Do the girls study up much on the subject?"
"Oh. I don't know," she said reflectively, "! they don't hart themselves thinking about it. Seems to

The Problem of the Hungry Stomach

The Patten Movement in Wheat Points the Moral of a New Era In American Industry



HE Patten "corner" in wheat, in the midst of which prices have risen to a point unprecedented in this generation, appears to be broken. At the date of writing, Patten is in process of unloading with profit to himself, and prices are falling. The smaller speculators who followed in the wake of his bull movement are winding or losing necording as

ning or losing according as they "came in" early or late. This Patten movement was never a corner in the strict sense of the word. Leiter's famous ball operation of several years ago was a conscious afternpt to control and manipulate the visible sapply. It failed, as all other attempts to corner the wheat market have failed. Patten, a shrewd speculator who looks farther into the future than his fellows, took advantage of the natural conditions and made a heavy plunge on fatures. Whether or no be directed conditions to his own advantage by manipulation is a question of veracity between him and Secretary of Agriculture Wilson. In its casence it was not a manipulative movement.

While the newspapers have been raging against Patten, while the State legislatures have been considering bills to prevent speculation in foodstuffs, the public in general has begun to perceive the significance of the conditions upon which Patten built his little operation in wheat. Briefly, the United States, once the granary of Europe, and especially of England, is nearing the point of actual searchity of England, is nearing the points of actual searchity of domestic supply. Our exports, which have been strinking steadily year by year, are now shrinking mouth by month. The time must come when we will see so export wheat, basis of all foodstuffs, and be in a import it. That time, the Patten movement wards a is not very far away. As it is with wheat, so it may be later with other foodstuffs, notably most. When that time comes, the whole economic attitude of the United States must inevitably change. England, in increase, they into a farming aution to a manufacturing our, the most less corner in the first half of the attention of Europe to accommit in the first half of the twentieth.

England cost in that a nation of Europe to accommit in the first half of the ventieth.

England and the first nation of Europe to accomplish that the plantation; France and Germany forced court that the product in undeveloped nation of Europe, continued to produce more wheat than she could use. But the first steply did not make up for the shortage of Europe, England first, and afterward the whole continent of Europe, backed mainly to the United States to copyly from its surplus the deficit. From the time of the Unit War on we strought forceased our acreage and one exports. Wheat production in the territory east of the Mississippi dwirdled with the coming of a manufacturing era and that desirit was more than supplied by the opening of the agreese fields of Mississippi de the opening of the agreese fields of Mississippi de the opening of the agreese fields of Mississippi de Dakotos, Kansas.

**Agriculture of the agreement tendency was going on. The

A thin of a context tendency was going on. The discovery the initial interestion, the encouragement of the projective to a to "infant industries," were changing the United States from an agricultural to a boundayturing nation-following exactly in the wake of England. The great change did not make itself apparent until the industrial Loon which fellowed the Spanish war. 1898 our exports of foodstuffs amounted to \$590,000,000; of manufactures to \$323,000,000. Agricultural exports rose but slowly and manufacturing exports rapidly rose from that time forth. In 1904 the current was turned—agricultural exports, \$444,000,000; manufacturing exports, \$563,000,000, And last year, with extra good crops, the balance showed: foodstuffs, \$520,000,000; manufactures, \$750,000,000. In twenty years the American exports of foodstuffs have increased 100 per cent. what with the general development of the country and the camulative demand from European populations; but the exports of manufactures have increased 320 per cent. Crop and produce experts declare unanimously that the increase in food production has practically stopped. The United States may expect constantly diminishing agricultural returns from abroad. Indeed, the growth in recent years has him not in the staple products by which the infernational economic relations are governed, but in cortain special and "fancy" products, like raisins, wines, and oranges.

First product of all to be affected by this movement is wheat, primary food of the western nations, no less than gold the measure of economic conditions. An agricultural nation must first feed itself; the surplus only is for exportation. The population of the United States increases between fifteen and twenty per cent every decade. Further, the per empits consumption has increased. Once the Englishman was the greatest wheat-bread-cater in the world, the Frenchman second, the American third. The American lingered in the van, not so much because he did not need that packing which is a demand of the Occidental stomach, as because he supplemented his wheat bread by that humble Indian ment for which the European could never acquire a taste. In this cra of prosperity and luxury, the individual American has been eating more wheat every year.

can has been eating more wheat every year.

Not only has the planting of wheat lingered behind the increase of population and demand, but it has practically decreased in the absolute. Acreage—while that varies a little with the fluctuations of the market—is probably a better guide than total crop production, which is affected by epidemics and the weather. In the five-year period between 1899 and 1993, inclusive, the wheat acreage of the United States are aged 48,120,000 a year; in the live-year period just passed it averaged 46,400,000 a year. It is true that the total crop raised on this acreage in the latter period was greater than the total for the period of 1899-1903. Better methods of farming, a succession of better crop years, and the retirement of certain worm-out areas in favor of virgin soils account

Figures Which Point a Moral

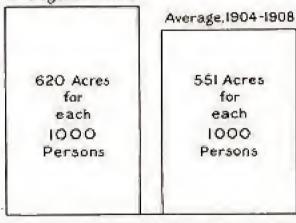


for this.

IIEN we come to exports, we reach the cream of the statistics, the figures which point the moral. The export was already falling in the five-year period between 1699 and 1903. Yet the average in bulk wheat, exclusive of flour, was 128,500,000 hushels. The export for the last five-year period averaged 0,000 bushels. Still more significant are the

only \$2,000,000 bushels. Still more significant are the exports to Great Britain, whose granary the United States has been in years past. In the five-year period, 1809-1903, she took from the United States a yearly

Average,1899-1903

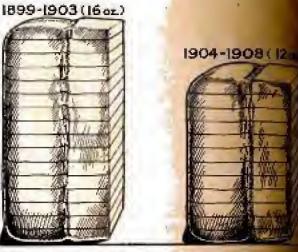


Yearly average weres in wheat on the basis of population. The yearly accenge wereage in wheat for the five years 1899-1993, inclusive, was 48,129,000 acres. For the five years 1994-1998, inclusive, was 46,400,000 acres. Meantime (taking the central years—1991 and 1995) the population had increased from 77,600,000 to 84,309,000—giving the results shown in the two diagrams.

average of 68,000,000 bushels of bulk wheat; in the last five-year period only 22,000,000 bushels a year. In the squeezed year of 1905 it went down to less than 4,000,000 bushels.

That proportionate decrease of exports to Great Britain is significant not only because the diplomatic and commercial relations of the United States and Great Britain are closer than those of any other two nations, but because of the factor which has brought about that reduction. The United States has on its northern border an active competitor for the English market—a com-

Average yearly export of unground wheat from the United States during each of the two five-year periods; piled in single liefs of eachs—cach sack containing 2,000,000 (two million) bushels. [Yearly uverage, 1899-1903, inclusive, 128,500,000 bushels—1904-1908 inclusive, 02,180,000 bushels.] It is easy to see (as indicated by the broken slant line) that should the indicated rate of shrinkage continue, the United States would cause to be an exporter of wheat within the next five years, so far as unground wheat is concerned.



If the baker could furnish a full pound loaf (16 shows one ownce each) under the average farm price of when it 63 cents per bushel during the five years 1899-1966, to could not afford us large a loaf when he had to pay the average of 82.8 cents during the next five years (1904-1866). Therefore, one of three things evidently happened; (1) are dused cost of manufacture, through improved machinery and improved methods; or (2) a smaller loaf (12 ownce), a shown in diagram; or (3) an inferior grade of brest. There is little question that it was No. 1 that actually happened; for it is certain that the baker's bread of today is superior to that of five years ago in quality and weight a many ownces to the loaf. How long improved methods can hold against increased cost of wheat is a problem for to-marrow—to-day the score is a "tie."

petitor which will one day become a helper. Canda, which formerly looked south of the border for her what, has been planting steadily on the rich virgin lands along the line of her new railroads. In 1899 she experted only 10,000,000 bushels of bulk wheat; in 1908 her expert was 43,000,000 bushels. She has come to the point of surplus; and that surplus, following the flag, is going to Great Britain. Not large enough yet to become a great factor, it is on the increase; the time approaches when Great Britain will depend upon this part of her own empire to feed the vitals of the empire, as she one depended upon the United States. The time must come, later, when the United States will want Canadian wheat to supply her own deficit. That will mean the reduction or removal of our tariff—at present twenty-five cents a bushel. There are those in the produce business who believe that the reduction can not come too soon.

Indeed, the spread of the Canadian area is intimetely connected with the shrinkage areas south of the border The Americans as a people are still given to bonsom enterprises with quick returns. Wheat is not a crowhich pays for intensive fertilization, at least under the conditions in which the western continent lives and forms. The first few years of a wheat area, while the soil is still strong with its virgin strength, is the period of great profits; the whole history of American wheat has been a history of the abandonment of farms which have lost that virgin strength. Now the wheat farmers of the Northwest are handing over to intensive cultiva tion and diversified farming the acres which have been longest planted in wheat, and are moving on to take the cream from the new Canadian fields. That the world area of Canada will increase steadily in the next decade no one doubts; there is little more doubt that the arm of the Northwestern States will shrink, as the areas of Kansas, of California, and of Texas have shrank with the increase of population, the working out of right lands, and the discovery of greater profits in directfied crops.

A British Bugaboo

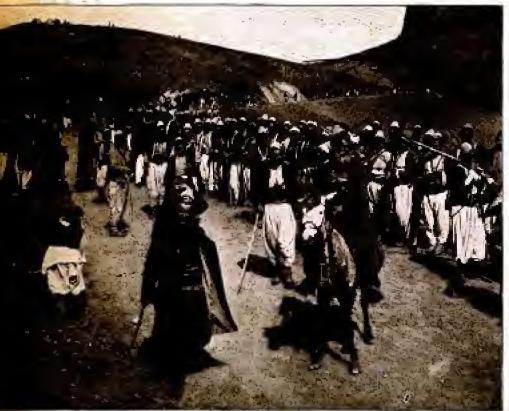


OW as to the international aspects of the case. The fear of famine, through the stoppage of her far-brought food supply, has been a bugaboo of British diplomacy and British politics for a century long. At any time in the latt half-century an effective blockade of the English coast by a combination

of navies would have beaten Great Britain in three months through funtine. Parliament, in all its debate on foreign relations and the increase of navies, less bubbly faced this fact. It had a powerful effect upon the attitude of the coupire toward the United State. Once, indeed, the stoppage of the American wheat supply could have enused a famine in the British lakes even now it would make infinite trouble for the empire. Ten years hence England will be looking to a part of around enspire as also looked once to the United States. That is, if the United States does not wholly absorb

the Canadian surplus. For when we come to consider the future, we run into many complicated things. With the remarked of the tariff on wheat, as much of the Canadian surplus as the United States needed would flow to the near market south of the border instead of to the firmarket across the sen. If that should prove insufficient, the United States would have to look to South America. Mexico yields now only eight or nine million busids a year, or not enough to feed her own people and those of Central America; and the climate makes it unlikely this also will ever have a surplus. The Argenthae, with her great, new farms along the Rio Plata, doubtless will continue to send her surplus to feed the craving may of (Cencluded on page 8)

Collier's





25

Asia Minor Affaine.—The Kurds, who for the last four weeks have been slaying Armenians in rapid sorties from their mountain home. These ignorant, brove tribesmen are one of the myriad tribal units—"infinitely repellent particles"—which compose the Ottoman Empire. It will be the problem of the Young Turks to harmonize these warring elements. Their attempt to win over the Kurds in Murch, 1909, failed. The left-hand picture shows the Agha on horsehock leading his clan

What the World Is Doing

A Record of Current Events

The Troubles of the Turks



HE position of the Young Turks is very similar to that of the three Turkish ladies described in Pierre Loti's movel, "The Disenchanted," The three "black phantons" in that sentimental story were disenchanted because they had been awakened from the placid Oriental sleep of the

placed Griental sleep of the harem and were yet made to live ontwardly like western Euroman. They were familiar with German music and phisophy, English essays and French novels, yet were comlied to vell their faces and great-grandmothers had
me. The progressive party was deposed Abded Florid 11 ne. The progressive party may depose Abdul Hamid H of put his long-imprisoned brother in his place, as it d on April 27, but the great fundamental barrier to w sweeping social change still remains. The Sultan still the head of the Mohammedan Church, and in Mohammedon has religiou comes before abnost everying else. To do violence to the Sulfan, and thus attempt suddenly to deflect the glacier-like move-ent of Mohammedon fatalism, is a far from simple ojesition. Any extensive violence would bring inter-tence from the Christian Powers, who, of course, can suit mething to interfere with trade. And although epogressive Turks may want to take their place with ders in the march of progress, a great mass of their untrywen remain, and must long remain, fatalists and llowers of the Prophet rather than oversea adventurers d bushing modern business men. And to day business usiness. A capable commercial agent may have more do with international diplomacy than an accredited blassador. Massacres and a fatalistic lethorgy are alike of date. And this the Turks must learn before the fermers have a fair chance.

Under the stimulus of the April revolution the wholly methorized hordes of Asia Minor rose and began to by. Their religious frenzy spread over several districts It is estimated that ten thousand ere Christiana, Armenians mainly, were killed by rovg binds of Moslem families. At Antioch and Adams the sting, burning, and murder were tinushally cruel, and b towns were almost emptical by massacre of their men.

The Sultan's Dersim Kurds

VIE Ottoman Empire is like a wholesule department of gunpowder—with samples in every grade und shape of combustible, but all bearing the common ality of high explosiveness. The races, religious, seets, talks of the Sultan's dominion are in packets of whose size, but most of them are ripe for uprising, and by of them have already begun to massacre. The trails are one of those most troublesome tribes who had en antagonized and driven into rehellion by the oppresanof the old regime. For the last four weeks they have the assering their neighbors, the Armeniums, acting oder the vague excitement of the Second Revolution. The Kurdish tribes of that wild mountain region called brisin, at the forks of the Euphrates River, have ter come into full subjection to the Turkish Govern-The clusive tactics of these tribesmen have evenfully worn down the strength of every army sent print them for the past three-quarters of a century.

The Governor-General of the province has been try-ing to get the heatile Kurds to make terms and lay down their arms, and at last, early in March, 1909, it was reported that the Dersim Kurds were coming to the capital. The camer spread terror in the hearts of the people, for these wild mountaineers had been in Harpoot before, and it was to plunder and born at the time of the massacres of 1895. On the appointed day the Kurds ap-peared. They were marshaled by claus, the head of each class on horsebuck, followed by his men on foot, in double file, with long flintlock rifles on shoulders.

The next day the city was early astir. With band playing and banners flying the great procession, now swelled to many thousands, with the Kurdish warriors at its center, swept down the roud to Mezirch. At the head were the clan leaders, or Aghas, with long beards and eagle faces. In the midst of this group rode a man with green turban and jet black heard and deep, flery eye. On his head, covered by a black and gold cloth, he carried rev-erently what appeared to be a long book or scroll. This was their sacred book—not the Koran, for these tribes are not orthodox Moslens, but the book in which is recorded the genealogy of the sacred family of Ali, the great Prophet of these Kuzulbash tribes, from whom they

They entered the town and swept through the center to the Government building. In a few minutes the Vali appeared on the steps, and was greeted with renewed cheering. He spoke to the marshal, who instantly laid his sword at the Yah's feet, and passed the word to his fullowers. First the Aghas and then their followers fited into the Government building; as each man passed the Vali, he stooped to kiss his hand, and the Vali three his arms about the greasy necks of all those sunburned brigands and kissed each as though he were his long-lost brother. But it won the hearts of the suspicious, halffrightened rebels, who were thus received into the fraternity of the new national life.

It was reported that the visitors were to remain in town three days; but when the third day arrived, and special demonstrations and farewell processions were exprected, not a Kurd was to be seen. They had vanished in a night. Gradually the reason leaked out. Some of the enemies of the Yuli had been talking here and there about the fully of forgiving and forgetting the accumulated sins of these untrauders for years past. Feeling and been aroused. It was at this juncture that some one passed the word around that trouble was brewing, and the mountaineers noiselessly took flight, to watch at a safe distance the pomlerous machinery of the Goverament take what action it would.

It was the real effort of ignorant mountaineers to put themselves into a practicable relationship with a power whom they and never understood,

Patten and His Hunger Tower

ItlE man that broke the bank at Monte Carlo is always spoken of admiringly. He set himself a A. Patten, King (for a fortnight) of the Wheat Pit, who has abdicated his rocking throne, sold his non-existent wheat, and gone to a New Mexican ranch. He started to play the grimmest of jokes in the big black Book of Joks-to corner the wheat of the world. If he had been as "nervy" as he was adroit, and had played his hand through till the last card dropped, he might have caught the "general public" as they have rarely been caught

since air was at a premium in the Black Hole of Calcutta. No wonder the jest tickled his midriff for a few days at least, and that he traveled with a bedygnard, while the small bakers went out of business.

Mr. Patten had been able in a quiet way to obtain options on 23,000,000 bushels of Duluth and Misusespalis wheat. That gave him a cinch grip on the market, be-cause it was one-sixth of the supply in the United States. One of the results of that speculation in wheat super-

imposed on the general wheat situation was to drive up the price of spring wheat flour to seven doilars and over a barrel in large cities, and by forcing the lakers to reduce the size of a loof of bread to advance the actual price of a load from five to six and a half cents

At the height of the speculative flurry, when massmeetings of bakers were passing resolutions and when the Chettos of the great cities were buying less broad

for more money, a cash genin dealer said:
"If whent continues to go in and ryo wands still, the proxy people of this country will be to the continue black broad like the presents of horogen."

It was at this time that Mr. Patterforus quoted as

saying:

All I have done is to foresee the condition of supply and demand, and take advantage of it. Wheat has advanced twenty cents a bushel, which is equivalent to an increase of one dollar a barrel on dony, but I am not to blame. Blame the former, who has not much his production equal to the domaind for home consumption.

During the panic week a bill to prohibit dealing in the futures of wheat, corn, and other staples was introduced in Congress by Charles F. Scott, a Representative from

The bull market begun to sharp on April 22, May wheat in Chicago selling at \$1.21 instead of the \$1.29 % of April 15, and July wheat descending to \$1.09% from the \$1.18% of the week before. Promptly the situation for baker and consumer was cased.

1f Mr. Patter's corner had remained intact and held back its supplies till the people starved and the prices sparsed, he would have brought to pass the dream of Dante, and made of the wheat elevator and its black shaft a veritable Hunger Tower.

The Beatification of Joan

If It's beatification and canonization which the Roman Catholic Church confers on the best and wisest of the race answer to an element in human nature —layalty to the dead. Before thirty thousand French pilgrims the heatification ceremonial of Joan of Are was held in St. Peter's, Rome, on April 18.

The Basilica was lung with red velvet draperies, played upon by electric bills.

"Huge pictures, representing the miracles of Joan of Are, and her statue, were placed over the high altar, but they were veiled. The ceremony began by the read-ing of the brief, at the last word of which the veils fell, The statue appeared framed with electric bulbs; the belis pended forth and the massed choirs intoned the Te Denn, which was taken up by the vast throng. Many of the pilgrins, overcome, burst into frantic cheers,

which were immediately suppressed."

So one more act closed in her progress toward canonization, which is expected in time for the five houstreath unmiversary of her birth, the feast of the Epiphany, January 6, 1912. Then the world will have St. Joan,







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and scarcely one among the sauctified will be more popular with the common people, and none more rightly deserving of a turdy Dilling.

The ceremony just carried through es tablishes the quality of beauts or blessed. and allows invocation in specially notborized localities. For tifteen years Jean has been on trial of heatitheation and has been judged as woman, warrior, spirit, and spirit, Amang the successive tests which she has met at the investigation of the Church are those of reputation for sametity, the beroicity of virtues, and for miracles. "Not only had it to be proved that Joan practised Christian virtues, but practised them to a heroic degree, and that no isolated fact of her life was of a nature to infirm her heroicity." Then, finally, the process of miracles—"at least two miracles are required to prove that God allows the venerable to intervene as a saint." It was established to the satisfaction of the investigators that Joan in high heaven had healed one sick of the cancer, no larger ago than 1980, and two other glorisms answers to prayer were proven in like

In this year of her exaltation one of the fiercest of critical buttles has raged about her fragile person between Anatole France and Andrew Lang, France has found her largely a victim of delusions, good but simple and uninspired. With no such indecency of attack as Voltaire lavished, France has played around her sad little life with an irony burdly the less insulting. Never did champion enter the lists more doughtily than Andrew Long in locing his belief and setting his spear for the Maiden Knight. His voice, which we have come to know as tired and languid, sluckes with zeal, and the nonchalance of that filly among authors is engulfed in a rush of hot words. Pretty Fanny is at last in cornest. Pretty Fanny is a good deal of a main-

With two of the most gifted authors here below and the great Pope intent upon the life and works and tragic child's death, it is probable that the fame of the Virgin of Donnessy is source beyond that of most becoes and saints—even of those who, like her, died in agony.

"Plastic Surgery"

N THE laboratories of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research certain very important things have been ne-complished—notably, the discovery of a meningitis serum which has been tried thoroughly and has reduced the martality from this disease, which dealt such appal-ling blows when it was epidemic a few years ago—more than lifty per cent. Dr. Currel's demonstrations of the direct transfusion of blood by joining blood vessels, in-stend of using a glass tube as a conduit. have been impressive and of real practical result. His marvelous technique in such result. The market to take a seemingly impossible number of stitches in a tiny circumference, are of course especially solupted to such aperations. The obtains adapted to such operations. advantage of this pertled is the avoidance of the danger of a clot ferming in the tube and being carried on into the particut's blood, a thing which tright in itself prove facal. The life of a buby daughter of a well known New York surgenn was sevent by this operation last spring. The child developed metrical promotocing, a disease of the first few weeks of life, whose mortality is from tifty to eighty per cent. A large yein back of the knee in the child's right leg was opened, an invision was made in the radial artery of her father's left wrist and the two sewed together. In a few minutes the balge's bemorrhages consedand to-day it is a strong, healthy child It was proved, moreovers that instead of the cause of the disease being due, as had been suppresed, to some deficiencies in the walls of the blood vessels, it was due to some deficiency in the bland itself.

"h is proved," says Dr. Carrel, That the remote result of the transplantation of fresh vessels can be perfeet and that arteries kept for several days or weeks outside of the body conby (cansplanted successfully, and that after more than one year the results compin excellent. It has been shown, also, for the first time, that transplanted kidpays functionate: that an animal having undergone a double nephreetony and the transplantation of both kidneys from another animal, can live normally for a few weeks, and that an animal which has andergone is double nephrectomy and the graft of one of his kidneys son receive completely and live in perfect health for eight mouths ut beast. Finally, it leas been demonstrated that a begreathpated from a day and substituted for the enresponding log of another dog heats nor-

Experiments of this latter sort have sequency yet demonstrated a practical application to the human budy which can

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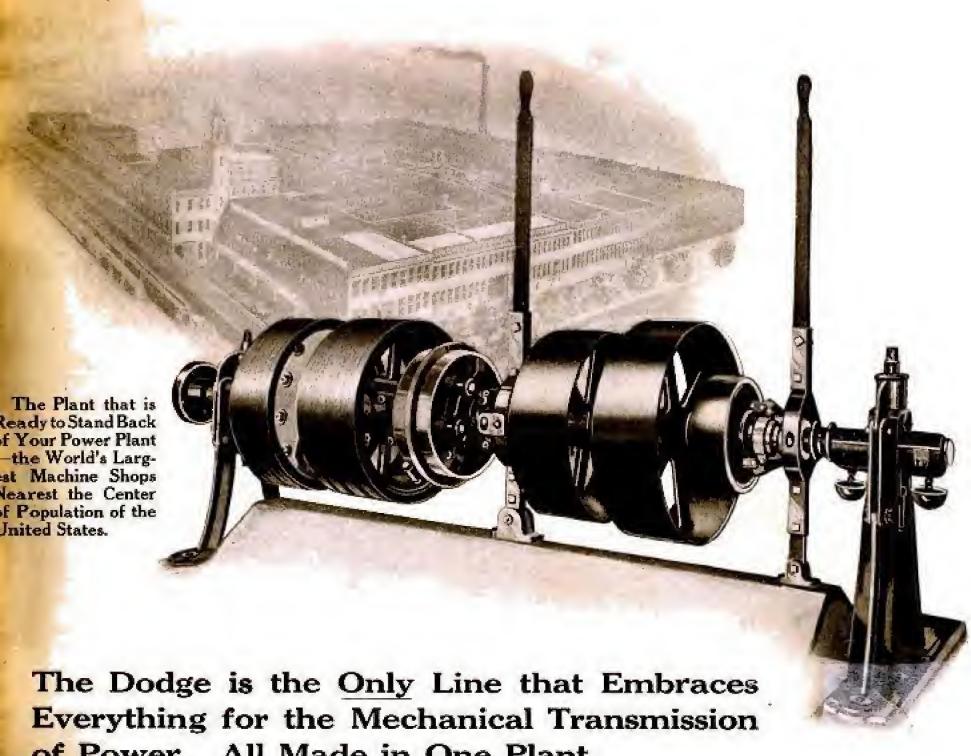
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is securification than the ability of the ent massing connects

safely be discussed here. A beg taken from one dog was substituted for the corpesponding by of unother dog and normal healing took place. The dog died of pneumonda, but the general principle was celublished, nevertheless, that normal healing was possible. Such experiments on lot-mans might be made with less difficulty than on animals. It is almost impossible, for instance, to keep a dog from licking a wound or endeavoring to tear off a bandage, and the difficulties in grafting a legfor instance, on an animal who can not be told to sit still are obvious. On the other hand, even though it were perfectly natural to shift limbs and organs about with safety, there would still remain the essential difficulty of providing the healthy members to be transferred. Who is going to supply the healthy kidneys and eyes? The success thus far obtained, however. opens up a vista of possibilities whose fascimution none can deny and whose ultimate limits no one can foretelf.

Dr. Carrel is a mutive of France. He was graduated from the University of Lyons, continued his researches in the laboratories of McGill University at Montreal and at Chicago University, and two years ago was induced by Dr. Flexuer to come to the Rockefeller Institute.

Roof Space

T WAS in 1965 that the New York Public Library found itself cramped in quarters in its East Side branches. There were more readers than square feet of their space. So Arthur E. Bestwick. head of the circulating library system, in fluishing off the then new Rivington Street branch in the summer of 1905, erected enough coping around the roof to keep all classes of persons from fulling off. The roof was then made into an open-air reading-room. This easy device added a floor to the rending expectly of the library, and it gave fresh air to the readers in addition to a certain wander-sense at the openair elevation. It was a little like reading a novel on deck in mid-secur. This roof reading-room was so rightly patronized that the experiment was repeated at the St. Gabriel branch. This time a roof was built, but the sides left upon. Three new branches are now under construction, and in each of them the roof is being made rendy for summer use. Awaings will be banled over the roof space by day to prevent the sun from storing up heat inside the fin. In the evening the awning will be rolled back. These three branches are each in a crowded section—one is at Seward Park, one at Hamilton Fish Park, and one at Tenth Avenue and Fifty-first Street. This is an idea that other cities dealing with arounded areas will be sure to adopt. Already for several years Los Angeles. California, has had a library whose rouf is used eleven months of the year. That is where elimate cooperates with inclination.

Revivals

MIPSY SMITH, the evangelist, has re-T cently added four burdred "souls" to the morabership of the churches in Manaas City, Missouri.

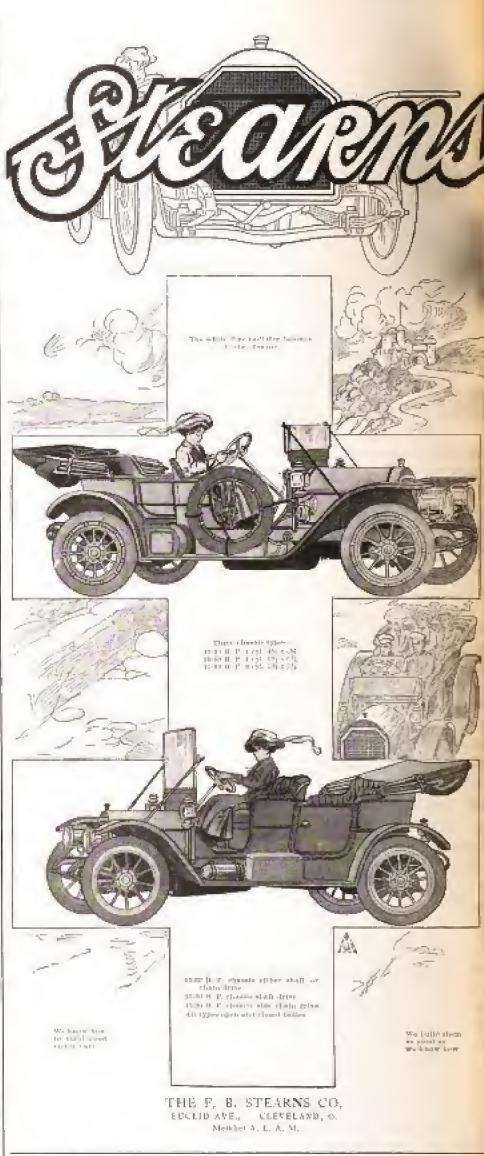
Do revivals permanently revive the prostrate church? Do the crowds and the ferver mark a real gain in righteensuess for the community? A statistician in the Springfield "Republican" has made a study of the Mordy revival of 1877 in Massachusetts. He gives exact ligares, and then

says:
"Together Baptists, Congregationalists, and Episcopaliums for the whole State, and Methodists for the Boston and Lynn districts, made a net loss in the four years. 1877-1881, over the preceding five years of 4,469, or over ten per cent. It would seem to be an open question whether on the whole the revival work of 1877 was much of a success in increasing the numbers of the members of these churches perma-nently, and whether they would not all have been better off if the Moody meetings had not been held. An examination of the statistics of the Congregational churches of Massachusetts and Connecticut points to a similar condition following the greater recival of 1758. Ten or twelve years after the 'Great Awakening' which added three hundred to his church in Northampton in a single year, Jonathan Edwards lamented that he had not received a single member in four years. These facts tend to show a social law of reaction with grave results."

In estimating Moody and his work, it would be fair to remember the public buildings with which he strewed the lamb-Y. M. C. A. buildings, cluttches, and the side, but by rousing the community to a concrete expression of their enthusiasts. Then, too, it might fairly be argued that joyous excitement is an excellent thing for n village or city.

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randed with the Little Red Devil reme med nergambindinfag bellend menging gereiner . tists in estimating the permanence of his netivities. Still another contribution is often made by the evangelist, referencer, crusader, and poot. And that is the conregume to other men of a certain continu-ing fervor. Thus Mr. Moody gave Dr. Grenfell his first and most powerful impulse, which has resulted in excellent and embaring medical and social betterment work on the coast of Labrador. He taught King of Boston the methods which attract sallormen in port and hold them in a decent place instead of the river-front brothels. Mr. Moody ruised Campbell Morgan from the semi-obscurity of a North-of-Loudon suburban church to an international fame among church-going folk. These communications of personality, by which the pext man is raised to an energizing level, which formerly was out of his reach, belong in any fair-minded estimate of a man's work.

should not be forgotten by the social scien-

Murder by Motor-Car

MERE has been an epidemic of motor-ear nuarders in the last nouth. From many parts of the country come reports of women, old men, and children run flows and maimed or killed by speeding, irresponsible chanfleurs. Little by little, have and judges are beginning to deal with this menace to a quiet life. On April 15, in the Supreme Court of New York State, the jury held that the menar of a cur is the jury held that the owner of a cur is responsible for the chauffeur's nets, and must pay the damages incurred in such of the chauffeur's bursts of speed as cripple seclest rights.

Swinburne, the Improvisatore

LGERNON CHARLESSWINBURNE. A who for several years had been in disputably the world's greatest living poet, died at the Pines in Putney, England, on April 10. In person be was small and fragile, five feet two juckes in height. He was a sen of Admiral Swinburne, and was been in 1837. He received his education at Balliot College, Oxford. For all his days he was a writer. He had early mastered the Latin and Greek tongues. His classical drama of "Makanta in Calydon" in 1865. and his "Poems and Ballads" of 1800, established his fame, though awakening bit-

By cable from Landon has come the fit-By cable from Landon has come the fit-ting word on his strange gifts that were so often a puzzle to sober-hand renders and all a womder and a wild delight to the ecstatic among his admirers. George Meredith is equipped both lyrically and critically to tell where the truth lies. He said of the function the late of Wight: "Then the earth will take to her bosons the most suppressions sincer of all her En-

the most spontaneous singer of all her English children. As for as our language would submit to him, he was an improvisatore. Had Italy been native to him be would have horne the renown of a poet fixed on the instant to deliver himself orn.Hv.?

His gift, then, was in a flow of heputiful words, unfailing for a balf century, that mayish the emotions but rarely reach the intelligence.

Certain of his moods were noble. In the presence of the sea, he reproduced its thunders and immensity. Always he could convey vastness. Revolution, rebellion, the struggle for liberty anywhere on the earth moved him to a large vague mood, out of which flowed rich tones and chords.

"I, last least roice of her voices, Ofte thanks that seere write in we long To the soul in my soul that rejoices For the song that is over my song.

Time gives what he gains for the giving, We takes for his tribute of me; My decreas to the solud over-living. My song to the sea."

No such swift mastery over musical words had been previously known in English literature whose artists had wrestled

and ground in heating their music out.

Of the qualities that gave him so early. immense, and continuing a fame, these are perhaps the dominant: In his political and religious beliefs he was a highly talented rehel. He recented a sense of very pagestr Home with its decay, its satisty, and its tired beauty. In his handling of the love theore, he was during for a North of Eu-rope man. He had the gift of rendering again the classical themes, and as these possess inherently more of the stuff on which poetry is made than any other, it followed as the night the day that his supremely casy versification would recreate some at least of that uncient beauty.

As a critic, he was defective in cool judgment, this bruin chambers ran last and frenzied when either friend or for among the immortals was anned. He landed and denomiced like a revivulist. It was stimulating reading, and always hisrare and sploudid acquaintance with great literature shope out—but all too little at-



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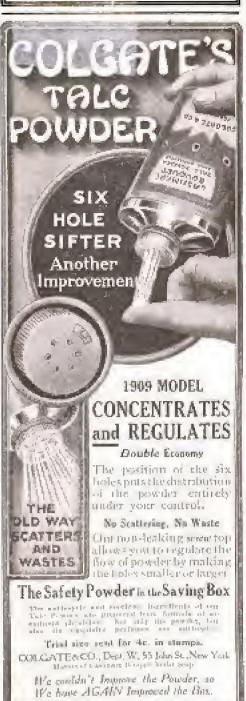
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tempt was made to enter into the being of the author under examination. A page of Sainte-Beuve makes Swinburne in critical gaise seem exclanatory and unverticus, and even superficial. His attack was like that of a prairie fire, scorching and terrifying, but hardly a contribution to the harvesting of emps.

Other of his fumous works are: "Songs Before Suprise," 1871; "Sungs of Two Nations," 1876; two other series of "Poems and Ballads"; "Tristenm of Lyonesse," 1882; and a trilogy of Mary Stuart.

The Problem of the Hungry Stomach

Compliated from page 645

Europe. Of late, the western countries of South America have been going into the wheat business; with the completion of the Panama Canal, the United States may draw some of the surplus from those lands. Still another factor, remote, uncertain, outers into the future calculation. Years age the Chinaman tasted wheat brend and liked it. The European residents of China. together with the Chinese who can afford the white man's food, have been getting most of their supply from the Pacific Coast of America. China, on her part, may raise wheat if she wills. She has, in spite of her large population, vast waste areas admirably adapted to this crop. What she lacks in virgin quality of soil she ankes up in cheap labor. Lately, the Imperial tiovernment and European entrepreneurs have been seeding to the United States for have been sending to the United States for samples and instructions, that they may experiment with wheat. Should North Chian and Manchuria ever come to the paint of a wheat surplus, it will more pro-foundly affect the relations of China with the rest of the world than all the interautional agreements and treaties ever butched. If that time of surplus ever arrives, the movement of grain trade will flow back toward the Pacific Coast; the United States in her time of need will take from China, as China now takes from the United States. That is remote and problematical; the new wheat surplus of Canada and the coming wheat surplus of the west east of South America are present and tangible. 'The world's wheat supply is a unit, an industrial factor which rises above considerations of boundaries and political divisions; no antion can conshier its own supply out of relation to the world's supply. Sir William Crookes prophesied lifteen years ago that the world would begin to feel a permanent wheat shortage in 1931. He was more accurate on more lucky than most prophets, it seems. The increase of populations and the spread of the brend-eating habit have gone faster than production. The permanent shortage, wheat experts believe, will arrive in the next twenty years; and by that time the United States will be an importing nation. Then America, drawn together in a solidarity of hunger with Continental Europe, must face the question which has been a keystone of British politics ever since the corn agitation of iS45—the question of the hangry stomach.

The Turk

(Constituted from page 16)

nature, and life can be condensed into a single word. The word is "Kief," "Kief" means scorn of the past, indifference to the present, and unconcern about the future. If you speak to a Turk about any danger, fear, or evil presentiment, he will merely reply: "Allah kerim"—"God is great"—which is to say: "Eat, drink, and dream, and leave the rest to Kismet idestiny). Trust Alluh; the thing is all settled, and as I can't change it. I won't give

myself belos (headaches).

War is the one thing that can rouse the Turk from his apathy. When the light is over, the Mussulman returns at once to his "Kiei," Why get excited about pulities, science, philosophy, and literature? Is not everything foreoidained? Leave it to Allah, With a whole nation in this frame of mind, it is not strange that the Turk has neither thirst for knowledge parany great passion. It is not strange that he has but little curlocity and no desire to travel, and that officials display such ignorance in regard to the most elementary things.

About lifty years ago a Turkish man-ofwar received orders to go to Malta. A storm drove it far into the Mediterranean. A month clapsed, but not a word of news. After two asserths more friends began to

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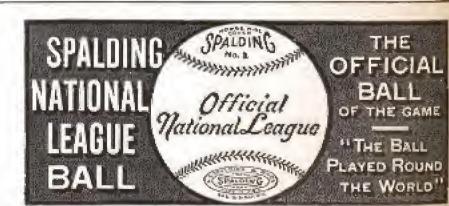
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besiege the War Office for information. Finally the Minister of Marine was ordered to send out another boat. Just as this second expedition was ready to sail they beheld on the far horizon the ship that all had believed to be lost.

After the wanderer was safely anchored, the captain presented himself at the Ministry of Marine, where he was eagerly awaited by the Minister, who inquired:
"Well, Captain, what have you been doing these months? How was it we never heard from you?"

"Ah! my Pasha, we were very unfor-tomate. We were surprised by a terrible tempest and driven out to see. When it was calm again we continued on our voyage, and since we traversed the Mediterranean from one end to the other, I must tell you that Malta does not exist, for we have not found it. We discovered Crete and Corsica, but Malta, no—there is no

The Turk is no Traveler

THE Turk has no love for travel. It is natural, therefore, that he should consider the Christian traveler stack mad. Once when I was journeying with a friend of mine on the coast of Asia Minor, we stopped one night at a village where we met an old Turk, who offered us hospitality. He was a splendid-looking chap, but, try as we would, we could never make him understand why the gineurs left their own country to visit strange lands and

peoples.

"Have you then no father, mother, brother, or sister?" asked Ali.

"Oh, yes," we replied.

"Allah! Allah!" he exclaimed. "You have a family and yet you have left them to come so far, so far." And he left us with imfulgent pity.

As a rule, however, the European in-

As a rule, however, the European in-spires in the true Turk only a feeling of contempt. He appears to the Ottoman eye only a frivolous and conceited being. Our mighty labors of mind and body are to them trivial and childish beyond words. To our civilization they are, therefore, niways hostile, for they regard it as the influence of the evil one, forever on the

alert to destroy them. To change themselves, to accommodate their customs to the character of the Christians, is an appalling abomination. Indulence, pride, religion, contempt, all

Likewhie-Whom Not Cutting Off Reside

WHAT I have said here of the Turk does not, of course, apply to the more progressive element, and while some of these attempt to combine the virtues of two civilizations, yet it must be confessed that often the new Turk, despising the customs and traditions of his forefathers, apes the manners, initates the graces, and, too often, copies the vices of the Christians.

Take it all in all, the Turk, with his sense of loyalty, his domestic affections, his kiminess to unimals, his reverence for his ancestors and for the dead, his unfailing courtesy and inclusive hospitality, his honesty and dignity, merits our admiration. He has his faults, but these are the defects of his qualities. Of him also it might be said: "To know him, when be does not cut people's heads off, is to love bim."

The Woman Who Votes

(Continued from page 23)

me they just vote like they take a notion-or like somebody talks them into voting."

THERE is a great disposition on the I part of the woman roter to deny that she votes with her husband. This is no doubt the outcome of much scoffing and the frequent mesculine remark that suffrage only doubles each vote. I could not see, however, why these denials should be so indignant; I should think it would be quite as pleasant to agree across the table. concerning who the next mayor ought to be as concerning how much the ducks should be uncooked. But it is interesting to know that there are many independent convictions in all classes. I heard of one serub lady who, for the sake of these convictions, faced a daily wife-benting and stood by her ballot.

"Let bim bute me as much as be pleases," she said. "Oi'll east me own yote,"

THERE is a general feeling, even among those who claim that women have necomplished results through the ballot, that they have not by any means taken advan-



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tage of it to the full. "But woman has been bound hand and foot for generations," a Salt Lake lawyer said. "She can't step forth into full powers all at once." Colorado women are organized in energetic political cluts; in Salt Lake they have chits, but less energetic; in Wyoming they have done private and personal work for certain favored candidates.

There is in Denver a very old house whose interior wood was brought agross the plains by ox team. Here I found Mrs. John Pierce, who is the vice-president of the Woman's Equal Sullrage Association

of Colorado.
"I came by stage in '62," she told me,
"and we lived at first in a two-room
wooden shack. Pioneer men had a hard time, but there wasn't a trial of pioneering the women didn't share. Seems to me," she said slowly, looking out over the bus-tling street that she remembered as a treeless wilderness: "seems to me, when we went through all that, side by side with the men, we ought to have the right to vote side by side with them, too."

"Do you think it unsexes women?"] asked her.

She laughest. "My dear, no more than education," she said. "Nothing can ever make as anything but women."

"But if woman is not unsexed-is still the same-what about man?" a Pennsylvania weemen new transplanted to Colorado said to me one day. "Dear, dear? His bloom is off, his glamour's gone, It's right, and just, and advanced—I know all that-but alas for that fascinating veil of political mystery in which man once shrouded himself!"

Baseball

(Continued from pape 32)

"baseball"-since frontier times. In 1956 some late arrivals from New York brought their own game and formed the "Atlantics," stealing the name of a club already grown famous in Brooklyn. When they picked two teams to play their first game. they were short one catcher. John O'Neil—now "Uncle John." pensioned fireman—was a neighty catcher at the obl game. They explained the rules and persuaded him to try. The first man up struck out, and John dropped the third strike. In the emergency he presented by bestives to the emergency be reverted by instinct to the game be knew. He picked up the ball and "soaked" the runner in the back of the head. That unfortunate, whose name is lost to history, lay for four days between life and death. It was the life of Chicago's favorite game which burng in the balance with him; but he recovered, and the bosses played on. Next year they had a rival club; and by 1858 Milwarkee had learned the game from Chicago. Until the war the two cities played home and home matches over year. In 1856 New York every year. In 1859 New York pioneers organized a club, the Engles, in San Fran-cisco. The Red Bovers followed; the two clubs played their first game to a tie-33 to 33. The professional gamblers who in-tested San Francisco in those days bet heavily on this game; and it is recorded that "interested" specialors shot of their revolvers in unison whenever the first baseman was about to take a throw. Finally New York boys and "Bendle's Dime Base-hall Guide" arrived in New Orleans in 1860 and brought the cruze there. The boys founded a club, "ten cents outrance fee and ten cents a week dues to buy balls." It was sprending, but slowly. It might have remained a New York game for several deendes had it not been for the

Meantime haseball was flourishing mightity in its birthplace. In 1857 the clubs had become so many and the problem of interpuzzling that the Knicker pretation so bookers, still benders in the sport of their invention, called a convention—sixteen chiles represented. Among those which shone preyminent then, or rose to future fame, were the Knickerbockers and Engles of New York, the Putnums of Williamsbargh, the Eckfords of Greenpoint, the Unions of Morrisania, the Athestics of Bedford, and the Stors of South Brooklyn. The Atlantics and the Unions later became national champions, and in the Stars was worked out the principle of curve pitching. In 1859, with forty-nine clubs represented, the basefull convention became the National Association of Baseball Players.

The first convention introduced many changes; the first meeting of the association added many more and cluborated them all in a code of rules, for a perplexing thing had arisen. They did not know what to do with the pitchers. Those mere feeders of the botters were beginning to copy the cricket bowlers and find a skill of their own. Even restricted as they were to an artificial delivery, certain pitchers led be-

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gith to develop speed. That was not so bad; but others had the rudiments of puzzling delivery. Having not called last!" rule to hamper them, they tried to work the butter by sending bulls to right and left of the plate. They would trille thus for a quarter of an hour could they but persmade the batter to strike at a had one. Already Harry Wright, a made-over crick-eter, had mastered "change of page"—practheally the only artificial ruse the pitcher had before the curve came in. Under the rules as they shood, the first side making twenty-one points won the game. A week team, seeing itself outclassed, could delay the game by refusing to strike at good balls until night made it a dynw—'no con-test." They stopped this last will be a radical amendment. They changed the system of scoring to the present one-greatest. number of runs in also busings, one laning for each man. Immediately scores bounded up to three digits.

Pitcher ev. Batter

STILL—they must have felt direly—this was not enough. Something should be done to stop all that foldling between pitchers and batters. Handling it gingerly. They raded that a latter who refused good balls persistently "should be warmed by the uno jelre, and, if he persisted, the mapire should call a strike on him as though he had hit at the ball." Indeed, it would have been impraeticable to enforce strict "strike and bulk" rules then. For the mapine should on the sidelines between house and dost, and was. Therefore, in no position to judge at the plate. By this time, notice, the two umpires and a referee had deriadled to one unquire. It was still "a position of great dignity." He usually sat on a camp chair He usually sat on a camp chair near the first-lesse line with his feet disposed comfurtably on a box.

The association recognized another feature which had crept gradually into the game, and which we of this generation know not. The batter had a right to call for a "light" or a "low" bull, and the pitcher was supposed to deliver according to his There was us yet no way of enrentiest. forcing this rule: it was custom and nothing more. This, as much as anything else, shows what a hit and oniss affair early day baseball was. The younger and laydier delegates advocated the repeal of the "light-bound" rule, contending that it was a larly's game. The fogies, mindful of their crippled hands, rallied to preserve the good old way. Firstly the two wings compro-mised. A fain-hit bull caught either on the fly or on first bound was out; but the baseminutes could run us they pleased on a "first-bound" catch, while they must re-turn to their original bases on a "fly"

The association further reduced the size of the hull to 1004 inches in gircumference and 61/4 owness in weight. The regulation ball of 1909 is 9 juglies in gircumference and weighs 5 owners. Its composition was stated only buzily. As a matter of fact, those old balls were very lively. "If you drupped one of their from a house," says Will Bankin, oldest living baseball re-porter, "it would bound back to you." Boss of Brooklyn and Van Horne of New Will York, shoemakers both, were the baseball manufacturers of the time. They sewed on the covers in four sections, shaped like the petals of a fullip. The secons were always splitting and "bunching": this, the taken on gloves, and the size and weight of the ball, made the hands of these early-day basefull players look like claws. And the New York 'Herald," taking lafty notice of this new game, demonsteed it as barbarous and injurious."

From Bat to Gun

THEN came the Civil War, and the place of the athletic New York and Boston hops was the ranks. The uninfer of chilsin and about New York City dwindled from sixty-two in 1869 to twenty-eight in 1863. But the culisted players book their game with them into the camps of Virginia and Tennessee. Whenever, in summer or fall, the Federal armies rested for a week, some one was sure to take a laceball out of his haversack and start a game. They played it on the Penkusula while the army of the Potomac waited for the latest incompetent general to replace the last incompetent general. They played it before Fort Fisher, deopping one game mid-limings to fall in mad run to the firing line. They played it in Confederate prisons, where they taught it to their captors. The Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsine and Indiana regiments turned out to watch, and remained to learn. A young ericketer from Amsterdam, New York, who had culisted in the ranks, saw the Eighth New York, recruited from Machaettan, playing a new game. It booked like the cricket for which his soul thirstel: he "begged into" the game. It was Nicholas Young, for a quarter of a century secretary or president of the National Langue. A volappear private returned invalided to Bockford, Illinois, in 1863. He saw the boys



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Don't delay to investigate. Don't con-fuse this with ordinary land offers or specglative propositions.

No crops—no pay," If you can't come at once we will start operations on your

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farm under contract to break, cultivate and seed such parts of your lands as you wish and start the crops so that by the time you wish to come here your crop will be ready to he harvested so that you will get the profits. Or you can buy for each and lease your land to others on crop shares. You would then own your farm outright and benefit by the rapidly increasing values per aere.

\$1.50 to \$2.00 Per Acre Down-the Balance To Be Paid For Out of Your Crops

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COLONIZATION DEPARTMENT

290 9th Avenue, West, Colgary, Alberta, Canada IN TRANSPORT MINE TRANSPORTED SERVICE MERLION CULTURE,

latting up flies, and be told them that be] knew a better game. He had learned it in the army. One tall, wiry boy took a spe-cial interest. It was Al Spabling, great pritcher, great manager, great organizer— prime figure in Isaseball from that day to this. On Boanoke Island, Hawkins's Zounves formed two serub tenns. A young volunteer pitcher wan for his side by a weak, pazzling delivery which buffled the batanen. It was Alphonse Mortin, first man consciously to put a "spin" on a pitched basefull, first in the line of great American pitchers.

The same leaven was working in the Confederate ranks. The New Orleans boys also carried basebulls in their knupsacks. group of them found themselves in a Fedoral prison stockade on the Mississippi. They formed a club. Confederate prisoners from Georgin and South Carolina watched them, "got the hang of it," and organized for rivalry. In the "East and West" series which followed, the West won triumphantly by unrecorded scores.

The "Professional" Appears

So, WHEN the Civil War was over, the whole country was playing baseball. From the "National Game of the Maulanttunese," it had become the national game of these United States. It had been going on, though with reduced strength, in New York all during the war; in 1864 the association formally abolished the "first-bound" rule for fair balls, so that to catch a runner out on a fair hit the fielder must take it on the fly. When, in 1866, the associa-tion issued its call for a convention, 202 clubs, for every part of the East and Mid-dle West, responded. The South was preparing to come in. As soon as the gans of war were clean, the same Saltzman who introduced the "New York Game" into Basian went to Charleston, South Carolina. Baseball, it appears, had but to be seen by Americans to be loved; Charleston adopted it, and Savannah followed. In 1867 Savannah came up with many routers and a lamid to play Charleston for the champion-ship of the South. That was in the "reconstruction" period of negro domination. The big, buck black men gathered on the black and openly secreed the white man's sport. The players, dropping their game, braudished their lasts and charged them. It took a company of soldiers to quell the riot and get the Savannah team to its boot after. In 1805 Harvard, combining with the town boys of Cambridge, formed the first college fram: Tufts and then Vale followed. Baselall had arrived.

Then a slow tendency which suddenly exystallized itself, and a sudden event. changed the whole history and tendency of baselaff. The professional baseball player. open or masked, sprang up in every corner of the country; and a young pitcher named Arthur Cummings, in a group between the Excelsions of Breoklyn and the "Harvards of Cambridge," pitched the first reengnized. controllable curve ball. Definitely and abruptly these two factors put an end to one period of the national game.

Fact and Fancy



OLLIER'S published in the issue of Murch 13 on article by Will Irwin. entitled "Tainted News Methods of the Larger Liquor Interests. He mentioned at length the "Modern Viov," a dew-

ish weekly published in St. Louis, from under whose wing proceeded a fake periodical used in the late prohibition campaign in Shreveport, Louisiana. We have since received the following letter, which we commend to all callege instructors in logic as a model for sophistry;

"Entrol Colling's.

"Bear Sir-In explanation of the article in your issue of March 13 concerning the Modern Yiew, I desire to inform you that the anti-probibition matter printed by us under the title of the 'Caddo Adviser' was published as a printing job by the mechanical department of the 'Modern View' Printing and Publishing Company. The only relation of the 'Modern View' as a journal to this publication was that the latter contained articles from the Modern View' indicating the fallacy of the probihition movement as seen from the other

"We full to see the enormity of the erime of Faving printed some anti-prohibillion literature for those who do not

coincide in the probibition morement.

"The 'Modern View' should not be held responsible for any unauthorized statements which Mr. J. K. Baer, whom you mention, may have made without our

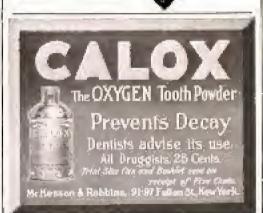
"The 'Madern View' is not 'backed by

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All the fun at "going basefeet" without the scratches and bruises

Eastwood Sandals allow the feet rally and are a grateful relief to children whose feet have been distorted by illustring shoes. They relie wend prevent excessive perspiration. The Engineeri Sagdals are made by an entirely new method of abort construction. Sufficiently, is all contaile, no terinkind limiter, which there is a little most to the feet.

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MAUE OVER THE FAMOUS KARTWOOD LAST FOR SALE AT YOUR DEALERS

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Wm. Eastwood & Son Co. Backwater, N. Y.

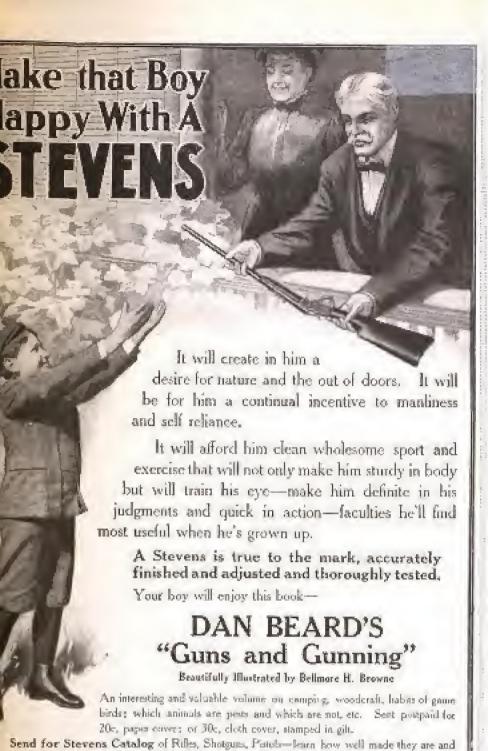
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YOUR MUSICAL FRIEND KNOWS that Chiclets keep the throat clear and moist

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Only paper makes in the nerth making bard pager and milyely. South Hadley Fally, Massachusers.

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When Building, can can reduce the size of juint Heating Plant so that the saving will pay the entraded expense due to the use of LINOFELT; besides saving in juel every When Building, you can reduce the size of your True while the house stands.

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This is proved by practical use and tah natural tests, which we will regard at risa write us. If INOPELT is pur on with the same labor as cestions a Building Paper; and costs very much has than Bagi Plaster.

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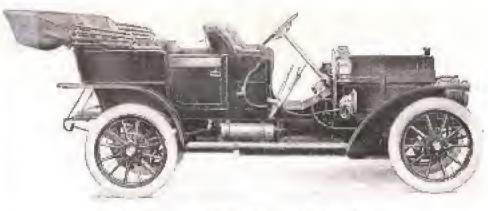
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Just the unaccontrol you want to take your house werear in winder couler in manner projected against noise.

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The PRINT PURPLE CONTANY Destriction of Merchanical Property of the Print Prin





Chalmers-Detroit "Forty"-\$2,750 Made as Touring Car, Toy Tonneau and Roadster

These Men Know

These are some of the buyers of Chalmers-Detroit cars,

They are men who investigate-men not easily decrived.

They are men whose special training, special ability, best fits them in judge

They are men whose judgment other men prize on marters pertaining to mechanical things.

Each of these men, with the whole field to choose from, bought a Chalmers-Detroit car.

Mr. Geo. H. Helvey, the designer of the Cortiss engine.

Mr. John B. Herreshoff, the famous desiguer of the several yachts which have successfully defended the America Cup.

Mr. Joseph Boyer, president of the Buzroughs Adding Machine Co., one of the ablest business men in the country.

Mr. J. G. Vincent, head of the Inventions Department of the Burroughs Adding Machine Co.

Mr. L. H. Perlman, president Welch Motor Car Co., New York.

Mr. N. Platt, president Baker Electric

Mr. A. R. Shattuck, ex-president of the Automobile Chib of America.

Mr. John F. O'Rourke, builder of the New York Subway and the Hudson River

Mr. Ezra A. Fitch, of the firm which furnished most of Mr. Roosevelt's African

Dr. Lee DeForrest, of Wireless Teleg-

Here Are Others

Here are some other buyers. Men who know motor cars unusually well from the standpoint of experience.

Men to whom price is the last thing to be considered, but men whose experience enables them to know values.

Men who have owned many cars, perhaps, and who know what owners want.

Men who demand the atmost in a car, both in style and service.

Each of these men has this year bought a Chalmers-Detroit car.

Mr. John S. Huyler, the world's bestknown candy maker.

Mr. Arthur Brisbane, the editor.

Mr. Douglas Robinson.

Mr. Percy Rockefeller,

Mr. Craig Colgate.

Mr. Wm. Sittenham.

Mr. Q. J. Gude. Mr. W. S. Banta.

Mr. W. E. Harmon.

Mr. Chas. Hathaway,

Are They Wrong?

These men of inventive genius-these experts in mechanical things-do you think they they bought the wrong ear?

These men of experience and men of wealth-do you think that they made a

They did not buy the Chalmers-Detroit "Forty" because it is medium-priced.

They did not buy the Chalmers-Detroit "30" because it ony \$1500.

They bought them because, knowing cars as they do, they found no other cars to compare with them.

There are more than 2,000 others who have bought these cars this year.

Hundreds of them are men who know cars better than the average man.

Hundreds of others have employed engineers to investigate, and to compare them with other cars,

If you will thus go into the heart of the matier, you are bound to do as they did.

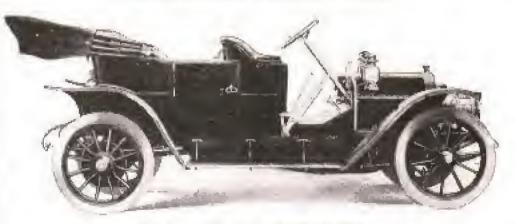
Please send us this coupon for full information, and name of nearest dealer.

A. Mer	no to Chalmers-Detroit Motor Co. Detroit, Mich.
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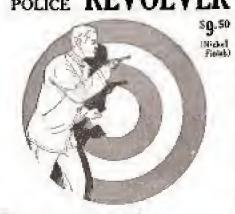
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Triple Action is the only way to real revolver salety. This is the only Triple Action weapon made. After bring, the third or triple movement lifts the hammer up and above the firing pin. altogether out of the danger-zone, then keeps it against a wall of solid

ateel. Before you buy a revolver, have your dealer abow you this one. You can see the safety-principle at a glance. If you're looking for an absolutely safe revolver—a weapon that shoots straight and hard when you want it to, and that positively cannot be clischarged unless you actually pull the trigger—the Hopkins & Allea Triple Action Safety Police, is the terrolver that you need.

The Walnut Army Grip gives a strong, firm hand-hold, and adds greatly to the weapon's effectiveness. 22, 32, and 38 calibre, nickel or blued. 4 inch barrel, Liued, \$10.00.

At all good hardware and sporting goods stores. If your dealer doesn't sell it, send us price; we will supply you direct, and gustantees afe delivery and satisfaction.

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DENNSYLVANIA CARS are made for critical huyers - people who know and appreciate real motor car worth. From start to finish, each step in construction is marked by careful, painstaking attention to details. As a result, the finished product has made the name "Pennsylvania" fespous.

Pennsylvania Cars are satisfying cars, because of their extraordinary ability and unfailing dependability.

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7 passenger Touring Car or Roadster, \$4500 Guaranteed Speed 75 miles

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Note: If there is no "Pennsylvania" repre-sentative in your territory, we shall be pleased to supply you direct from the factory.

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SCHOLARSHIPS One in a leading Girls' Pra-munder of partial actual artists for bulk describe girls and loys, School Agency, 527-41 Park Row, New York. IN APPROXICATION THERE ADDRESSED NAMED PLEASE MAYTERS COLLEGES

You are insured against accident | the brewers.' Both the publishing and the printing departments are owned and conducted exclusively by the undersigned.

The use of the portrait of Christ, to which reference was made, was not in-tended in any way as a reflection on the Christian Savinerr, who was Jew as much as Christian by all the facts of history. and who is to-day regarded by the en-lightened devish element as a great dev who was in the completest sympathy with the highest blends of Jewish thought mad tenching.

"We are sure that it still remains the privilege of an American, be he Jew or now Jew, to conscientionsly differ from you and all good prohibition people on the logic and advisability of their arguments. efforts, and ideas,

"You have evidently been misinformed as to the standing of our journal; A closer investigation may prove to you that the 'Modern View' does represent the best thought and leading element of this community.

"Furthermore, it may be of interest to you to investigate the exact viewpoint of the rubbis and Jewish journals in the United States on the question of probibition. You will learn that they are a unit in apposition to prohibition as a remedy for the liquor cyil.

"Respectfully, A ROSENTHAL, "Editor the 'Modern View.'
"St. Louis, Missouri."

This is what the Modern View Printing and Publishing Company did:

During the local option comparigo in Shreveport mearly every voter received something which looked like a weekly periodical. It was railed the "Coddo Adviser." Coddo is the purish in which Shreveport is located. It hore in large type the acknowledgment: "Modern View Printing and Publishing Company." In type, in "makeup," in size of page, in everything, it was a twin brother to the "Modern View," Its consents were halfargument against "the folly of prohibition" and half reprinted matter from the "Modern View." Mr. Irwin was in Shreveport that night, and he met J. K. Bage in the hotel. Mr. Buer introduced himself as assistant editor of the "Modern View," and presented his card with the logend "Modern View Publishing Company." He said that his periodical, under lds direction, had published the "Cashlo Adviser," and he seemed rather proud of it as a piece of work. In fact, Mr. Back was enger to have Collier's publish some optice of it. Later Mr. Baer wrote us, on behalf of the "Modezn View," to enclose a folder picturing and describing the hellish offects of probabition in Konsas City, Konsas. That also bore an unduly prominent signature of the "Modern View Printing and Publishing Company." He who runs may read how deeply the reputliated Mr. Raer must have belrayed the wronged Mr.

In March. 1998, two trusted agents of Contier's visited Mr. Resentlad to impairs into prices and derms of publication for a paper like the "Caddo Adviser." Natarafly, since our stand on the liquor question was well known, they did not state that they came from Contain's. They were inquirers simply. Mr. Resenthal accepted responsibility for the "Unddo Adviser." He accurate near the 'Caddo Adviser.'
He accurate ruger to get orders for it: he explained that he could 'toul' the word 'Caddo' cut of the plate and substitute the rugge of the plate and substitute. the name of any town or county in which the inquirers might wish to circulate it. and wrote out a schedule of prices per thousand copies, which schedule Coulter's lass in its possession now. Further, he bunded out a circular, bended "Modern View Printing and Publishing Company," which advertised the "Coddo Advisor" and recommended it to all liquor men in danger of probibition.

When our representatives asked about the financial responsibility of his paper, Mr. Resenthal made in German substantially this statement: "We have the kackbig of the browers and we expect seen to be much more prosperous then we are now." Perhaps Mr. Rescuthed but beasted.

As for the picture of Christ decorating a liquor pamphlet, that is a matter of taste. It was not, as the result showed. to the taste of Caddo Parish, for the opinion of newspaper men on both sides of the question was that this feature of the "Caddo Advisor" turned the election for probledion in Shrevelort.

A PLEASING DESSERT

A Plemonary of the housekeeper. The many pre-abilities of flumbary Peerless Branck Evapouscel Hills (nanowernell make it a born to the woman who wishes to provide these delication for her lamily with conven-to provide these delication for her lamily with conven-tors and concern. Dilage Peerless Milk to desired longe and company. Diluge Peerless Milk to de pronous and use some as fresh milk or course — ade.

36

PEOPLE IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE OF ALL AGES AND BOTH SEXES

Should Wear Heels of Live Rubber on Their Shoes

This Article is Supplementary to Editorial in THE NEW YORK EVENING JOURNAL

The Multitudes of Young and Old People

Suffering From Weak leateps and Flat Foot Acquired the Trouble Wearing Leather Heel Shoes That Ron Down at the Side.

Prevention of discases is the sublim-est function of present-day medleine. Heels made of Live Rubber and of correet shape on your children's shoes will

save much trouble. It is good medical opinion that beels of

Non Down at the Side.

Live Rubber help to prevent falling of the keystone of the instep arch and therefore aid in curing those symptoms.

instep arch and therefore aid in curing those symptoms, same of them most obscure, that are to-day known to be caused by the giving away of that little keystone.

Consult an exact drawing or an X-ray photograph of the foot, showing the normal arch and the keystone. The arch is supported and the keystone kept in place by the strong muscles on the back and from of the leg. The moment these muscles commence to suffer from latigue and lose their tone the first stage of trouble begins. People where accountings are such as to cause to become fairured lose their tone the first stage of trouble begins. People whose occupations are such as to cause to become fatigued are almost sure to develop some degree of falling of the arch, unless they properly support the keystone by some substance that is springly and elastic and thus prevent overfatigue of the leg muscles.

This is all accomplished by using the heets of Live Rubber 17th forestime of this head is each that it country.

ber. The formation of this heel is such that it exactly supports the keystone, and by making walking easy pre-vents latigue of the leg muscles.

When you cannot walk as far as you used without a feeling of fatigue, or your back aches, or you have an ache at the base of your brain; or a pain in your knees, ankles, or across the top of your feet, don't commence buying some patent medicine for rheumatism, but buy a good, substantial slove that is straight on the inside and wide enough at the toes—that comes well up late the arch of the foot—then have a pair of Live Rubber Heels put on and

save yourself all the pain and trouble that are bound to accompany a case of advanced falling of the arch of the foot.

On account of piracy in advertising, this short talk applies to the heels of Live Rubber made by O'Sullivan Rubber Company of Lawell, Mass., Orthopedic Dept.

The first beeled shows you children wear should be equipped with long, low beel of Live Rubber instead of leather, because they are better than leather in every way ast, they make the child's pla poisoless.

ad, they help to support the inner or weaker side of the foor 3d, they cause the child to adult to step straight and not call.

adult to step straight and not mally.

4th, they prevent tooling on in walking, which is abnormal fleather heels won't do this lift they did, young people would not be afflicted with weak is steps as they are. Hospital statistics prove that the percentage of weak ankles is greate among young people the among middle-aged people anold people. old people.

On the first beeled shoes the children wear a No. a thickness of beel, which is 11-32 in, thick should be used. For people of mature age the one-half incided of Live Rubber should be used, because it has more wea and more elasticity.

and more elasticity.

The value of O'Sullivan's III.
Robber Heels to people in activitie is now an admitted fact; and the reason why the great loading magazines recommend them is he cause they eliminate the jar in walling and give a noiseless, case strik.

The great value of Elects of Lis.
Ruther is more than this—They excourage walking, making it handful, fastinating and delightful.

The name "O'SULLIVAN" on rubber is like "STERLING" on silve

If your dealer can't supply you, send diagram of heel and 35c. to the makers, O'SULLIVAN RUBBER HEEL CO., Lowell, Mass.

If you have not worn rubber beels, invest so cents in a pair, but he ware that you get "O'Sulfivan's:" they are the only kind made of Live Rubber. Substitutes are not made of Live Rubber; they are partly old ground-up rubber and partly rags. Heels of Live Rubber have the endaresment of all thoughtful people; they fit in anywhere where notes is a nutratice where geople are afflicted with weak insteps, where one has a disinclination to walk, and where the daily grant is a thing to be mersand overtome.

If every his of deligate machinery that man produces carries with it aptimes, hall hearings, shock absorbers, and such like to lessen the wear

and tear, why should mankind place a piece hard leather paved with iron nails beneath beef and stamp his way along rough walks with never a thought for his own well-balanced self-to be consistent, if you put a shock absorbers your automobile to save its machinery, do much for your own body.

When you under Rubber Heefs insist up getting "O'Sullivan's," as they are the culturely made of Live Rubber. The price of Sullivan's beek is 50 cents of all dealers. Sustinutes cost the same but give the dealer B cen more profit—that's why he tells they are just a good.

TERLIN TIRES

Each Sterling tire is built as an individual job. Each layer of fabric and rubber is inspected before the next one goes on. Each tire is inspected from 8 to 12 times before it goes into stock. Each tire maker gets a premium for perfect work. Each tire is guaranteed.

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are absolutely superior to any other, and we say that, and back it, without reservation.

"Ask us why they are blue."

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ONLY 100 at this price. Made possible through an unusually favorable purchase by our Paris house. This glass is a remain lar \$25 quality, with an exceptionally large field of vision and fine achromatic lenses affording perfect illumination. Adjustments easy and rapid. Large sun shades, best morocco leather, aluminum metal parts, sole leather case and straps. An unusual opportunity to secure a Pine Glass at little cost. Order to-day.

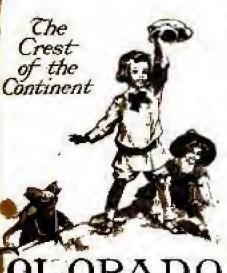
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thousand miles of trout streamsl air - why a few lung fulls of orado air are worth a hard trip across continent.

Rocky Mountain Cimited

stenographer, valet, barber and mald tes the trip easy; actually a pleasure in it-One night out from Chicago—two from

Several other splendid trains every day from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham.

YOU AFFORD NOT TO GO? Write for our new book, which tells you how inexpensively you can spend a few success in the Rockies.

N SEBASTIAN, Passenger Traffic Manager a Salle Street Station. . . Chicago, Ill.



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Workshop

Devoted to Facts, Observations, and Thoughts Concerning Common Industrial Methods, Prodwets, and Influences

By WALDO P. WARREN

TO PREVENT DEFAULT



XE of the sublest things in business is the failure of a bank. When we read of it in the papers, or bear of it from those involved, it impresses us very seriously. We hear of victims who have last

the saving of years, and who are left penalless in old age; we hear of sound and presperous business enterprises going to the wall through no fault of their own. It seems very sad. But we do not hear all. We do not know or hear of the years of struggle which follow a bank failure. We forget the incident which made a prosper-ous man pour. We know nothing of the bug heartaches, the broken langes, and the despair which may follow the studies less of the savings or surplus of years of hard

But there is a sadder side still. It is the side of the man who has been placed in a position where the temptations are very strong, and where the suggestion of relief from personal limineial pressure was daily whispered into his consciousness, and where the assurances of his detection were put made strong enough to support his moral contacience linder the strain.

If it is wrong to place a man in a perilous position where he may be unimed or killed by machinery, it is even more so to place him in a position where a lax sestem of accounting subjects him to templa-tions and assures him that he will not get caught. It is the man who gets accustomed to taking chances who gets burt by ma-chinery, and marry every accident can be truced to a lack of safeguards or caution. And the man who goes wrong in his ac-counts is always the one who takes chances the one whose affairs are in such shape that he can conquer his fear of detection,

In the last analysis, the vital point to safeguard by a system of accounting is to be found in the time element. No man will falsify his accounts if he is reasonably eertalls of detection within three days. It is only when he feels seeme for a long time. before detection is probable that he allows himself to think of falsifying. Such operations usually begin with the idea of taking money as a temperary loan and the full expectation of paying it back by a certain dute. If the assurances of detection were made certain by a system of clocking upin which the time would be very short or highly ancertain, the temptation would be greatly besented. The custom of clacking necessits but once a mouth, and the assurmore thad the accounts will not be checked Until a certain day, afford a margin of time sufficient to have many a man to his downfall. Here is the point where real re-form must begin in the prevention of bank follures and other kinds of defaulting. The Bual Peapernsibility does not rest above on the frail homen nature that gives in sorder the strain, but rather on those who for the sake of economy neglect to apply such reasonable sufeguards as will make detection certain and prompt. It is safe to say that nine-tenths of the instances of defaulting could have been prevented by the avatematic tise of such safeguiards as are used by well. regulatest concerns.

HONORABLE DISCHARGE

I T IS coming to be rather generally understood that a man may sever conpertion with a thron-even of the thron's suggestion-without it reflecting especially on his own capacities. Men of spirit often disagree on matters of policy. Some menfeel compelled to resign to spare their selfrespect—which is usually a worthy procedure when it can be properly distinguished from touchiness. Others resign by request because they refuse to conform to an onseropulous employer's low ethical standards. Some men who stand well in business and social life may be "regular devils" to work for-so maniadful are they of an employee's feelings and self-respect. To be discharged by an impulsive autocrat in a moment of displeasure is not necessarily to a man's discredit. Nearly every successful man bus parted company with an emplayer at some time in his career-often by respect. Many a man dates the beginning. of his success from the time he got our

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from under the influence of an unsatisfac-tory employer. Whichever of them spoke first has liftle to do with the merits of the

COMPOSITE MIND

Whise work he is often less than half A word of encouragement will a diua. brighten him up. These are common facts which every employer knows. But every employer does not know-does not stop to appreciate-that five hundred men working together come to have a sort of composite mentality, and that that composite man can get discouraged and need brightoning up. He does not see how one man's discouragement reacts upon another until the actual working efficiency of the whole organization is besened. He does not see how putting new life into one man is, by the influence of example, putting new life into many others. He does not see that steps taken to build up, encourage, and inspire the composite mentality of his or-ganization has an advantage to his business equal in propertion to the encourage-ment of an individual. These are things the employer of the future will deal with, and in which he will find his chief instru-ment of effective action. The employer of to-day-with a few exceptions here and there—is as lacking in adequate appreciation of the possibilities of stimulating the composite mentality of his organization, as Benjamin Franklin and his contemporaries were lacking in appreciation of the possibilities of the steam-engine, telegraph, and telephone. A new order of employers is as surely destined to come as that new inventious will continue to replace the old, Meanwhile, the world waits, and gets along as best it can with the methods of the

OUTWARD INDICATIONS

M ANUFACTURERS of office furniture bove frequently pointed out in their advertisements, through picture and text, the adventages of having fine office furnishes—how it impresses the other man. how it commands respect and fornishes an appropriate frame for the genius that an appropriate frame for the genius that inhabits the office. It might be well if there were some advertiser whose interest it might be to point out and reiterate the idea that the appearance of an office—even after the fine furniture is in it—is what really affords an index to the general make-up of its occupant. The way the books are arranged in the maliogony backease, the way the papers are juled up on the tables, the way the pigeomboles balge with uneven papers-all these things and many others go to make up the index to the man in the office. The furniture neight be the same in the next office, or it might be what remains of a former regime. But the present standard of occupancy is what makes the impression. A difference, bowever, should be observed between the parlor-office and the warkshop office, as what is good taste in our may be bad in another. The point is not so much that of making an impression that is not deserved, us in the ability to tell from the unconscious ontward form the degree of inward grace—or lack of it,

TOUCH-HULTONS

A new idea is a new-born child that needs the atmost protection from the poisound shafts of equival inappreviation.

Many a great idea dies on the lips because of the litter memory of how cenelly its numberessure were received.

Pull away from current detail long enough to consider your work as a whole, and formulate more definitely your ideas for possible improvement.

To put presonal comfort before duty is to miss the victory of welf-numbery without which all else is vain.

A pat on the back may give new momentum to intelligent endeavor, while a sniff thrown on the gear of discouraged inactivita.

Don't gramble at accessity; it is the only motive power some people will respond to.

Men are mirrors in which we aften find reflected the mounts with which we approach them.

An author blesses humanity, but a big share of the credit goes to the sulvaman plan convinces humanity that it needs the blessing.



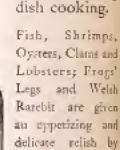
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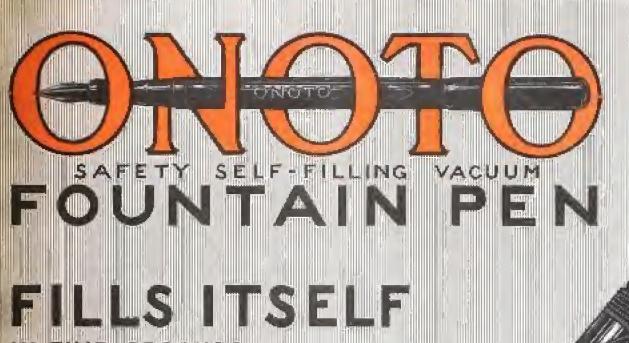
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When the head of the pen is received securely to the barrel, it is impossible for the tak in the reservoir to pass the point, thus making it absolutely leak-proof.

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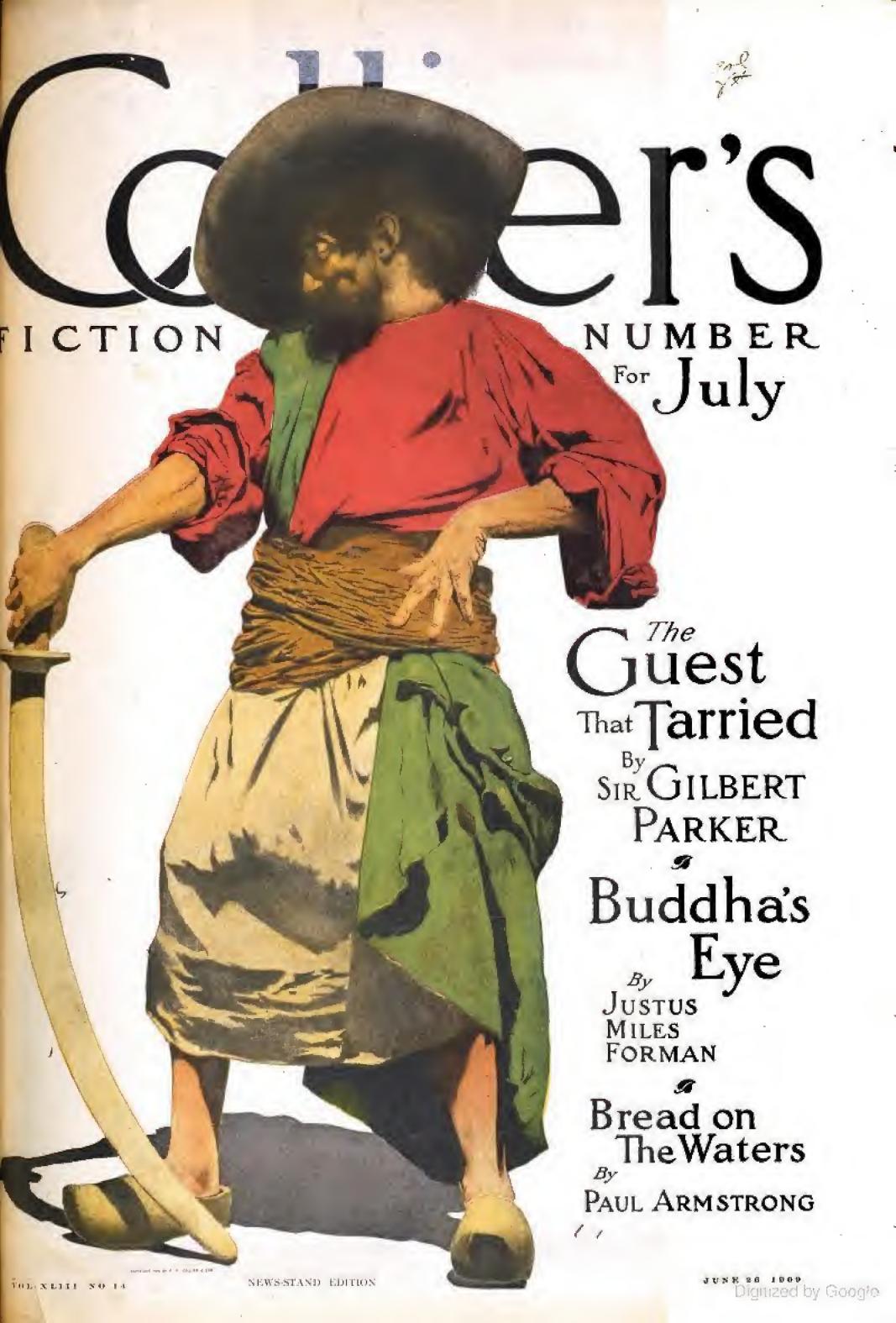
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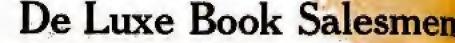
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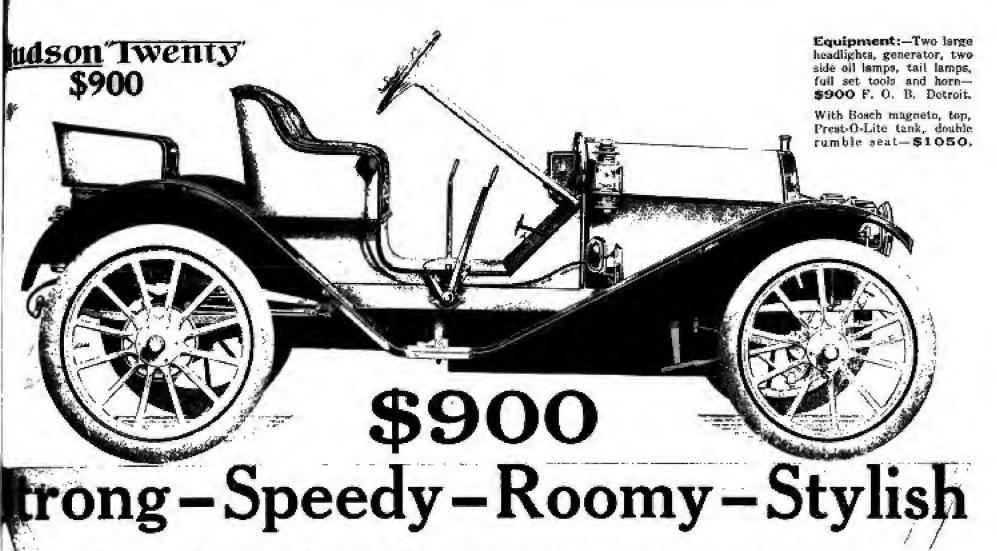
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Designers of other cars selling around the price of the Hudson enty" have not seemed to realize that it is as easy to make a good acer as it is to make another kind.

Here is a car that is good looking. It is big and racy looking. Note the graceful and harmonious lines. Observe the sweep of the fenders and the frame. There is no car with better lines. None from this standpoint more satisfying.

A man who can afford a half dozen cars will enjoy the Hudson "Twenty" as well as the man who can own but one.

Judged by every mechanical and engineering standard this car is thoroughly up-to-date without embodying any experimental features. It is a car that looks and acts like the more expensive. It is big, roomy, stylish, satisfying.

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te frame of the Hudson "Twenty" is the test open hearth stock. It is 3½ " section, accurately and carefully the together with hot rivets, and ted against all possible strains. Our

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frames are made by the Hydraulic Pressed Steel Company of Detroit, the company which makes frames also for the highpriced Stearns cars.

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The front axle is a one piece dropforged I-beam section, of the best grade of open hearth steel, carefully heat treated. The Peerless, Pierce, Mutheson, Lozier and other high grade cars use drop forged front axles.

The rear axic is of the semi-floating type, shaft-driven, proved out by a score of makers.

Perfect Comfort Here .

There is more rake to the steering post than is found on the average car. This allows the driver a comfortable position. The generous diameter of the steering wheel makes the car easy to handle.

The springs are of special steel, semielliptic in front, and three-quarter-elliptic in the rear, such as you find in the Renault, Chalmers-Detroit, Pierce and others

Lubrication is of the pump circulated, constant splash system, which has proved so satisfactory on the Oldsmobile, Chalmers-Detroit and other highly successful cars.

The body is composed of the hest grade of ash, carefully placed and securely bolted to the frame. The sents are large and roomy and well upholstered.

It Pleases the Eye

In color the "Twenty" is a rich marroon, with mouldings and edges of bonnet striped in black. Leather is blue black. Femilers, fender irons, pedala, and top irons are enameled black. The radiator, steering column, side lamp brackets, hub caps, and side control levers are of brase. Steps are aluminum.

The tires are 32'x3" in front and \$2"x3\" in the rear. The crunk shaft hazatensile strength of 100,000 pounds; the clutch is leather faced, cone type; the clearance is 12\frac{1}{2} inches under the steering knuckles.

Worm and segment type setting gear, with extra large bearings, is used, and the control is of the accepted standard sort, shifted by lever on the right, hand side.

The Hudson "Twenty" not only looks like the more expensive cars, but it acts like them too.

Fulfills Every Demand

It can go faster than most careful drivers want to ride, it can climb all of the hills, and stand up on all sorts of roads, and it will do this work on a small amount of gasoline, and at a low cost of repairs and tires

The Hudson "Twenty" is the ideal car at the price. It leaves nothing to be desired.

Nothing experimental about it. Nothing untried.

The "Twenty" has been recognized by the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers. It is the only four cylinder licensed car selling for less than \$1,000.

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High Chalmers, Vice President—Mr. Chalmers is president of the Chalmers— Defend Motor Conquery. He was formerly vice-president and general manager of the National Cosh Register Company.

R. B. Jackson, Treasurer and General Manager-Mr. Jackson is a mechanical engineer. He was fartery namager of the Olds Mater Works from 1993 to 1997.

Geo. W. Danham, Chief Engineer and Designer—Mr. Danham was chief engineer of the American Motor Corriage Company from 1901 to 1904. In the latter year he became associated with the Olds Motor Works in a designing capacity. He was chief engineer of the Olds Motor Works Inno early in 1907 antil March 1, 1900. Mr. Danham's success in the past as a designer of high-grade neuter curs that gave satisfaction to their owners is the best proof that the Budson "Twenty" will give satisfaction.

R. D. Chaplia, Secretary—Mr. Chapin is trensurer and general manager of the Chalanges-Detroit Mater Company.

11, 16. Coftin, Vice President and Chief Engineer of the Chalmers-Detroit Motor Company, is a member of the bound of directors.

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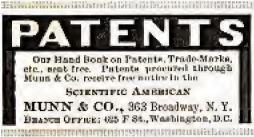


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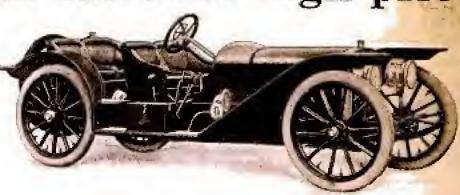
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Now, whenever and wherever the finest and costliest cars are discussed, do you not hear its name inevitably linked with the elect?

It has come to pass that the choice of the discriminating few, who feel that they cannot afford to own cars of questionable qualities, is narrowed down to a trio or perhaps a quartette of cars. You will find that the American is unfailingly considered in this select little com

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It will impress and interest those substantial owners in each town and city who want the very best to read the book, which describes the remarkable rise of the American in the esteem of expert buyers. They cannot fail, likewise, to be impressed with the character of ownership represented by this random list (necessarily limited by this limited space) of men who have bought American cars since the present season began:

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June 16

Collier's

Saturday, June 26, 1909



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Volume XLIII

Number 14

ADVERTISING BULLETIN

NO. 9

WHY YOU GET YOUR MONEY'S WORTH WHEN YOU BUY ADVERTISED GOODS

WHEN an advertiser uses a full page in Collier's, he pays \$1,600 for the space—more if he uses color. If he happens to be a manufacturer of clothing, for instance, consider how many suits of clothes he must sell to make a profit large enough to take care of the \$1,600 he must pay Collier's.

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satisfaction you will ask for them again; if not, you will remember to avoid them.

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Editorial Bulletin

Saturday, June 26, 1909



England's Inevitable War

■ Armageddon is a strong, old Biblical word. It is the name of the plain where the Hebrews fought their great battles. Arthur Balfour sees England approaching an Armageddon in the North Sea which will settle the fate of the British Empire; Lord Rosebery says that Europe is drifting toward war without doubt, if without reason; Herbert Asquith cries to the Colonies for help.

Thus the only two ex-Premiers and the present Premier, the three most responsible statesmen in England, join their trumpetings of pessimism to the clamor of press and music Lord Rothschild, England's greatest financier, has been quoted privately as in favor of striking Germany now. Britain's position will never be better. She must grow weaker while Germany grows stronger. The conflict is unavoidable. Therefore, have it while the chances favor victory.

"An Empire in a Fright" will be the first of two articles by Frederick Palmer, who has just returned from England and Germany. His view is that of a detached observer of the facts and the humors of both sides. Two great peoples are being set against each other like fighting terriers for a mill. To say a word in favor of a German or of German civilization in England almost amounts to treason.

Pounds and sixpences inspire the shouting. The Englishman is awaking to the fact that the Armageddon is well under way. For the first five months of 1909 British exports decreased \$69,119,405. Apprehension that a rival so successful in commerce may be equally successful in vent keeps up the cry for more and more "Dreadnoughts," in which the Germans for their part join, with no disillusion in either country as to where the guns are to point.

The second article will be an "The March of the Germans." They laugh at the British panie. They are confident, sarcastic, and taunting. To every German the national objective is clear, and it is one of commercial selfinterest. If England is in the way of the goose-step march, then England must fight. Germany believes that she has a system of education and industrial organization which ensures victory. It is this, as Mr. Palmer explains, which England lacks, and which every other nation must acquire if she would hold her men in the modern Armageddon.

Two Picturesque News Events

¶ The Wright Brothers, who soured to fame after leaving Dayton, were heaped with honors and pelted with medals on their return. The celebration of June 17 was attended by all the noise in Ohio. It was a welcome of ueighbors. The occasion will be completely pictured in Collier's newt week.

The Cobe Cup Race, of the Chicago Automobile Club, last week caused a great whiz in the Middle West. national levee of motorists gathered in to see the Cobe and Indiana Trophy cars lap the thirty-wile square—to skate , the turns on one wheel, and cloub through the air down the straight-a-ways.

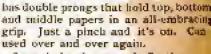
The photographer was right where the dust was thickest, and in our next issue there will be published snapshots of "The Western Vanderbilt."

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Collier's

The National Weekly



P. F. COLLIER & SON, Publishers

Robert J. Collier, 416-430 West Thirteenth Street

NEW YORK

June 26, 1909

A Matter of Personal Integrity

'N THIS COLUMN two weeks ago were printed the words, the places, and the days of those speeches in which William H. Taft, speaking to the people face to face, and asking them to vote for him, promised that if he were elected the tariff would be lowered. * Those promises were surrounded with words of good faith, of onal assurance, of confidence solicited. Mr. Taft, by his simplicity, he atmosphere of rugged forthrightness which his person radiates, ed the situation to a plane where the promisee relies not only upon words of his contract, but also on his faith in the honesty of men. n the same column we printed those declarations made during the few weeks by the three men most powerful in the Republican ate machine, which indicate their determination not to revise the f downward. These three men speak for the Senate; their majority been secure on every vote; what they have determined has been done. To those three declarations we add herewith one more, which says n, on behalf of the Republican Senste majority, that the tariff is to be revised downward; and adds to that declaration unconcealed tempt for President TAPT and his promises. These words were red by Senator William B. Heyburn on the floor of the Senate e 8 (Congressional Record, page 2950):

This talk of being under obligations to revise the tariff downward came from swhere; I do not know from where: from some political, I was going to say up, like a miasma. . . It was a concession, a sop, thrown by those locking outdoore to the voters whose support they thought they had to have. . . There othing in the platform of the Republican Party which requires us, as suggested the Senator from Iowa to make any concession, because some one or many may a promised a revision downward."

Senator Heyburn's use of the plural pronoun is a slight concession be amenities. By "those" he means WILLIAM H. TAPT.

We would not willingly seem to enumerate, as one reason why sident TAPT should veto the tariff bill, personal resentment of the sate's flouting of him and his promises. The situation involves human lities of a far higher order. Mr. Taft can make his promises good.

Credit President Taft With This

SINGLE GOOD APPOINTMENT is one thing; a permanent moral advance is another. To President Tapt and to Secretary Nageline the credit of accomplishing both these effects in one act. Selective the credit of accomplishing both these effects in one act. Selective William Williams to be Commissioner of Immigration at New Republican of the admirable humanitarian administration Robert Watchorn, and making this appointment against the protes of the Republican organization which demanded the job as one of perquisites, marks the raising of that post to the class of offices which to be filled, like the higher judgeships and a few other places, on a continual basis, with an eye single to finding the man of maximum fracter and efficiency, willing to accept. We think that President of, as he goes on, will increase the number of government positions this kind, especially among the judgeships. Only a careless President, one with conspicuously defective ideals, will over lose the moral mad thus gained.

Lawyers and Courts

FALL THE COMMENT printed on this page none comes back with so large a harvest of indignation as what we say about courts. Tyers and courts have, concerning themselves, something of the be feeling that the medieval church had and that RICHELIEU ex. Seed: "Around her form I draw the awful circle." And yet the ther we go the deeper strikes the conviction that among a huzzing illitude of clamorous duties, good will best be served if first choice be be of the business of putting courts and judicial systems in the light. The introduction we print a story:

FRED. WARNER was a notorious bondling alderman in St. Louis. For Wells heard of his soliciting bribes, laid a trap for him with smarked one-hundred-dollar bills, and caught him, with two others. It happened the night of October 18, 1907. The two others have avaious adventures in the courts—we are interested in the fortunes warner. He was tried once, and the result was a hung jury. He tried again and convicted. His lawyer appealed the case to the court Supreme Court. The result of that appeal we transcribe from report printed in the Kansas City "Times" of May 18:

The clusing part of the indiciment against Warnett reads: 'Contrary to the statute in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and

dignity of —— State.' The word 'the' was left out of this last sentence, and the Supreme Court held, through an opinion filed by Judge GANTT and emcurred in by the other members of the division, that the omission was fatal and at variance with the express provisions of the Constitution. As a consequence, the judgment of the trial court was reversed and the cause remanded for a new trial. This was the sole point in the case."

Our criticism, in this case is of the system, not the individual judges. As a St. Louis lawyer says: "One naturally feels like condemning the members of the Court for such slavish adherence to precedent, but, after all, they acted conscientiously, if not liberally. The Constitution is explicit in its definition of a sound indictment. It requires the indictment to contain the words, 'against the peace and dignity of the State.'" We content ourselves with stating the facts; and pass to the courts of another State.

California and the Southern Pacific

FOR CALIFORNIA, no remedy may be expected from the courts. That question has already been tested. The Southern Pacific dictates the nominations of the judges for the California Supreme bench, and, wherever it can, dictates as well the nominations of the local judges. The Southern Pacific Senators, FLINT and PERKINS, are in control of all Washington judicial appointments in which California is interested. Years ago California adopted a Constitution which had many popular provisions, but they have been reduced to a nullity by court decisions. One provision was this:

"Whenever a railroad corporation shall, for the purpose of competing with any other common carrier, lower its rates for transportation of passengers or freight from one point to another, such reduced rates shall not be again raised or increased from such standard without the consent of the governmental authority in which shall be vested the power to regulate fares and freights."

This is not the sort of thing that ought to be put in a Constitution, which should deal rather with general principles. But it was a pathetic attempt of the people to erect a permanent barrier against monopoly and provide against the seduction of future Legislatures by the milroads. But observe that, like the prescribed language for an indictment in the preceding editorial, it was in the Constitution. What happened? The San Joaquin Valley Railroad made a first-class passenger rate from San Francisco to Fresno of \$3.75. The Southern Pacific rate was \$5.90, but it met the San Joaquin Valley rate. Afterward, when the competition had ceased, the Southern Pacific went back to its old rate of \$5.90. Suit was brought to prevent this, and Judge Bahrs of San Francisco decided against the railroad company. The Supreme Court reversed Judge Bahrs. The Southern Pacific political machine failed to renominate Judge Bahrs, and when Judge Kerrigan tried the case the second time he in his wisdom decided it in favor of the railroad company. The Supreme Court sustained Judge Kerrigan. They read out of the constitutional provision the very power which the people, in clear, direct language, had sought to put into it-and the decision was written by Judge Beatty, the Chief Justice. The court decided that the San Joaquin Valley Railroad had no right to reduce its passenger rate, or at least no business, but that, having done it, the Southern Pacific simply did a praiseworthy act in protecting itself by lowering its rate to meet the unjust competition; that is to say, the Supreme Court invoked the doctrine of justifiable self-defense in favor of the Southern Pacific, and to do it wholly destroyed a constitutional provision. Its decision is amazing reading, as can well be imagined.

Women and Enthusiasms

BETTER THAN SOCIAL WORKER, though her work is lasting, better than militant reformer, though her shrill crusade is often useful, are ways and works of the quiet-voiced unknown women. May their days be long in the land. These women go softly all their years, and only the census-taker hears their names. High are the virtues of the simple woman who is able to be glad when a new book by KIPLING is brought home, to find a keen pleasure in an afternoon's trotley excursion, one who is willing to go miles to hear a new lecturer, preacher, play. There is something momentarily attractive in the attitude of a man or woman who has tasted of so much experience as to be slightly tired and always aware of the next move. But live with one of them, and you will be inundated with fatigue and sadness. Each year men

10 Collier's

like a little better in their friends a freshness of contional life, a capacity for new enthusiasms, an unwearied and zestful approach to to-morrow and the next day. To reach life at many points of contact—all of them unfatigued and unsuffied—that is more wonderful than to take cities or capture votes.

The Undergraduate and the "Grind"

THE NEW PRESIDENT of Harvard, in a recent article in the "Atlantic Monthly," points out some very interesting differences between the undergraduate attitude toward séholarship in English universities and in our own. When the English discovered the low state of scholarship among their students a bundred years ago, they resorted to frank competition. An elaborate system of honors and prizes grew up, and they succeeded in making honors not only a goal of ambition, but an object of general respect. Of course, there were protests that the Muses ought to be woold for worthier motives, but, as President Loweth observes, it is not our province to insist on an innate love of learning, but to make the most of human nature as it is and of young men as they are. And "Oxford and Cambridge men are firmly persuaded that success at the bar, in public life, and in other fields is closely connected with high honors at graduation, and the contest for them is correspondingly keen. The prizes and honors are made widely known. They are remembered throughout a man's life, referred to even in brief notices of him-much as his athletic feats are here—and they certainly do help him powerfully to get a start in his career. The result is that by the Isis and the Cam there is probably more work done in subjects not of a professional character than in any other universities in the world." In this country the undergraduate seems to feel that distinctions won in scholarship are a test of industry rather than of superior intellectual power. The term "grind" is applied with great impartiality to all high scholars instead of being reserved, as Dr. LowerL thinks it was formerly—and as it certainly should be—" to a certain kind of laborious mediocrity." And this complicates the diffiealty of stimulating scholarship by a more resort to honors and prizes.

Altruism and Athletics

NOMPETITION IN SCHOLARSHIP has, indeed, almost disappeared I from our colleges because of the elective system, because final examinations measure diligence rather than intellectual power, and, interestingly enough, because "the corporate nature of self-interest in these latter times," as President Lowell describes it, makes work for high scholarship seem mere striving for personal distinction. That is to say, the football man, risking his limbs in a glorious cause, placing his courage and devotion freely at the service of his Alma Mater, becomes an undergraduate hero; the honor man an egoistic "grind." Altruism is replacing the extreme individualism of our fathers. The successful half-back's glamour is not the mere glorifying of physical strength. The half-back "serves," and every one knows how much men are weighed in these days by their service-to city, State, and so on. Nor does Dr. Lowell accept the vulgar judgment that young men naturally love ease and self-indulgence and will not work unless driven to it. As he ingeniously points out, if his students were told that two regiments were recruiting, one of which would be comfortably housed at Fortress Monroe, while the other would march through fire and pestilence, not a man would volunteer for the first, but the second would be quickly filled. The need, then, is to lit the undergraduate imagination; to convince the listless college boy that the intellectual power which he may acquire during his academic years is quite as important, if somewhat more subtle a thing, than the use of the tools of his trade which he learns afterward in a professional school. Just how this is to be done, Dr. Lowell does not state in detail, but apparently implies that for the natural stimuli which operate so powerfully in the professional schools, some sort of external stimulus must be substituted in the college.

The Brewers

THE BREWERS HAVE MET in annual convention and pledged themselves, to another year of the higher morality. Again they have pounded that prostrate wieked partner, the saloon-keeper. Forgetting the ties that bind him to them-the rent collector, the beer collector, and the brewery driver—they have delivered a few more wellaimed kicks at his bruised careass. Shocked by his guilty performances, they make fists, they slap upon the wrist him whose license-money they advance, whose rent and profits they pocket, whose obscure life they worry and hound. Too well-bred to sneer, they have yet indulged in many a merry gibe at the stern figure of the anti-salooner, who lacks their jolly sense of life's lighter side. Then home, well-pleased, they turn. And yet to the perspicacious eye, behind all that open-mindedness and broad-gauge human manner of theirs, they move, a chastened lot, to a diminishing heritage. They are deferential where once they were masterful. They chat amiable nothings with a public whom aforetime they damned with no faint ouths.

Getting the Other Man's Point of View

THILE NOT EXACTLY suffering from indigestion, the dove of peace yet finds many crumbs of comfort in these brotherly days. The recent "annual" of the college Cosmopolitan Clubs, published at the University of Wisconsin, is a fresh illustration of the popularity of

international neighborliness. There are Cosmopolitan Clubs now most of the American universities and larger colleges, with an act membership of nearly one thousand undergraduates. They come fr everywhere. Over fifty countries were represented. In this "annua certainly one of the most interesting of innumerable books of the s which sprout at Commencement time, are reports of the year's play a work. The Cornell Club describes its members "sitting in a greater of the cornell club describes its members "sitting in a greater of the cornell club describes its members "sitting in a greater of the cornell club describes its members "sitting in a greater of the cornell club describes its members "sitting in a greater of the cornell club describes its members "sitting in a greater of the cornell club describes its members "sitting in a greater of the cornell club describes its members "sitting in a greater of the cornell club describes its members "sitting in a greater of the cornell club describes its members "sitting in a greater of the cornel club describes its members "sitting in a greater of the cornel club describes its members as a greater of the cornel club describes its members as a greater of the cornel club describes its members and the club describes and the club describes its members and the club describes and the club de circle with a basket of apples in the centre, each one speaking in three to five minutes on such subjects as 'the greatest man of ; country,' 'international boycott,'" etc. They are about to build \$25,000 elubhouse which will contain an auditorium, a dining-room, a dormitories for about thirty-six students. The Michigan chapter repo many interesting "national nights" at each of which the characterist of the country chosen were discussed and illustrated. The make-up the Wisconsin chapter is typical. Of the seventy-five members the are: From Argentina 1, Armenia 1, Brazil 1, Canada 1, China 7, Cu 1, England 2, Germany 2, Hawaii 1, Holland 1, Jamaica 1, Japan Mexico 7, Norway 2, Panama 1, Peru 1, Philippine Islands 8, Porto R Rumania 1, Russia 4, Sweden 1, United States 25, Wales 1. It is broadening experience for all these young men to get acquainted w each other. Is it too much to expect that out of that association son thing really practical may be accomplished for the cause of univerpeace of which they write and talk with such ingenuous enthusiasm!

This Month

UNE—WHEN THE FLITTING oriole draws a curve of gold amounted the trees, when wedding-bells peal, and school and college grad ates front the world undaunted! In this month it seems as if all timmortal secrets of existence come closest to self-revelation. Life per vades everything. There is peculiar pathos in the fact that a great so which has just passed beyond mortality should have expressed in worther thrill and mystery at which our halting pen is trying to hint, the first meeting of a certain youth and maid Merrotth writes:

"Overhead solitary morning unfolded itself, from blossom to bud, from bul flower; still delicious changes of light and color to whose influences he was heedly as he shot under willows and aspens, and across sheets of river reaches, pure more to the upper glory, almostly the sole tenant of the stream. Somewhere at a focuts of the world lay the land be was rowing toward; something of its shades lights might be discerned here and there. It was not a dream, now he knew. The ways a secret abroad. The woods were full of it; the waters rolled with it, and twinds. . . So it was with the damsel who knell there. The little skylark we up above her, all song, to the smooth southern cloud lying along the blue; from dray copes standing dark over her nodding hat the blackbird fluted, calling to I with thrice mellow note: the kinglisher flashed emerald out of green oriers: a bawinged herem traveled aloft, seeking solitatie: a bout slipped toward her contains a dreamy youth. . . To mornow this place will have a memory—the river a the meantow, and the white falling we'r: his heart will build a temple here; and take the roll be its high-priest, and the old blackbird its glossy-crowned chorists.

In such lyric prose speaks the great student of human nature, and sybolizes much of life in this picture of Lucy and Richard Feverel besithe weir. It all points to the same truth; that love and youth are to of the forces most potent in molding whatever is good and beautiful this troublous life.

Firecrackers

PHERE WAS SOMETHING alluring in the tightly packed China parcel with its unintelligible characters in gold. As the packs was opened the loose powder, black and red, spilled out. You we dered whether this loss would affect the intonation of the crackers. unbraid them so that the stems would not pull out was a task, and was here frequently that a girl came in handy. The punk was lighte and the pungent odor somehow got into one's blood. In their dullmats, suggestive of festivity, they were like soldiers. They were li little grenadiers marching to war. They were like Chinese grenadis with long, rat-like cases. They were marching away to be killed a horribly torn on the field of buttle. Firecrackers are selfish enjoymen If it is true that there are moments when one wants to be alone, Four of July morning is one of them. It is no fun when others shoot the off. Girls like to see you shoot them off, but not boys. Girls a afmid to shoot them off. They touch the punk to the tip-end of t fuse, and with a little scream fling the fireeracker as far away from them as they can. It generally lands in the tall grass, and hardly exgoes off. It is only good then for a sizzer. The king, in his gre roat, is supposed to explode the loudest. This must be a popul fallacy, for it most often happens that he is only a sizzer. The sm boy has no use for sizzers. They are like ill-humored cats spitting you from the fence. They are like little green snakes spitting fi hissing, and coughing out flames and sparks. The queens-they t the yellow ones-and, by the way, why are all firecracker morant polygamists?—generally go off with a bung. They snap as if the would like to take your head off. They are like a school-teacher wh she is cross; an unpopular aunt with jumpy nerves. Of firecrack which have lost their stems or otherwise proved disappointing you me sizzers. It is best in doing this to arrange a cat-and-dog fight. The they been little holes in the front porch; little V-shaped black ho that can not be rubbed out. Others you fire off in guns or under cans. You tie three or four together by their cues and let them, It is quite a debauch, though, to set off the entire bunch at once. I fun is over in a minute. It is most extravagant, but it gives you thrill. One must have a good many bunches of firecrackers to do th

Before the New Comet Came

Some Observations Concerning Its Preliminary Movements and Some Predictions as to Its Appearance and Conduct

NEW comet has made its appearance in the beavens. It is a large one, and is, at the time this article is written, between the carth and sun, traveling toward the earth in an orbit at an ungle with the safuit of the earth. The first report of the head of comet was made by Dr. William Brooks of Holzart lee, Geneva, New York, who saw it in the northeast a line with the constellation of Pegasus, between two

three o'clock Monday morning, May 24. In "tail," se-called, I had previously noted on May at 11.30 P. M. It was then perceptible as a faint (kinesa" of several stars, almost in a line north of cater of the bowl of the Great Dipper. Since the of its first observation, this new comet has comed its peribelic journey around the sun, and is now wing between the earth and sun, and very meanly a line with the earth at its present place ha its orbit. June 14, at smuset, an observation in New York. tade 40° north, disclosed the radiant point or lead the new comet 25° south of west and between 20° 130° above the horizon. A later observation, made at a. M., June 15, showed the head of the contet at time to be positioned between the triangle formed by head of Orion, the great star Sirius, and the constel-

Columba. Both observations showed that the cays extendsatwardly were straight, while those extending westwardly a pronounced curve, the whole bearing a striking resemblance the head-dress of the Indian on a cent piece. Without doubt the a rays of the new comet will be startlingly visible at the ment of total cellipse on Thursday, June 17, and it is more than dy, if the weather be clear, that the head itself will be visible. from the way the rays lie, the probable path of the comet across aky will be a line running from its present situation (on June northerly through the heavens.

On May 27, at 12.15 A. M., I saw a great ray of come light rerse the beavens through 120° of are, which proves that the set at that time began its actual journey around the som, or its

or two years prior to the appearance of this comet I had devoted sal attention to the phenomena of comets. In April I became . pinced that I had discovered their true nature. The discovery completely made, reduced to writing, and actually formulated. results being arrived at by pure reason, before May 23. This discovery may be reduced to these axioms:

What Is a Comet?

OMETS are generally spherical hodies, of gaseous constituency. orbiting the sun at all angles and from all directions. They eaxial revolution as well as orbital revolution, and are densest enter and most diffuse at circumsphere.

timets act as great globular lenses, collecting, condensing, transing, deflecting, and reflecting sunlight, or the force that is prest as sunlight.

his force we see only because between our eyes and the count interposed the atmosphere of the earth, which acts as another and causes visualization of that energy which is apparent to is sunlight.

byond the earth's atmosphere there is no vision for human at since light, or the energy that is expressed as light, is in-the at direct speed and only becomes visible when its speed is mosed by deflection.

the major axis of a comet's "tail" always agrees with a visible thustion of its radius vectors.

May 24 I bought some spheres and ares of a to demonstrate the truth, which I had pre-ally perceived. Going to the runf of my house, make some experiments with these globes and ippheres in the afternoon sunlight, and booking in the west to ascertain the exact position of on, which was hidden by the reof of an adjoin-building, I saw great streaks of light, whose hat point, or place from where they seemed to be was not emincident with the sun's position.

By first thought was that here was a comet, but ened too intensely drammatic that a comet should er at this time in the sky, so I called my son tasked him what he saw. Without knowing what ent, he described the very "streaks" in the sky 1 land seen. That night I went to the roof of bouse again to trace the committent of this new et to its sample, but I sould not see the head of comet itself, which, at that time, was rapidly

reaching the sum. Treey day and night since them, and I the time of tog this. I have followed the great rays of count through the heavens, sometimes very faint. of the limit of perception, and sometimes gly marked and easity seen.

Early Evidences of the Comet

N MONDAY, June 7, in New York, from a point east-northeast, appeared a great come of alight, very much like an open fam, the ends of fan specend at an angle of 120°, or two-thirds be visible heavens. The central cays of light ex-ted across the zenith. This appearance was real also by Drs. Hood and Frank, two optiby Mr. Surver, the editor of a New York newser and by Mr. Armstrong, the last from a point be Singer Building tower.

bring the week of June 14.1 noted many appears of the comalight from the new Brooks count by day and night.

here will be no doubt about the presence of the comet on Thursday, June 17, when, at sunset. beene are celipse of the sun. **the might of the religion of the mong. Jupo 3.** [

By EDWIN FAIRFAX NAULTY

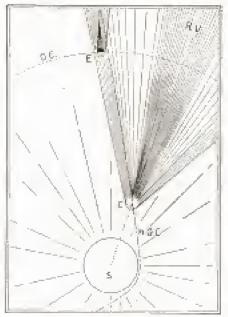
Phenomena That May He Observed During the Passage of the Comet Across the Heavens

THE explosion of great powder works, chemical laboratories, gas tanks, and naphtha tanks, from unexplainable couses.

Heavy rains and fogs, followed by clear bright weather, such as occurred in the early days of June. Plurat shadows of human beings and all dense objects. Plural perception of all bodies and objects.

Prismatic fogs in which buildings will appear to be in flames. Vertigous shadows, which will flicker and waver. Mirages of all magnitudes. Earth tremors. Prismatic illumination of either the earth's umbra or

penumbra, or both, in which case great rainbow rays appear to rise from the horizon to the atmospheric nadir point by day. Auroras at every point of the compass. An unsettled state of weather, when the barometer does not agree with the apparent cloudiness.



Effect of Comalizht on the Earth

is the Sun, showing solar radiance in all directions. Ole the new count having passed around the sun, now on its journey away from the sun. H. O. O. is hyperbalic arbited comet. R. V. is radius vector, or line joining confer of comet to center of sun. O. E. is earth a ceing center of counct to center of sum. G. E. is earth'acc-bit. E is the earth, showing lighted hemisphere, dark hemisphere, umbre or shadow, and penumbre or slinest a shadow. Although H. O. C. appears to pass close to the earth, the orbit of comot and earth's orbit are at angles, and do not lie in some plane. The left angle of comalight surrounds the earth, penetrating the penum-bra, but not strong enough to penetrate the umbra. The camet is moving toward the earth now, but the earth is abse theoring in its orbit at 66,000 m; less an hour observed most unusual light effects, not, as I had anticipated, through the shadow or the numbra of the earth, but on the periorities and or the manufacture of the moon had emerged from the unitra, or shudow, and the celipse was over. At the extreme limit of vision (and what I mean by the extreme limit of vision is the perception required by a sharp-eyed person to see, with the naked eye, a star of the seventh magnitude many extraordinary manifestations of the presence of the comulight entirely around the earth were apparent.

On the morning of June 4, when Mans rose, instead of being its usual rightly color, it was a very faint bluishwhite, and looked more like the star Vega than Mars. This was due to the fact that the comalight from the comet extended from the head of the comet at that time beyond the earth and to Mars, then over sixty millions

of miles away from the carth-

Relying upon my study and experience, I pointed out certain phenomena that should follow the appearance of the new comet. Two sets of light mys—one radiating from the sun, and the other, defracted smilight, radiating from the gaseous head of a comet-meeting at angles varying from neutr to obtuse are bound to produce results. The most photons is an unsettled state of the weather. Prisuantic effects, plucal shadows, mirages, and

the multiplication and intensification of nuroral and zodineal lights are logical consequences. Other things—unaccounted-for explosions, for instance—may follow. It must be remembered that the heads of councis are guscous bodies, which are in effect, huge celestial lenses. They condense, transmit, refract, deflect, and reflect the radiance of the sun's light. The earth's atmosphere tremendously affects the results, refractions,

carth's atmosphere tremendously affects the results, refrictions, reflections, and other phenomena.

Comets' "tails," "heards," and "wings" have always been a great puzzle, but the explanation of these various appearances is, after all, very simple. The heads of comets are generally spherical bodies of gaseous constituency. Any our of these gassus globes, travelling in space in an orbit around the sun, acts as a great feas, and the "tails" of comets are really long shafts of transmitted, or slightly deflected, sandight, passing through the outer and more diffuse parts of a comet. diffuse parts of a counct.

The Hends and Talls of Comets

THE "envelopes" of comets are really the meridian lines of high illumination, by the sum, of the outer portion of the comet. Where more than one "envelope" is observed, this is due to variation in density of the gas in the head of the cornet. Sometimes the gas lies in strata, and each strata reflects light of itself. If the count's path is in line with the carth, or if their orbits agree, the "envelope" of a counct will appear, not us a half-circle, but as an elongated ellipse. A dime first held at right angles with the eye, and then turned and it is almost flat with the eye, will show that also also the council or the discount in the modificant this clearly, the milled edge of the dime representing the meridian line of light, which, in so far as the comet or any hody in the solar getom is concerned, always agrees with the equatorial line of high illumination on the stor.

The "heards" of counts, so-called, are, really, light reflected lack to the sun from the illuminated benisphere of the count. The "wings" are really rays of light deflected from the sphere of the comet at the same angle at which they enter. The curves "talls" of comets are explained by the fact that we see these "talls" through the globular shell of atmosphere surrounding the carth, but only through 120 degrees, so that the atmosphere becomes a convex lone. You take a convex lens, place it in front of your eye, and book through it at a straight line; that straight line

follows the curve of the lens and appears to be a curve equal to that of the lens. Where comets' "tails" appear curved, it is due to the fact that they be along the lens, or with their axes in the same direction as the chord of the arc, but when straight the abdiquely, so that you look along the line instead of across it, and the light or line appears straight.

comalight comes to us, as I am writing this, at such an angle that its lines of light appear perfectly straight. When the new contents bend appears alove the horizon the complight will appear four-shaped, but with straight rays, later probably changing to curved rays. The larger the comasphere, or head, of the comet is, the more diffuse will be the light reflected by it; the smaller the comet, the sharper will be the pencil of light, modified in appearance in both cases, by the orbit of the counct, and its distance from the earth at the time we see it.

Anningy of a Comet's Tait

The new comet is a good example of this, for its

ET me explain in this way. Suppose a great a searchlight were mounted on the Capitol at Washington and you stood at the White House, and the searchlight were turned at right angles; if it were a powerful condensing senreldight, you would see a great shaft of light stretching straight away in the braivens. If, an the other hand, you were standing half-way down Pennsylvania Avenue, the pencil of light would become a great cone-shaped ray, and if you again moved your position, so that you were close to the searchlight, it would then appear as a wider cone, because you would only see a portion of the light. Variations of this will readily explain variations in countight from counts,

In considering all effects of light, it must be remembered that light is visible only because its speed is increased by deflection in our atmosphere. Without the atmosphere we could not see. The outer circumsphere of our atmosphere is globalar: therefore, any section of it must be convex, thus afterting our vision of celestial objects. Stars and planets, being points and disks, are not affected, long rays of coundight are.

JUNE 12, 1909.

A Strange Comet-like Object Observed in the Eastern Sky

By WILLIAM R. IMPORS, Professor of Astronomy, Hobert College.

ON THE early morning of May 25 I observed a very Stronge object in the castern worning sky. It had the appearance of a gigantic unked-eye count, and was so bright as to illumine the atmosphere. The time of observation was found two to three o'clock. When first discovered the object was in the middle of the great square of Pegusus, a conspicuous constellation at this time of year in the eastern morning zky. The square is formed by the well-known stars Beta, Markab. Algenik, and Alpheratz, the latter star really being constellation Androweda,

The tril of the object atomic parallel with the contern and weaters sides of the great aquare, and beare at an angle of about farty-five degrees with the harizon. The canaded head of the object was of great size, while the tail stretched upward toward the north relestio) pale, reaching at one time to the chair of Cassiapeia. A remarkable feature was the uniform and rapid mation of the object, which was nearly castroard or toward the sun. Shortly after two wednets it occupied the middle of the square of Peyasus. A quarter of an how later the head enveloped the star Algenth, giving the appearance of a stellar madeus. By three welack, the head had reached the custors havines, and the great tail www.woon lost to river in the capilly adequating during

While this stronge rejection visitue have some resemblance to an aucural streamer, it, however, differed from it in many respects. The form was in just the reserve position of a streamer from the aurora, and the fluctuation of both light and position can lacking, and, bedder, so ather agrical effects were in exidence in any past of the sky. The abject maintained its facus throughout the entire apporting, and its steady costs and mation was most impressive. If the object was really a council to most have passed very more to the earth, I consider the venggenerance of the object very uncertain.



Reunion of the United Confederate Veterans at Memphis, Tenn.. June 7-10

A givenerague and striking invident of the purish of June 10 necessary when tiencent Clement A. Evane, commander-in-chief of the Confederate Veteranz, and out of line as he came to the grand stand and shock burch with General Frederick Dant Grant, U.S.A., who was reciping the procession. Theoremias of people packed the city to watch the military and civic parado, in which were many decreated was filled with presty Southern girls—One of the lower pictures shows the arrelling of the Southern Cross of the Arlington National Complexy, Washington, June 6.



They drive the finest horses in the Far West

Juest I hat larried

The Vagabond and Dreamer, Who Heard the Call of Manhood

By SIR GILBERT PARKER

What roted by MAYNARD DIXON

es the darlin' of the parish, she's the pride of Innis. killen;

Twould make your heart lep up to see her trippin' dozen the glen;

ere's not a lad of life and fame that wouldn't take her shillin',

And inlist inside her service: did ye hear her langhin'

d ye see her with her hand in mine the day that Clancy married? Ah, darlin', how we footed it—the grass it was so

greent

ed when the neighbors wandered home, I was the guest that terried-

An hour plucked from Paradise: come back to me, Rosicen!

cross the seas, beyand the hills, by lovely Inniskillen, **The rigi**mint come marchin'—I hear the call owe more; hure, a waman's but a woman—so I took the Kergeant's ghilbin',

For the pride of me was kurted; shall I never see her moref

he turned her face away from me, and black as night the land became.

Her eyes were jeweln of the sky, the finest iver seen; be left me for another lad, he was a lad of life and

And the heart of me was hursed; but there's none that's like Restron!"

SOFT rain was falling, but, scated on the stump of a maple which had furnished part of the late winter's fixewood, the singer took no notice. His leather jacket, made for him by one whose eyes were not so height us those of Rosleen of Inniskillen, id resisted many a heavier storm than this, and his face a turned to the south, whence the spring secured to me the smell and the sweet sting of it making the p of life flow engerly in the wins of the winter-fulk, wring the flood of old memories, turning the soils of or dreams. Even the eyes of this incorrigible idler a land of buoyant activities had warmed to the brant life which was pouring its desire into the two of May. They shone with the potential power I unused and ample mushood. His voice, as he sang. id the pulse of a regiment marching-a phenomenon ith one to whom the world was but a poorhouse, supoled by those feelish multitules who toiled from on till eve for bread or fame. He had got bread and good deal clae without labor, and he had achieved ine, too-as the most useless white man from the furtyitth parallel to the magnetic pole.

As he steeped himself in the luxury of vocal sentimenally, his face was turned away from the small house the knoll above the little maple and poplar wood, ward the prairie breaking into green over a secre of lies to the south. Who could have thought from his ardess air and his still more careless song that—or he there, then, his tragedy in the song: a manhood not from enough to take the adverse fate which had atand the life of his emotions? The careless lift of the me had, however, a wealth of melody and sweetness that betokened something underneath, if perhaps that mething was only a touch of temperament in the body a vagahond, and the song itself only a luxury of that Experament. But who could have thought from the arcless air and the apparently careless song that there a dark trouble, maybe deep tragety, in the little house and him, and that he was aware of it? As he linished be song, repeating the last were twice-

and the heart of me nous harteds but there's more that's like Brudeen"

be face of a man, a young, bearded, keen-eyed man, appared at the window of the house behind him. It was the fung Doctor who had lately come to Askatoon.

*How many years, you say?" he asked of a woman. udleg beside him, and nodding toward the singer.

June 16

"Fifteen greats, doctor."

"He's no relation?" "None. He's Irish and we're Irish, that's all,"

"How did he come to plant himself on your"
"Well, you see, doctor, it was pourin" wet, that day,

fifteen years ago, an' he just stepped in out o' the rain!"
The Young Doctor turned and looked at her closely, reflectively. Was she mocking him, trying to be lumorous, with this dismal tragedy behind them in a darkened room where two people lay stricken and beaten-flotsam of fate left to the sport of the monstrous sea of pain and helplesanesa? But he was Irlah, too, this son of Esculapins, and the years he had spent in this new land had not dimmed or smothered that flickering fire, that fantastic glow of wit and humor, that quivering presence, like an unmaterialized spirit, which turns real life into the paradexical and the grotesque in the Emerald Isle. As her words fell on his ear, and he looked at her, he was back again by Inniskillen, among the cabin folk, the barefooted, barelegged girls, with the flying bair, the creamy checks, and the wild glances of the eye. He was lack among all the elements of superstition and poverty and tradition, where beart and bend were in constant contradiction: where the heart seemed spontaneous and was only calculating: where the head seemed deliberate and tyrannical and was only spontaneous; where the pity and beauty and fulsebood and disloyalty and courseleship and charship, with treachery and laid faith went band in hand: where love, chastity, and a sweet bodily morality were linked with drink and boyeott and cattle-driving and the murder of faudlords; where political immerality went check by jowl with financial good faith and reliability: where men eried out like martyrs for a free Ireland, and called settlers from the next county foreigners—he knew it all. And he had left it all, because the old estate was long since sacrificed, with scarce enough remaining to keep above the poverty-line his sister and mother and a futile uncle, whose only use had been to keep the pensions and the small farmers in good-humor by his dry wit and homely humor, saving his people from evil treatment when other landlords barricaded their households and never ventured forth without a firearm. Yes, he knew it all, and this woman's unintended, arbihumor threw him back again into that land which has given more exiles to the world than she has people stary-

ing in her homes or lying in her churchyards. "Oh, he just stepped in out of the rain, did he, fifteen years ago?" he rejoined meditatively to the woman.
"That's a long time. But it's been dry since!"
""Twas the luck o' heaven that whinever he wint out to

take the road again, it begun to rain—there, 'tis rainin' hard now, and him out in it, conxin' death outo him!"

The Young Dector's face suddenly twitched with a laughter which seemed azeoutrollable. Then he recovered himecil. It would not have been seemly to guillaw, with that tragedy in the dark behind; and, besides, it would have offended and shocked greatly the woman whose face was drawn with trouble and clouded by anxiety; though, as she apake now, a light came over it which seemed stolen from a world with which she could have no part.

"How old are you?" the Young Ductor asked curiously, but with his face turned toward the bedroom where a woman's voice was solding softly and a man's voice was speaking in gentle wheelling tones.

"I'm thirty-one," she said with a toss of her head: and by that the Young Doctor knew beyond peradventure that she loved the man outside, for she was forty one. If she was a day.

"And what for d'ye ask? Couldn't ye tell by lookin' at me teeth?" she added maliciously.

She showed her teeth not unpleasantly, and she could have no reason to regret doing it, for they were her best feature, as line and even and white and beautiful a set of teeth as ever woman had.

"The terth are twenty-one," he answered gullantly. Something like a smile played at her lips, and lakes of light suddenly flooded her eyes. How far can not a woman go, and what hard roads can she not travel with a word of flattery in her cars and a little bread of praise in her wallet! The Young Doctor suddenly had a revelation on this matter. He had known it somewhat in

definitely in the past, but now the lesson was set down

on the everlasting tablets of life.
"Now is a lie like mine any better than a lie like hers?" he asked himself. "And yet, my little lie will stiffen her back to the heavy task she has before her; and if I say it often enough, she'll die with a smile on her lips, breaking down 'neath the load of it all. Seein' the weakness of human nature, isn't lyin' a virtue of an exalted kind betimes?"

Suddenly his face grew very grave, and he looked at her fixedly and very sorrowfully, for skilful as he was his skill had not so far blinded him to that which could not be healed or helped by skill.

"What for d'ye look so sharp at me!" she asked a little flutteringly, as though he was repenting what he had said to her about her teeth, and the thought of it made her weak at the knees.

"You have the treth of twenty-one," he answered slowly. "and the light in your face is that of a girl steppin' home along the road down by Tralec-steppin' home from school. Faith, I hope your heart is as young, for there's stiff work before you—bitter stiff work to your hand." He glanced toward the bedroom door, through which came only the man's voice now, pleading and kind.

A flush of pride state over her face. The lines in it softened, and some of them stole away altogether. Never did liar reap so fine a crop of honest flowers from the seeds of false weed sown. Then a look of firmness and resolve came juto her face, and courage seemed to make sacred the pride and vanity of it,

There's a dark roud about I know," she said. "But tis me own that I'll work for, and that must be eared for: and, God's love! but the back will not break nor the hand go palsy."

The Buctor's eyes rested for a moment on the man without, whose voice still told the rain and the world of spring of Rosleen of Inniskillen, then they turned gently and inquiringly upon the woman.

"Your father may get well perhaps, but it will be slow, and he can't help himself much"—he nodded toward the other room—"but 'tis a kind man, and—" "Tis the kindest iver was—wid no whisky in the lowese. Wid the book of Isninh and 'Burke of Curs' and the other tales of Mr. Lever he's contint. He was a schoolmaster in Ireland, at Malahide, it was. The kind-est iver was and the hest—wident the drink."

"Well, he will make it as easy for you as he can; but she your mother—ann't make it easy, no matter how she tries. She can only move one arm, and even that may go with the rest-but, there, we'll hope for the She has to be lifted often and often, and your can't do it alone. Besides, it's a night and day business.

Is there no sister, or annt, or consin-!" at all, at all, of women folk. five-father and nather, the two b'ys, and meself. Terry, he's gone this fifteen year. Left us one day after a shindy—inther'd been drinkin', an' he laid hands on Terry, and Terry flew off like a colt with the bars down, Did ye iver see a horse gone mad and wild, and runnin' over the long road from Concernara to Calway maybe? Shure, that was Terry. All temper and spunk and diviley, an' could do annything wid his hands or his head. Nothin' was too hard for him. Many and many a time he used to help the schoolmasters out with the algebry and the gaymomitry—as alsy as flyin' to a bird, it was to Terry. But he wint; and he niver looked back, or sint word, or give a sign. Ah. Lord, Lord, he was the pick of the posy, wild as he was. And cruel, too, he was in goin', for him and her"—a hand flung toward the bedroom door—"was niver the same after Terry wint."

Her eyes filled with tears, which she dashed away, and her face turned to the man without. "Twas a week after Terry wint, he came. He'd seen Terry down by the new railway, and they'd been drinkin' together, and whin he stepped in out o' the rain, 'twas like a tink with Terry, for he'd seen him since we had, and—"

Suddenly she opened the front door and put her head out.

"Come in out o' the rain, Nolan," she said sharply.

"Tis growin' weather," sald Nolan over his shoulder at her, but not looking toward her,

"You've got your growth—come in," she urged.
"When the doctor's gone, I'll come," he answered, and went on humming to himself:

"Did go see her with her hand in mine the day that

Clarey married?
Ak, durlin', how we footed it—the grass it was so girrien!

And when the neighborn wandered home, I was the growt that torried-

An kour placked from Paradisc: come back to me, Rosleen!"

The Young Dector intervened. He touched her arm perceptorily. "Come in," he said. "What's your name?" he midded, as she shut the door with

a sigh.
"Me mame's Miss Bremman," was the stiff reply. Who was he to command her and to

question her?

"That's a woman's name. What's yours as they call you, girl?"... Girll Oh, deceitful human nature—the black hypocrite! Yet, he had fixed in the snakeless land of the broken harp and the shattered cath, and he knew-

he knew!
"Norah's me name," she answered him softly, for he had got into the softest corner of her nature. Surely there was no trouble too big to be horne, even with the stricken ones yander, and poverty so deep, and Terry

gone, and-"You've told me about Terry, but what of

the other?"
"Shamon's carting over against Askatoon,
He'll be back to-night. Ab, that's a man for
all the year, is Shamon, drivin', drivin',
drivin'—at four dellars a day."

"Why isn't be a farmer, with land so cheap and plenty?" He waved an artu round the circle of the horizon.

"That's how we started-formin': but after Terry levanted everything wint wrong and then the land wint by and by, and only the horses and the two wagons was left, a hay wagon will

and the two wagons was left, a lay wagon with a rack and a grain-wagon wid a hox."

"It's a straggle to live then?"

"There's only Shannon's four dollars a day and the garden. Father had a job on the new railway—away all week and back on Saturdays, two dollars a day it was. But that's over now." Her face turned sympathetically toward the bedroom.

"And him—Nolan—what also..."

And him-Nolan-what else-t"

"Nohin Doyle's his name."

"And Nolan Doyle—what does he do?" He knew well what he did not do, for the fellow's discreditable func-needed no special revelation. It was common knowledge: he was a leafer, a vagrant, und a pauper in a land of work and action.

"Shure, there's the garden stuff to be pulled, and there's food to be got in the city"—a village of one thousand people is a "city" in the West—"and there's prairie hers to be shot, and fish to be caught, and—and all that, doctor dear."

"Four dollars a day won't be enough." He glauced toward the bedroom door again. "You'll need help for the sick-room and for the housework, and help out here is expensive."

"I'll do it meself, or die," she responded stabbaruly. "It'd be hard on the sick ones if you should die," he rejoined pointedly. "There's no glory or gain in that. "What's all the world to a man when his wife's a widow!" they say on the prairies, and they're right. It's an expensive business, Norah, girl."

Her eyes contracted and expanded, expanded and con-

tracted. Wee he anxious about being paid then? But he had called her "Norah. girl!" and she grew younger every minute, braver and younger and stronger.

They heard a noise behind them, and turned quickly.

The old schoolmaster stood in the door, his gray hair tumbled, his body bent almost double, but his eyes bright, feverishly bright. He had heard something of

what they had been saying.

"The Lord will provide," he said tremblingly. "He sent the raveps to feed Elijab. There was manna in the desert. The widow's cruse of oil did not fail—oh, ye of

"They were leside him now, lifting him back to his bed.

"Lave Nolan alone," he whimpered. "Tell him to step in out of the rain, Norah darlin'."...

As they laid him down, be murmured the name of the boy who had fled from his band and his fury fifteen years ago. "Terry—Terry—Terry!" he said pleadingly, rears ago. as it were to God above, for Terry had been the apple of his eye, in spite of all.

A few moments later the Young Doctor was out in the rain, now diminishing to a fine mist, making his way to Nolan Doyle. Still the voice kept dreaming of hantskillen far away and all that was done and left undone by Rosleen-

"Across the was, beyand the kills, by lovely Inniskillen, The rigimint come marchin'-I hear the catt once

more: A woman's but a woman—so I took the Sergeaut's

For the pride of me was kurted: shall I never see

"Why not go back to Inniskillen, where you'd have a change of seein' her? Be you expect her to come to your" said the Young Ductor. There was cold irony in his tone, and Nolan, who had

begun the next verse, stopped short. For an instant he did not move or turn his head or make reply. His senses seemed arrested. His eyes half-closed, as though

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in sulky meditation—or was it an effort at memory, for the Young Doctor's voice had struck strangely on his ear. They had never met or seen each other since the

Young Dector came to Askatoon.

"Inniskillen's the place for you, my man. You'd not be a rare wris there. Here you are a rare wris, and you're not popular."

"I'd be what I was before, and it wasn't a rareravis syther," said Nolau, still without looking up, though the Young Doctor now shood almost in front of him.

"And what were you before then?" asked the Young Doctor.

Doctor.

"As good a man as anny-barrin' one, an' he was a lad of life and fame."

What did you do for a living?" "What does many one do for a living in Ireland?"
"Why don't you do it here?"



"Me name's Miss Bronnan," was the stiff reply. Who was he to question her?

"Where's the peut to cut here?"

"There's land to plow, man,"
"Where'd I be larnin' to plow?"

"Flow did you learn to cut pent?"

"That's born wid ye; ye don't larn it."

"I heard you singing, as I came out, about a lad that took the Sergeant's shillin'. It's a pity you're not young enough to do the same, and make a man of your-

"Well, why didn't it make a man o' me—if it didn't; an' by the sour speech of ye, ye're thinkin' it didn't?"
"You took the shillin'?" You were in the army?"

Suddenly Nolan got to his feet, for the first time looked the Young Doctor in the eyes, and saluted. "I was helpin' hold the pass beyond Pestnevur whin you was ridin' the gray mare barelsacked round the Bantrim Ridges. There was work doin' then beyond Peshawur. You're a doctor now, savin' a man or two here and there: I was a soldier then helpfu' save the English pride-and that's life or death to millions from Rosslare to Gravesend."

The Young Dector's eyes opened wide, and he stood astonished and impairing. "You came from Inniskillen

then—the song you sang . . . !"

"Oh, the song—well, can't the truth be told in a song annyhow?"

"It is your song—your words—you made it?"

"Share, it's aysier than cuttin' peut or stalkin' Afghins.

"And who was Rosleen—als, was it then Rosleen Den-nis from under Calladen Hill?"

The eyes of the vagrant grew brighter, and he threw his head back, as though his thick waving hair was in his eyes—as he had been wont to do us a boy when he wore no but or cap, and his hair was the pride of his

life.

"The same, sir. And I saw her kiss you once. You was but twelve years old then, and she was bust a woman grown. Twas hard by Callinden Wood, where the red cross stands."

"But your name-Nolan Doyle?"

"Me name then was Phelon Fane."
"Phelon Fane—ah, now I remember! You joined the Dirit's Own, and went to India with Lord Harry Noinn as your caloud?"
"And Captain Doyle was adjudget, sir,"
"Why did you change your name?" He looked at the

other suspiciously. "I desarted."

"A deserter, too! Why did you desert? How many years had you put in \$2"

"Six and a hatt-sivin was me time. I desarted, because I had a friend in the same rigiment, and he killed a man-oh, a dammed villain be was, that man! And I'd rather desart than swear false upon the Book before the Judge. For God belp me, I saw the man killed wid me own eyes, and I was the only one that did, and if I'd spoke the truth . . . !"

'And your friend?"

"Shure, how could they hang him, whin the evidence was gone away into the wide world—dyin' and flyin', and flyin' twinty thousand miles away?"

"Aren't you afraid to tell me this! . the law is long; years do not count when crime's b done. The law goes on and on and on, no matter how you be flyin',"

"Hush! Arenh-hush! I'd never be thinkin' that o from Inniskillen would betray me. D'ye mind the d twinty-two years ago I filled y'r basket with fish didn't catch y'rself? And 'twns not alsy fishin' yand Betray me! Shure, wan that's been kissed by Rosh Dennis—is it that y'd have me think?"

"Rosleen Dennis!" The Young Doctor looked him queerly, hesitated a moment, and then adde "Have you have de Rosleen size, and then adde

"Have you heard of Rosleen since then—how may years ago?"

"Oh, twenty-one years, and niver word of her. Shu she wint with Michael Kelly, a lad of life and fame wint to the altar wid him. But the day that Clar was married I-"

As though oblivious of the other's preser he began to sing again:

"Did ye see her with her hand in mine the d that Classy married?" . . .

His eyes were fixed on the castern horiz where the light of the sun was breaki through the gray sky, a soft joyous radiane and, overhead, a great rainbow drew its ba

of gargeous ribben athwart the heavens.

"Decamer — sentimentalist! But then something in him somewhere," murmured tyoung Doctor to himself. "Poor devil. him have his memory. I'll not tell him when the baselon. bian have his memory. I'll not tell him when happened to Rosleen... And a data elever song, too, as good as Tom Moore mighave written! Oh, there is something in his He deserted to save a friend. He's galla and generous, too. He speaks of Michael Ke as a lad of life and fame—the dirty dog of buccaneer! Well, we'll see if what's left is good as what once was, as far as it goes."

As Nolan Doyle ceased singing, breaking abruptly, and sank back upon the stump, whereing to himself, the Young Doctor came eleto him and put a hand upon his shoulder.

"You cealed' have any fear, man, thou Lord Harry Nolan was my uncle, and is stalive; and Adjutant Doyle is now commantified troops in Canada—he was only fifty miffrom here last week. I'll not give you are But in return—"

"Must there be a bargain? Can't ye do

"Must there be a bargain? Can't ye do for its own sake or for the sake of Inn killen?"

"Quite right, quite right, Phelan."

"And quite right again, Nolan Doyle. "Tis a go name you've taken: of two unwilling godfathers, as finen as ever gave glory to Ireland. "Tis a better not than you've shuffed. Now, here then. We've been pale erin' of Inniskillen and of you that's on hereal by deep erin' of Inniskillen and of you that's of no account—Is a man of any account that fives on bread he does carn, and doesn't own?" His voice grew stern. "I ashamed of you, Nohan Doyle. I thought you a fine flow over beyond the seas, when you filled my back with fish, and when you beat them all, tossin' the sto in William Conner's yard."

"Oh, you remember that—the stone-throwin'! Shanow, I recall he sittin' on the gray mare watchin' use could take a fence in her day, the gray mare—"

She could take a fonce in her day, the gray mare—"
"Never mind about the gray mare. You've lived
Larry Brennan and his family ever since you stepped

out of the rain fifteen years ago."
"And there's been a dule of rain since—and the de snow that makes rain."

"Oh, have done, you idle gossoon! You're no bett than a leech. As fine and hundsome a fellow as you-Doyle spat upon the ground. "That for me looks!" said. "Michael Kelly-

"Dama Michael Kelly! Have done with all that. Mr it's over twenty years, and nothing's the same as y it's over twenty years, and nothing's the same as y left it yomker. All's changed, and your song can't set right. Have done with it. We're here to-day on t prairies in another life. You've been livin' in a dream come out of it. You've moved from eighteen to ne forty years of age since you joined the Divil's Or There's no going back. There's sorrow here in the lit house. There's terrible sickness. Mrs. Brennan is partnered and the more old man-" lyzed, and the poor old man-"

"I know. Shure. I know?"

"Then what you are going to do-?"

"Shure, I came out here in the rain to think it over "You're not to be trusted in the rain. "Tis yn limbit to take shelter, and food, and bed, and frier ship, and all the heart a norman can give—"

Dayle stood up and put out a hand. "If the pla had been mine, and Terry Brennan or Shannon is stepped in, they could have stayed and welcome. By that's no matter. I—"

"I want to know what you many to do Dordo" to the plants."

"I want to know what you mean to do, Doyle," t Young Doctor interrupted. Then he hastily drew a p Young Doctor interrupted. Then he hastily drew a p-ture of the dark days ahead; of the misery and troub and awful landship, and the sickening burden whi-notst fall upon the shoulders of Norah Brennan; of t-killing expense, and only Shannon's four dotters a d-to meet it. There must be help for Norah. There ma be some one to nurse and some one to help in the housand all—a tale which grew more somber as it went to the or twice Dayle closed his eyes for a minute, though to shut out the picture. When, at last, though Doctor had finished, and stood with a look inquiry on his face, the clear eyes of the vagabor looked into his own with all the turbid emotions, w vague, useless dreams, and fifteen years' stagnation go

from them, and the deserter from the Devil's Own sa

Slamby's "I'm gein' to belp," hat are you going to do!" nurse them—in there," he answered.

uld I carn as much as two hospital nurses'd want or? What can I do-a pent-cutter and a soldier? can nurse. Didn't I nurse a dozen b'ys that was wid fever in Injy? Have I a gift? Shore I I'll be two nurses yander—night and day. She's mother to me—Mrs. Breman, an' the old manys sayin', "The Lord will provide," and believin' in nanna, and Elijah's ravens, and the widow's cruse and all the rest. I lost me own mether when I wine, and she's been like a mother to me. God save the rest things a man and the man in the rest.

here's things a man can't do-nursing." The Young or could scarcely take it in. It was unlike what expected.

Exerc's nothing a man can't do for his mother." here's Miss Breman, a young woman— You alone her in the house! Do you think—?" lan Doyle's face flushed. "God forgive ye!" he

"And you an Irishman, an' from Inniskillen! cabins are small in Ireland, and there's a dule o' inquity bewhiles, for poverty makes small rouns, there's many slape in one room, but Irishwomen

Irishmen—1"

Le Young Dector suddenly caught the vagabond's
"That's all right, Doyle. Say no more. I apoloIf you mean it—"

Le you for the last fifteen years' bed and

'm going to pay for the last fifteen years' bed and d," he said.

are you sure they'll-"

save it to me. Mrs. Brennan's glad to have me by She says it kapes her from frettin' too much about

and I suppose Terry was a waster."

Percy! Terry was a man, ivry inch of him. He was had a head!"

Very well. Settle it in your own way. But if you going to nurse these old people—I warn you 'twill heavy job, a dismal and weary task!—then listen ne, Nolan Doyle, and hearken hard to what I say. take note of what's to be done, and how it's to be e, and-"

ND it was so. As he said he would, Nohm Doyle laid himself out to pay for the bed and bread he had had over fifteen years. The summer came, and the autumn, the former and the

later rain, fulling the just and the unjust, snown of winter, the inrable frost, with all the ter outhouse tasks—the od to cut and carry, the ter to fetch, the wet thes to be hung out on line and brought in ozen stiff, the hundred rying chores to be done.

t all the time, day and the musi-nurse, with fine gentleness of a man and his strong arms d coaxing voice, contested h by inch the advance disease and death, ceasesly vigilant, automatically ceise, concentrated, seli-rgetful, comprehensive, inking of everything, and ing all with a smile and a morous word.

His long, idle life lived in e open air, without excess any kind-for he drank thing, smoked little, and il never been a big eater had given him a store of ergy and a reservoir of rength on which he now ew, steadily diminishing esupply. The Young Doe-r watched him almost as nely as he watched the to sick people whom he was twing slowly away from e brink and setting them bligh, safe places. There as talk, of course, at Asat listed talk; for there were lys and days when Shanon was away with his sleigh r his wagon, and Nolan loyle and Noral: Bremnun ere alone in the house, ave for the two bedridn people-and Another; ad the talk became a could, which at least ma-trialized in the definite

etposal of tar-and-feathers or Nolan Doyle. It was then that the Young Dector, who had a gist n acting at the right time—not by any means a rare bing in his race-went out upon the warpath. went to the Rev. Elemezer Groom, the Methodist dister in whose "parlor" much sanctimentious seemdal d been brewed, and insisted that he should come out

"the house of shame" and learn the truth. They came to the door of the shaded sick room at a ment when Nolan Doyle was holding the paralyzed that—and Norah was freshening the pillows. The ou sky-pilot saw the waman put gently back on her

bed, whispering blessings on the head of "Nohan, dear," beard the whitesical replies of the man aurse, saw the face-how thin and worm it had become!-met the dark eyes with the soft slumbering fires, saw the girl on the other side of the bed with that look of single purpose which sick-bed watching, more than anything else, gives to the faces of these who fight death and decay for others, and into his lean soul there entered a new understanding of human nature, the first glimpse of a real

reveletion of humanity.

"My dear friends, I would offer up a prayer at the throne of grace," he said unchusualy to them all at inst. "Verily, pain is the bowl into which God's mercy flows."

The old paralytic woman turned indignant eyes upon him, for she was a Catholic, though her husband was a Protestant of the Church of Ireland, and her daughter and Nolan Doyle were Catholies also. It was the old man who settled the question, however. He raised himself on his elbow, and a flush spread over his face, where undeveloped intellect did not wholly submerge the contour of the present-distinction and the commonplace in conflict—and he said in a low, reproving voice:

"The bowl will be no fuller for one prayer more. Shure, in this house we eath the drip of mercy at matins and evensong, and betune whiles—betune whiles. Tis not a Pagan place, and the only haythens here are those who come from beyond and away. Lave us be— lave us be wid the praying, but thank ye kindly for steppin' in with the Doctor. Ah, that's a man—the best that ever grew by Immidten! Shure, if it wasn't for him and Nolan-and Nolan the boy, the silver cord would be loosed and the golden bowl be broken-not the bowl of pain, as your say, but the bowl of life. Well, good-day to you, for 'tis time for us to be shlapin'— 'tis time, isn't it, Mary, darlin'?" he called across to

his wife.
"Tis long past the time," she answered peevishly. Then with a faint flash of her eyes she drew a resary from beneath her pillow with her one strong hand, and repeated a prayer over and over: "Salve, Regina, Mater ... Mater elementissima. . . Ora pro nable . . ." with a look out of the corner of her eye at the preacher.

"You see we're popists here—most of us," said Norah as they all left the room, "and so we'll not be forgetting to remember where's help to be had whin needed."

In the other room Nolan Doyle said to the bewildered preacher; "I've had letters—from some of your flock, I'm thinkin'. Here's wan of them—read it. It come this mornin'."

The preacher read a letter of a dozen lines which



"Terry-Terry, me own boy!" he cried, and was caught in the strong arms

brought the blood of shame to his fat face. He was not wholly a hypocrite; he had a good heart and an illused conscience. He had land forced into his Cornish mind, prone as it was to believe evil, that this house was saintly with self-sacrifice, and free from all impurity. He had been in hundreds of sick-rooms, and this he knew was shadowed by no umbrageous growth

of sin or shame. He handed the letter back.
"A cowardly attack—a cruel slander," he said. "I will try to put things right. I should like to shake

hands with you, Mr. Doyle," "It was an inspiration fetching him here," the Young

Doctor said to himself as Norah brought from a cuptourd a jar of preserves and a cake, and poured a cup of coffee for the preacher. This softened the shock of the reproof the man had had from Larry Brennan, and he are and drank with an appreciation which only those know who find that stimulant in food which others find in spirits. His heart grew warmer and warmer, and, by accident, his visit left behind it a sent of pleasure which flourished exceedingly in Norah Brennan's broken beart. As he was leaving, he said with oracular sym-

pathy and pompous kindness to Norah:
"Ale, to be young-young at the start of life, like you, and so to have opportunities for devotion and suctifice and the Master's service! To be young, lassic, to be young like you! The coffee excellent—excellent, and the cake. Well, good-by. Good-by. God tempers the wind to the shorn hamb—to the lamb. Farewell and farewell-excellent coffee, excellent! Soon it will be spring again. Be putient and hopeful, lassic. 'He makoth me to the down in green pastures. He fredeth me boxide the still maters.' The wind in temperal to the lamb, lassie."

After his fashion he kept his word. The Sunday following, baying judiciously set the rumor flying that he would preach a special sermon, on a special subject of local importance, he found a congregation that filled the church to the doors; and when he stood up to preach, it was so still that only the roaring of the fire in the huge stove could be heard—typical of the llame of the spirit, as he very obviously said, when he gave out his text, which was: "Judge not, that ye be not judged," He did not delicately veil his allusions, and, at the last, after cuthlessly condemning judgment by appearances, and asking if none of them had hidden sins and anrepented misdeeds, without mentioning a name, he drew a picture of an apparently worthless, useless being winning his way tack to self-respect and munhood by service to the afflicted, such as few could statum and probably no man had ever to the same degree, and in like delicate circumstances, done before. He reputlisted the slanders brewed in his own parlor, though he did not say they were brewed there, and he called upon them all to put forth the hunds of succor and charity, and help to lift the bunden carried heroically by two people whose lives were being caten away by self-devetion—"shredded of

vigor and youth and strength," he said.

The sermon was very fully reported in the local papers, and the story he had told was of such an unusual nature that the sensational parts of it were copied in paper after paper till they appeared in citles on the Mississippi and ports in the Ray of Fundy.

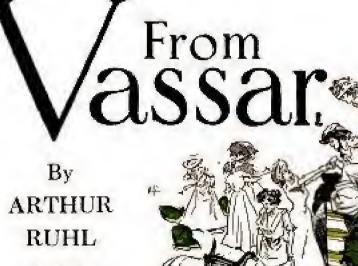
And the people of Askatoen.

if not all wholly con-vinced, strove to make amends for slander and sizepicion; though they not inaptly said that prople should not fly into the teeth of decent custom, and should not give esuse for suspicion by strange conduct, which the world said was beyond the bounds of convention. Their kindness came too late, however. They land practically boyeatted the house of Brennam, they had ostracized Nohn and Norah, and— worse still—had let the effeet of their ostracism and ineycott fall on two helpless. hedridden people fighting with death. They had so frightened the few timid, if true, souls, and the charitable-hearted, and those women who might have helped in the sick-room or in the household work, that the people of the house of Brennan were on an island in the sea of Christendom, into whose lumbors, to whose shores, no ship came, ne boat brought freight of human sympathy, no corn and wine and oil of friendship—save that shallop of the Young Doctor which touched the sands now and then, and was gone all too soon, for he, too, was overworked, and mediines emild do little house of Brennun. Nursing and marsing only with ceaseless cure, could bring back to the height of land, where people lived in safety, these two falterers on the brink. Sometimes he asked himself, did the Young Doctor, if it was well that the lives should be saved at such a wful toll of the health and vigor of youth, for the vital forces of Nolan Doyle and Norah

Brennan were being worn away, and what would come if either broke down, he shuddered to think. Yet it had made a man of Nelan Doyle—or had he always been really the same nam, waiting his opportunity, reserved for this strange experience, this terrible test of patience, strength, human love, and armputhy? The hospitul? It was in a town far away, and the house of Brennan had opposed it from the first. That might come; it would have to come if Norah or Nolan fell in the struggle. But what was the end to be, and was it worth all the sacrifice?

People from Askutoon came to offer help, but Nolan

(Concluded on page 20)



Hiustrated by HENRY RALEIGH

HE open trolley-car, shaking the hot dust of Poughkeepsie from its feet, whirred into a zone of apple-blossoms. The golden afternoon was fragrant with their persume. A shady avenue overhung with trees enveloped us—on the left stretched a compact green hedge.
"North Gate!" said the conductor.

I stepped through a slit in the hedge and embarked on an empty asphalt walk—soft asphalt, the noiseless sinking of one's feet into which conveyed vaguely the notion that it was something to bite rather than step on. Across a level, spacious lawn rose dormitories and college buildings. college buildings.

High in an upper story of one a girl was drying her hair. She sat in the open window, with her back to the sun, and the hair fell loose to her whist and glowed in the sunlight. The silence being pricked by the sound of a boot striking a border bit of asphult, the girl turned and looked down over her shoulder. She looked long and searchingly, as a deer might lift its head at the first sight of man in its primeval forest; exactly, indeed, to venture a more familiar simile, as cows lift their heads when a stranger climbs over the fence into their snany meadow. Satisfied that the intrinter was harmless, or uninteresting, she gave the hair a toss and again turned her back to the sun.

For perhaps fifty yards the silence of the desert. On the top step of North, almost articulate in the bright sunlight, lay a hairpin. In the terming silence it seemed symbolical of something, one couldn't tell what. Without waiting for the visitor's name, the little bull-boy and little maid at once and smilingly volunteered in charas: "Slas said to tell you she wouldn't be home till four o'clock." With some archness I asked if they were sure that I was the one. Embarrassed by such levity, the two little servants exchanged depreenting books and vouchsafed no reply.

I continued my walk. All about were tall, quiet dar-

mitories and the level green of a park; beyond, trees and grass, still more park-like. Groups of girls—sometimes one alone—were reading under the trees. In the distance figures moved across the grass—white, pink, blue against

Behind a circular hedge dresses flashed and there were occasional volces. The voices sounded light and strangely far away. They were playing termis and basketball over there. Near the hedge, but outside of it, a girl dozing in the grass, with her body twisted half-round as if she were a mermal who had come up to san betself on the debylance and studied as the hear cone up to san betself in the hair. shelving sand, suddenly sat creet and brushed the hair from her eyes. One had a curious sensation of walking uninvited into a picture.

uninvited into a picture.

Three figures emerged from the hedge and proceeded down the path. One, a lithe, well-built girl in a white dress, loosened at the neck, seemed the leader and the admiration of the other two. Unaware of strange observers, she wound her skirt about her and struck an attitude, chin in alr. Then, stretching both hands high above her head, she brought her arms shown with a motion of swimming. And swimming leisurely thus with the upper part of her body, she continued to walk, and back across the silent, sun-drenched fawn came her song:

"Ev—ery little bit
Added—to what you got
Mukes a lit—tle bit more. . . ."

We dired at six in one of the dormstories-one man among a great many girls, all smoothed and freshened for the evening like so many cool roses just taken from the florist's lox—and then they gathered on the steps outside to sing. The Seniors sang to the Suphomores from the steps of one building, the Juniors to the Freshmen from the steps of another, and the underclassmen stood at a respectful distance, and after each song ap-planded politely, as I was told they do each evening. with unabated enthusinsm from the first day they can alt out of doors in the spring until snow flies in the fall,

From where we stood I could not hear the words, but I was told that the Juniors were probably telling the Freshmen how nice they were or singing about debating. Vassar students take a great deal of interest in questions of the day-they were much more excited over Governor. Hughes's agitation for direct primaries than the rest of Poughkeepsie—and the inter-society debate is one of the great events of the year. Every Senior or Junior is a member of her class debating club and is obliged to attend its meetings. Last year the subject of debate was municipal regulation of the biquor traffic, and this year it was direct primaries, and both these fascinating topics were celebrated in their songs. I had heard many songs about bright college years, brown October ale, steins and alma mater, but I had never heard undergraduates sing

and freshoued like so many cool rosss just taken from the florist's box . . . " about debates. And until you are used to it it is a disfinetly odd experience to hear that frail sopeano churus

"Smoothed

pipe across the grass and know that they are riming "mention" with "convention" and "Tammany" with "me" and telling what happened in the committee on credentials or what the weary trackman will do when the municipality abolishes the saloon.

Thunder clouds rolled up from behind the Hudson hills, and just as the singing and sunlight were ending the warm rain came. There was a general scramble for umbrellas, and the customary march across the lawn to chapel be-came a burried semiper. Twilight was deepening as we emerged from evening service-the girls filing out, two by two by classes, Seniors first—and strolled across to the old main building between grass carpets washed and fragrant with rain. The dusk shut in closer, lights came out, and one understood the remark of the young tenoher that it was now, when evening began to shut them in, that she felt more strongly the life of the place—the place that meant so much to them all.

One could scarcely be insensible to it: the quiet beauty, the decorous, well-ordered existence, the chance-unhindered and undisconved by the world's feverish necessities and forest surrenders—to contemplate and prepare for some ideal future life. And I do not mean by this a pullid, cloister-like seclusion. In talking with those interested in Vassar one becomes conscious of the frequent use of such words as "sane," "good citizenship," "hack of sentimentality," "service." When Mr. H. G. Wells was inspecting America he was troubled by the sight of Wellesley's art students making copies of antiques.

was inspecting America he was troubled by the sight of Wellesley's art students making copies of antiques. From floor to colling of the room were drawers full of photographs—enough, Mr. Wells thought, to contain pictures of all the antiques in existence. And he lamented what seemed the pale and rarefied atmosphere in which these young women were preparing for the world in which they would be jostled as soon as they left college. One shadders at the kind of training and the kind of young women that would be found in Mr. Wells's ideal world, and yet, without in any sense referring to the sister college, I imagine that Yassar would object to a pallid estheticism almost as vigorously as be.

To do this, however, does not imply that she would have her undergraduates shouting for votes for women, rushing into settlements, or gulping down socialism. One gets the notion that there is an objection to the girls mixing up too precediously in things to which semipolithed names are attached. As President Taylor put it in a recent address to the alumnor: "Vassar affirms its belief in the home and the old-fashiourd idea of marriage and children and the splendid service of society wrought through these quiet and unradical means. It cries out against the tendency to put the tag of social service only on a service which has a committee and a hoard and public meetings and newspapers behind it."

I once knew a Vassar girl who admitted, on emerging into an inferior world, that the only man whom she could consider as a prospective husband would be a Chief Justice of the Sunrence Court. That was few years

could consider as a prospective husband would be a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. That was ten years ugo, and her ideal is still, apparently, as unshaken as Gibraltar. For girls of a certain vigorous, unsentimen-tal, and highly ethical trend, there may be a slight danger in shutting oneself up in a quiet park for four years and thinking acutely even of good citizenship.

And If You Don't Balong to the City Club-?

100D men-citizens, no less than good women-citizens. T exist without the support of "committees and public meetings." Some of them, doubtless, run steam lummaries or grocery stores, and would be very much improved by marrying somebody from Vassar. If the lady who had the Chief-Justice notion had tried to make a hit in musical comedy, endeavored to point her feet "to ten minutes to six and smile while you're doing it," as the Chorus Ludy said; if she had chosen so astonishing a course as this and failed dismally and acquired a little humility and sense of humor, it might have been almost as good for her as Vassur. The objection to coeducation is, I believe, that it bardens girls' manners. There is also something to be said against hardening girls' hearts.

This was an aspect of the matter which we did not discass as we strolled across the campus to Main that night. A mother told of what had become of the girls with whom her daughter had been graduated. Seven were mar-ried, and well married, from the Vassar point of view that is, to men who were doing important and worth-while things in their communities, in which, in their own ways, the girls helped. Of the other three, one was head nurse in a city hospital, one at the head of athletics in a

A Somewhat

Sentimental Journey

of Exploration

From Poughkeepsie

to Wisconsin

wuman's college, and one a teacher of domestic science.
By grace of a Senior's permission we ascended to the
Senior room. Each Senior class furnishes it completely,
and after graduation the room is dismantled and each girl takes her things home. Here the Seniors can sit by themselves in undisturbed dignity, and here each class can express its idea of what a home-like living room can express its idea of what a home-like tiving-room should be. As we came in, two girls were talking on a seat at one side, several reading under shaded lamps, and at the grand piano sat two, one with her arm about the other's waist, playing a low accompanished and humming as they played. It was a pleasant room and it seemed a specially gracious courtesy—and expressive of the atmosphere which the place was planned to suppose that all went on with what they were to represent—that all went on with what they were doing, exactly as if they were at home and we were members of the family. Quite without self-consciousness the girls at the piano continued their low duet notwithstanding our audible comments and our active discussion of their college and themselves.

to the

The Busy Shores of Lake Mendots.

W/HAT, I wonder, would they have thought could they have rend through their guest's inside coat pocket to the letter burning there—a period urging them to the lays of his fraternity, genially urging them to take me out on the campus and show me "the skirts as they go by"? And what would have been their emotions could they have sat on the grass at the top of the Hill at Medison as I did a few days later and seen the Hill at Madison as I did a few days later and seen that army of men and girls-lawyers, engineers, farmers, and school-teachers to be, fussers, women-baters, mun-caters and girls just like themselves, pouring up and down the crowded walks and into lecture halls?

No cloistered park this—a city rather, a Middle-Western city, at once intensely practical and enthusiastically idealistic, crowded with young men and women, Western city, at once intensety practical and enthusantically idealistic, crowded with young men and women, most of whom were driving at some specific tangible thing. Boys do not go to Wisconsin because their fathers went there—their fathers, generally, never saw the inside of a college—nor because they find there clothes, manners, and accents which suit their own esthetic tastes. They—and the girls too—go because they are hungry for "culture," a better standard of living, because they want something that will help them in their business. I don't imagine they think very much about samity or sentimentality or service. They are thinking of how to make themselves engineers, lawyers, farmers, school-teachers. They're too busy getting the thing to spend much time over their attitude toward it—but this is not beginning at the beginning.

I was proceeding down Langdon Street toward the university, curiously scanning the horizon for the first signs of co-education. Spring was in the air here, too. They were plowing, harrowing, and planting corn all over the country through which we had ridden that morning, and the dry, sweet prairie wind blew into the car window across wide stretches of newly turned black earth and the vivid green of young wheat. Elms in their new foliage overhung the street, comfortable frame

their new foliage overhung the street, comfortable frame houses, each with its green front yard, were on either side; below, to the right at each cross street, was a view

of Lake Mendota.

A boy and girl, sitting on the steps of a house across the street, came over to my side of the street and walked on in front of me. The boy was contless and bareheaded; his sleeves were rolled up and his trousers turned into a broad cuff. He had tan builded shows and a Bull Durham tag swang from his hip pocket. Possibly he was a Freshman, inasmuch as they are required at Madison always to have the "makings." The girl was also barehended, and she carried a lecture note-book. I was just trying to decide whether they were brother and sister or only acted so, when all at once, from a parch a short distance down the side street, came the wiry zing-a-zing of mandolins and gultars-

"Dan't—take me kome (zing-a-zing, plump-plump!) Please don't take me kome (zing-azing, pop-pop!)
What-did I-ever do to you (BING!)
Go-on-on-on- Have-a little pity, Pm="

The contemplative pace and judicial calm became not altogether easy to preserve. A few steps further apred, close to the sidewalk, a front porch crowded h exuberant young men humming, whistling, and ding the Wisconsin blue laws by rolling their own rettes. Evidently a fraternity house.

birectly ahead arose the sober, columnar façade of a *iy; beyond, other buildings and a grassy bill sur-inted by a domed structure resembling a state-house, in the immediate foreground, in front of the sober mans, was a baseball game. A crowd-hundreds-rounded it, the men three deep from home to first third, the girls mostly behind the fielders in the de of the library. A big farmer looking youth, with rest bush of fuzzy brown hair, started away for the l. I asked him who was playing.

Laws an' the Agrics:" and as he gulloped off he zily volunteered that everybody hoped the Laws ld get soaked because they made such a noise about

whenever they won.

Adventure with a Man-Enter

ASCENDED the Hill-plmost a mountain for this prairie country—a furlong stretch of lawn climbing ply up to the main building, and bounded on either by trees and walks. Classes were in session and the ks were empty. In the shade of a building on the right enevolent instructor had taken his small class. They atted on the grass, tailor fashion, all but one, intent his book. This one was a girl in a tan-colored dress t might have been pongee, and a big pink mushroom

with one stiff rakish black feather.

he sat erect, leisurely surveying the world. Some we emanution that promptly flashed across the in-cening distance convinced one that the alpine proks obstract thought were not those toward which her were irrevocably set. Of course, some co-eds come bave a good time. We gazed at each other fixedly if the building came between. When, a moment later, ing passed the building, this same penetrating and lytical inspection was continued from another angle, as conscious of a sudden and delightful exhibitation. h as a lamb might feel galloping gaily around a magerie tent in front of the caged lions and tigers. th exaggerated slowness I proceeded onward up the , looking back now and then at the studious class t over their books, and the lone figure sitting very ct and storing-not anxiously not even curiously, but h a certain air of resignation, as if to say: y think this is furmy, young man. It's all very well

y think this is fumy, young man. It's all very well you. But some day—"
I walked on over the hill and along the lake to the resiliural School. Another class, all men, sat on the as in front of the stock pavilion. The lecturer was casting in-breeding, and the men played manufacty as they listened. Every now and then a cow thrust head through the fence behind the lecturer and, as approxing or protesting, emitted a loud "Hoof" At wery constrails a flock of a published grass, and from the to time added to the pertion of this buselic picture.

tion of this busedic picture lifting their beads in a quiv-

ng "Bu-a-a F"

Returning past an orehard ere more Agrics, one a young **man in a blue gingha**m dress d wide straw hat, were learnborticulture, I passed the I game and crossed over to bout house. The nearby we was lined with the hoatdings of fraternity-houses, launches filled with girls t-putted by: a man and a d put out from one of the the in a canon.

With a delicious skieudge-rudge the 'varsity eight uped down the float, swung d set it lightly on the water. the same moment two girls down the wharf next door delimbed into their canoe. one paid any more atten-

to the co-eds than as if they were butterflies, and girls showed no more interest in the eight Greek to than as if they were all members of a family at drown cottage at one of the Wisconsin lakes.

After dinner at one of the fraternities we strolled a to one of the girls' scrority houses, chatted on the as a few moments, just us people were doing all over Middle West at that hour, and then, two by two, the fading daylight, drifted up to a concert by the lege band on the hill. In the middle of that long with of grass stood the bund, and all about were men d girls sitting on the grass like some vasa picnic oty. At the end, when the band struck up the college on, the whole regiment rose and stood till it was done. Then—things never seem to stop at Wisconsin—we med to one of the buildings nearby, where another their course by two members of a class in masic. A ag man played a violin; a stender, shy-looking young in a pale blue dress—especially fruit and delicate looked beside the great concert grand—played the looked beside the great concert grand—played the looked beside the great concert grand—played the classical music, but she would find it if they didn't and so they all went and applicated each number all they were worth. She came from a little Wissia village through which my train had passed that braing one of those little stations with a grain eletor, a few stores, and a tolacco warehouse, whence wicked Wisconsin leaf is made into cigars named by actors—even good actors. The picture of it kept thing across the concert program with its foreign The Back, Saint-Sains, Gounoid.

Many of the Wisconsin co-eds come from just such us, some to be teachers, some because it's chesper of the usual "finishing" school, some who would go *comen's colleges in the East were their State unlversity not so highly thought of. Many, like the one I had read about in the last number of the Wisconsin "Lit" that afternoon, came up straight from the farm:

"A solitary wagon was wending its way along a deserted road to the junction. The father was driving; the mother was imparting the usual parting advice. Mamie Doe, pretty, plain, artless Mamie Doe, was dreaming. 'Toot! tout!' went the engine; 'Good-by, little girl.' said the father; 'Write often and study hard,' said the mother; 'I will.' replied Mamie Doe."

Mamie roomed with Winifred Lillian, who owned a

motor-car, and she accumulated a Chicago veneer.

"And you, Mamie Doe," continued the undergraduate philosopher, "low do you feel when you get back to the junction? You ought to help with the housekeeping. No more bridge whist after luncheon. At the junction they do not have luncheon; they have breakinst, dinner, and supper.

"No more dances! No more fussers! No more thea-ters! Everything is changed, is it not? Of course, you like father and mother as well as ever, but they have not been steeped in the quickening atmosphere, and you have just taken a four years' plunge into an inciting whirlpool and your spots have changed.

"And in the warm summer evenings, when you take

your solitary walks through the golden cornfields just us the setting sun is washing the purental roof with colors never to be attained by sardid pat-bailers, what are you thinking about? Mind you, you have just dried the dishes. You are yearning for something; you are unhappy; all is not well with the world. Why should not you strive for a higher standard of living? Ambition is, of course, commendable, but often it can not find expression, and then-

I do not believe that this is at all typical of the effect of university experience on the average sensible, plucky Middle-Western girl, but it is worth quoting, found in an undergraduate paper, and the half-real, half-whimsical objections to girls put forward by the clever young man who wrote it made his college seem a specially interesting place as we walked back that night to my hotel.

"Cows and Co-eds"

WHATEVER its other qualities, it is certainly not a rarefied air the Wisconsin co-eds breathe. The keynote of the place is the accomplishment of practical results, Wholly dependent on the State Legislature, it has had to show that it could give such results. And the Legislature of a Middle-Western agricultural State is not going to spend money on highfalutin brica-brac. The work of the agricultural school has, perhaps, been sufficiently echbracted. The undergraduates of the academic wing rear up on their hind legs at the very mention of it—"People think we haven't anything here but cows and eneeds!

An article in the same paper from which I have already quoted, on "Why is the English Department?" charm-

A managing editor or a producing magazine man can advance you more in an evening's talk than the whole English dep't in a semester."

The co-ed is here not only because such an arrangement is a natural sequence to the boy and girl high schools, but because it is cheaper for the State to teach both sexes in one place. As the girls said in their recent number of the "Sphinx": "Wisconsin being established for men and women on terms of perfect equality, any discussion of the status quo seems a little beside the mark. The men and women of the State have spoken through properly accredited representatives, and it remains for us respectively to make the best of it and the most of it."

Determinism and Dutch Necks

AND this they generally seem to do with a good sense and good humor which is part of their experience in the grammar and high schools. The girls are subject to few special regulations. Several bandred live in a dormitory with a woman dean, a hundred or so others live in sorority houses with a chaperone of their own; the rest of the one thousand live in bounding-houses. Forneedly, men and girls might live in the same boarding-house, but this is now practically discontinued. They can go canocing and driving and picnicking with each other, just as if they were at home, and there is no bother about chaperones. When a large and rather formal affair is arranged, however, a chaperone is increasingly that the property. genuously thought necessary. The reasoning seems to be that a chaperone is something dressed up and Eastern-very much as you "dine" when you have greats and merely "eat dinner" when alone. Calls on Friday, Saturday, or Sunday evenings are considered legitimate "fussing," but boys who are forever mooning about the somerity houses are ruther looked down on as "candy kids,"

The logis assert, and with much reason, that the overwhelming preponderance of girls in, for instance, popuher literature classes tends to drive men away and that It often prevents perfect freedom of discussion. With the intention of observing this at close range, I dropped

In at a nine o'clock philosophy class the next morning. The subject was determinism, and the instructor was giving a very interesting criticism of Professor James's ideas of free-will. From where I sat, his head emerged above a large black mushroom hat trimmed with lilies of the valley and pink flowering almonds, and in the same line of vision were various engaging coiffures and backs of necks. It was a delightful May morning. On a branch just outside the open window a robin was amusing himself with his liquid chirp, and the imgrance of fresh grass and leaves that drifted in from the campus mingled with more artificial and disturbing perfumes. I am afraid that my own "sphere of determinism" would have been unprofitably circumscribed by flowering bats and Dutch necks. But that, of course, was as good on argument for co-educa-

tion as against it, for the young men who sat about me paid no more attention to these phenomena than to the plaster on the wall. And they drew pictures in their note-books and went to sleep quite like any undergraduates.

In the Shakespeare class. into which I next went, the power of the co-ed to destroy the opposite species was more evident. It was noto-riously a "anap" course and almost monopolized by girls. The instructor, a charming old gentleman quite satu-vated in his subject and renseved from the modern world, maintained a fatherly and rather drowsy monologue, answering most of his own discripas and every now

"Like members of a family and then letting by little whimsical and humorous sparts, which fell quite believe been a charming companion in front of a wood fire on a winter's evening, but he was scarcely the one to compel cerebration in a crowd of indifferent piels girls.

Having called the roll and carefully marked as "present" those who were there and those for whom some other girl, suddenly remembering instructions and almost propring out of her sent, shrished "Here!" he opened his "Hamlet" had wondered if Miss Jones knew what "cleatrice" meant. As Miss Jones was quite too bored to reply, he went right on with: "Probably she uses the word 'scab' instead. It is simpler." Miss Jones sighed, and, turning to the girl next to her, rested her elbow on the chair arm and her head on her hand, as if saying: "What a hore the old gentleman is; isn't he, girls?" "Well, let's continue. When was it that the Dames broaded Englands". Could Miss Spaits tell that?

havaded England?" Could Miss Smith tell that?

"Oh, about a thousand years ago."

Yes, but couldn't she get a little nearer? Was it nine hundred and something or ten hundred and something? What? Did Miss Smith say pine hundred? Because if she did she would be sorry—really, it was ten hundred. And he dreamily wondered if Miss Smith had an English history in her room or did she have to go over to the library for it? She ought to have it on the shelf in her room, because if she was going to on the shelf in her room, because if she was going to be a teacher—however. Now what did Hamlet mean about Lacries and the French bet? (No answer.) Why, Lacries was a sort of dude, wasn't he? (Unsuccessfully suppressed yawns.) He'd been spending his time in Paris, standing down there at the corner of the Boulevard San Michel and the Boulevard San Germain, where they are so terribly dissipated, ch? The old gentleman looked up with a whimsical smile, which met



i I I ii s MANY COLORER. "Past ts" In what is generalally a far more

difettante field, The italies are

"When your theme makes a hit, you want to know why it hit, so as to repeat the performance. You want to know the principles of vivid phrasing, the possibilities of plot variation, the trick-work of suspense, the essentials of climux. . . When a stude is making his first fumbling attempts at literature, what he values are crude, concrete, countractive, kunches on the tricks of the trade. What he gets is abstract—a comparison of Arnold's and Pater's theories of style or a line of talk on the Ultimate Motive of True Art. . . Every literary stude has ideals somewhere in his system. . . . There intervene however, several years during which he will typewrite hackwork to live while he is mastering the craft. It would be ample for his present simple needs to be able to make good with a short story in 'Hampton's.' He wants to know how to swing a surprise ending; how long to make his introduction. Is it a good scheme to make Basil Baskerville look dully out into the wind-swept streets for a few paragraphs or ought Basil to shout 'Marked cards!' at the start of paragraph one) . . A timely hunch from a man who has been through the mill saves you mouths of this, but you get few of them from the English dep't.

no response from the placial faces of the maidens in front of him. The only thrust that seemed at all te stir them was a remark about Barbary horses. The professor asked if these were not Arabian burses—the kind the young ladies had seen now and then in circuses. This one of the young women disputed with great vigor and stableoraness, declaring that they couldn't have Arabian horses in circuses because they were "too expensive."

were "too expensive."

It is classes like this, doubtless, of which the vivacious young man whom I have already quoted was thinking when he complained in the "Lit" that the "feathered hordes" were weakening Wisconsin's pristine virility. "The recitation is a function, and the flamel shift and the unshaven face evoke a stare, the 'honginal' representation a suspicion. As you enter the classover' expression, a suspicion. As you enter the class-room, which is permented with a delicate perfume, you do not walk, but tread to your sent with a stately, serious mice, and in the next fifty minutes you emulate the reticent claim. The loud outburst, the crude phrase, are arch sins; a relating remark is a misdemensor. The

tone of the classroom is artificial and contaminated.

tone of the classroom is artificial and contaminated. By whom?"

"We are perfectly willing," the girls promptly replied in their issue of the "Sphinx," "to take the blame for those faults which are ours. We are not perfect. But we decline with thanks to be responsible for the idio-syncasies of the 'bunch' or the follies of the fusser. We don't ask to be worshiped. We have no use in the business of daily life for an aureole or pedestal. They are both troublesome to tote around. We would rather at any time be first-cate human beings then any poor second-rate goddesses. But, for goodness sake, try to be a little human yourselves and remember we can't help being co-eds, and if there are traits in our exceedingly complex characters which seem to you to need nitroglycerine blasts in order to clear them away, at all events be a little jolly about it."

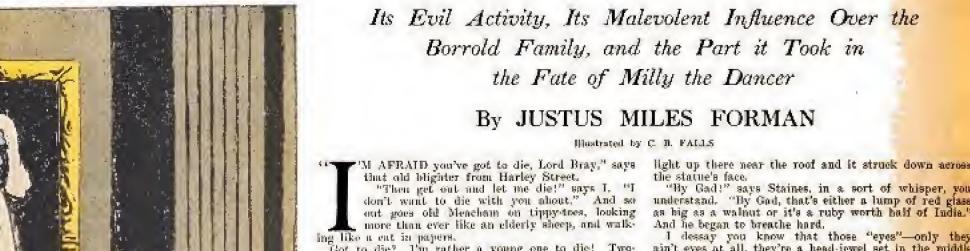
Able, evidently—these young women—to speak for

Able, evidently—these young women—to speak for themselves, and in arguments like this generally to get the better of it. After all, by very reason of her com-parative maturity, sloosn't the co-ed often rather have

the better of it all along the line? The night before the better of it all along the line? The algar before I left Madison I went to a reception given to some of the Faculty at one of the sorority houses. It was, perhaps, as representative a group of Wisconsin girls as could have been guthered—girls quite able to take care of their older guests and to meet the social demands of the occasion as gracefully as the girls had met theirs in the Senior room a few nights before at Vassar.

They were ready to step from their own receptionroom into almost any social position; ready, were he to appear to-morrow, to invite the Fairy Prince to cise and despair no more. But the boys at whose bouse I dropped in a moment later to say good-by were in quite another case. They were "bucking" under hot student-lamps, trying to get work to tide over the empty summer. worrying about what they were going to do in the world. Nominally, they met on equal terms the girls with whom they had worked and played during their undergraduate years, but it would be a long time before they could pose as Fairy Princes or, even in the same sense in which the girls were women, could call themselves men.

BUDDHA'S



ing like a cut in papers.
Got to die? I'm rather a young one to die! Two-

and twenty.

"Welt, I wan't deny I've been a had lot. We've bad idead in us, we Borrolds—retten bad. And I can't say that I've tried very hard to go against the Borrold

Got to die, ch? Well, that'll give young Jerry a chance when the governor shuffles off, and young Jerry's a good Ind.

He takes after the mater, bless her! We may not

end so awful after all.

Got to die? I don't know as I care. Milly's gone, poor girl! Milly's gone, and, after all, now that I look back at it, it was Milly made things worth white.

Young Jerry'll grow up healthy and straight and de-cent, and marry some nice pink girl, and the old family'll take a fresh start—now that the curse is off it—Buddha's Eye gone back where it came from.

It was the Eye did for us all, you know. So I dessay I don't mind dying very much. I should

have missed Milly.

How d'you tell a story? Begin at the beginning. I

Well, this story begins a long way back, but I'll cut it short. Make a quick jump of it.

You see, it begins in a pleasant, joylal way with my great-grandfather looting a temple out in India when he was a young man. That is to say, he helped to loot it. He carried off Buddha's Eye, anyhow. It was during the Mahratia Rebellion.

Mahratia Rebellion.

My great-grandfather fought in that and got a wound at Nahidpore. So he was invalided home, he and a pal of his called Staines. It seems this closp Staines, while they were on their way down country, heard tell of a temple in a little village that had something special in the way of a statue of Buddha in it. So off he goes. Staines and my great-grandfather with him, to see the Buddha. They were bulting that night in the village, you understand

you understand. It wasn't much in the way of a temple, my greatrandfather said, in the account he wrote of the utlair later on-the governor let me read it once when he was tight and incantious. It wasn't much in the way of a temple. He'll seen a dozen finer ones. And it was almost described—all the country-side was, to be sure—no priests on view, and only a half-descen filthy, mainted beggars outside the gate. They made their way in and found the place bull dark and coupty, and smelly the way temples are. But, my great-grandfather said, when their eyes got accustomed to the dark, there was a most tremendous statue of Buddha reared up in front of them, with his head among the rafters. It was the standing up Buddha, you know, not the squalting down one—the Amida Buddha with his right hand up before him and his left one down-first flager and thumb placked to-gether-you know. My great-granifather said the statue must have stood twenty feet high. The two of them came not much above its knees. It was made out of wood, painted and lacquered and gilded, but very old and

Well, those two chaps stood there for a long time staring up through the half dark at that tremendous

Buddha, and finally Staines says:
"What's that on the Johnnie's forchead? What's that

on its forehead?" says Stalues.
So they stared a while longer, and Stalues moved about where he could see better. There was a hit more

light up there near the roof and it struck down across

And he began to breathe hard.

I dessay you know that those "eyes"—only they ain't eyes at all, they're a head jewel set in the middle of the forehead—I dessay you know they're often valuable stones—diamonds, rubies, almost anything. They're held to be rather uncommon sacred, and all that, by the native Johnnies.

Well, my great-grandfather said that this Staines char couldn't take his eyes off the red head jewel on that tremendous Amida Buddha. He went all queer—quite daily about the thing. He wanted it, you see. Then was the most wonderful ruby he'd ever clapped eyes on—or any one clae had ever clapped eyes on. There is was twenty feet above him, stuck on the face of the best head. heathen god in a deserted temple. It was a fortune I dessay, to this Staines man, It seems to have got it his blood all in a minute. He wanted it. My great grandfather tried to drag him away, but Staine wouldn't go, and so presently my great grandfather lef

When he came back, after an lour, he found the chap where he'd left him, head back, staring up at Buddha

"Jim, there's a way up there. You give me a shoulder," he says, "and I can climb the rest of the distance along the drapery folds. I'm going up."

My great-grandfather didn't like the idea and tol-Staines not to be a fool, but the man was mad. It has

got into his blood, you see.

Jewels are like that, the big ones. There's something damaable alout them all.

Well, of course it ended in my great-grandfather after they'd had a look about, giving his shoulder t this Staines chap. Then it seems he went back a fepages to watch.

It was half dark in the place, you remember-blace shadows on all sides, and agly, squatted demigods grid ning out of the shadows. A fearful spooky place, yo can believe! No place for me. The spookiness loga-te take hald on my great-grandfather, but he steppe tack away and stood there and looked on while his pe climbed up Buddha's arm and then along the horizont: folds of drupery across the body. "Either the light is very bad," says my great-gram

father, "or that statue ain't steady on its pins, Bill,

appears to me to be wabling."

Staines looked down once, it seems, but didn't answejust climbed on. And again my great-grandfaths
thought the whole tremendous great statue awayed tittle on its feet, as if the man's weight was upba

Those Buddhas wear their clothes very decolleto, you remember—very much so. Staines got his feet of the décolletage of the statue and held himself by h left arm round the neck. He had a heavy clasp-kni open in his teeth, and he took it in his right hand as reached up and began to hack at the great ruby of

Buddlin's forchead. "Look out, Bill?" calls my great-grandfather on one. "It's swaying on its feet." Staines didn

DINSWEE. He was fair mad, you see. He kept on backing with the clasp-knife.

Then all at once he stopped and was still, his are down beside him.

It seemed to my great-grandfather that the place we getting darker—especially up high there where Stain Then quite suddenly Staines gave a most terrible an



"The two of 'em compared it with Buddha's Eye"

hed curdling shrick, and after a moment another one. ly great-grandfather wrote that each of those harrible orieks seemed to strike him in the pit of the stomach, and well-nigh paralyzed him. But for all that he run took farther yet, away from the statue, and turned with to look. He was shivering.

Stoines clong up there holding on by Buddha's neck, if and rigid, with his head strained back.

"It's affive!" he screamed out. "Oh, my God, its eyes re alive!" And he screamed once more for help, but my great-grandfather was frozen where he stood. You have how you are when poure frightened. Frozen, he Paralyzed. He stared up, and it seemed to him hat the hig eyes beyond Staines's head were glowing as there might be fire behind 'em-but that may have the queer light. He never knew.

The next thing he replized was that he was shouting: Come down! Come down!" But he knew it was too his, for the statue had begun to fall over forward. Strines must have moved suddenly or leaned out too fer. Or else-Yes, of course, it must have been

hr. Or else— Yo Spines that did it.

He never made a sound afterward. He let go with his gras, but his feet stuck where they were, and the man and the statue came over together. My great-grandhither says that after they had begun to fall they seemed to hang there in the air for hours, just poised and still. they came with a rush, there was a most internal per and splinters of wood flying about and a cloud of

Out of it all something rolled across the floor to my pat-grandfather's feet, and what dim light there was in hat dark place found it out, so that he said it was like slittle atrenm of bright red blood. But it wasn't blood. It was the ruby—Buddlea's Eye. And my great-grand-ather picked it up and put it in his pocket. And at dat instant the beggars and all came rushing in.

And they found some rags that had been Staines's, ged buried 'em.

So that's how Buddha's Eye came into the Borrold amily—and some rotten curse came with it that has prisoned the lot of us.

My great-grandfather was already married and had two sons when he went out to India. He lived ten years longer after he returned, you see, and had six sons more. Ben he died, raving mad. His wife killed herself a few pars later, and then the eight sons began to go-all vioent deaths, beginning with the eldest and going straight own the line, so that it was always the head of the mily that went-the earl. Seven of 'em died in twenty mars without issue until only the youngest was leftof grandfather-and he lived and married, had three os and two daughters, and then was smashed in the enting field.

My father was the youngest of that lot, and he had sarried and I was half-grown before he came into the tile. One of the elder brothers was drowned, the other me killed himself just in time to husb up a seaudal. he less said about my two nunts the better. I fancy they're still living, somewhere on the Continent, but no

we wants to know just where.

Yes, of course. You'll ask why we didn't get rid of
that cursed raby. Well, in the first place, we couldn't. beause my great-grandfather had it put into the cutail or whatever the phease is. So it was family property the the Castle or Denforth House. And, in the second thee, it seems never to have occurred to any one for a ong time that the ruby had anything to do with our bad be. The heir was usually told of how the stone came bio the family, but nobedy else knew. You see, the thing has always been our cuchet, as you might suy. The Borrolds have been famous for the Denforth ruly. there's nothing like it anywhere, and the Countess has to wear it whenever there's a show-balls and big parties. and all that. My great-grandmother were it as a pen-test, and she was a big dark woman, half Spanish, so homest have become her very much. But the four-teenth Counters, (my mother's the sixteenth) began wearing it, et in the middle of a sort of big pair of diamond wings, an corange orannent. So my mother does, too. A fair Saxon type of woman couldn't wear a ruby half the size of a golf butt awinging from her neck. She'd look

I remember very well how my father began to change dier he came into the title. By George, I wish I didn't tenember so well! You see, we'd lived quite quietly lown in Gloucestershire, with not too much money, but wough to come up to town for a month of the season, and go to Switzerland in August. And it was a far oy from all that to Denforth House and the Castle and the blg income. My father didn't stand it well. He'd been, before, one of the finest old chaps I ever aw. Yes, by George, the very finest! But he beguin to drink more than was good for him, and his temper terned sour, and when he was in his cups he was rather

It was the curse, I'll swear to that.

The mater was broken-bearted. She did all she could, but it was no use. She lost her hold on him. They kept up a sort of pretense before people, went out to parties red all that. When I was at home I'd see them going ज, my mother, with that cursed ruby at her breast, and the governor scowling.

He and I didn't get on any too well either. You see, there was some sort of a row at Eton and I had to get MAL And then, after a couple of years, I was sent down from Oxford. Rank injustice, that was! And the govmor turned on me. Once, when he wasn't quite sober, be called me a lying, epileptic little cad, and I never for-pare him. Line himself! I wasn't epileptic. It's just fainting spells. I've never been very strong, but he Iways expected me to do the things strong people can to. He never understood me, the governor didn't. He was always unjust to me.

I'd have cut my throat long ago but for the good old

eater. God bless her!

Oh, well, I dessay he nin't to be blamed for it all. It that ruby. None of us ever had a chance-no liormld of the lot.

Except young Jerry. He's got a chance now, and he's a good clean little lad. He'll ride straight, I promise

Then Milly came in.

I dessay you'll have seen Milly at the Palace in those Greek dances of hers, what? She wore a little nightic and waved her arms and skipped about—like Maud. Allan and Isadora Duncan, only not so good. I've heard people call Milly a had lot, but that wasn't true. Milly was as cold as a fish and as hard as bails, and as ambitious as what's his name!—Napoleon, but she was too elever not to keep straight. She knew her value, Milly

did.
When I first met her she was in the charus at the Duke of York's, and no visible chance of ever getting any higher; but I made her take dancing lessons-no good to bother about singing, she'd a voice like a crow-and she worked hard, and, after a bit, we got her a small engagement at a cheap hall. That was how she started the nightie dances.

You see-well, I'm afraid I can't tell you very much about Milly, after all. I thought I could, but— The poor old girl's gone now, and when I think of what a hand I had in it, and all that-it comes hard to talk

about Milly. I'll cut it short.

She was amhitious, you see. She was playing for high stakes, and at first the stakes were me. Yes, mc-heir to carldom and all that rot. Milly'd got the fever for strawberry leaves. She worked hard, played her game all she knew, and, for a time—for a time, mind you!— I was about ready to give in. I don't deny I was fonder of Milly than I've ever been of anybody else. But I got to thinking about the family-and I couldn't quite do it. We've been a rotten lot, some of us, but we've nover yet picked our wives out of the chorus, and I couldn't

Some rumors got to the mater, and she talked to me and mothered me and wept a bit, and—oh, well. I couldn't do it. I dessay it was the mater, God bless

her! more than anything else.

Milly was furious, of course, and wouldn't see me for a month. I dunne just how I got through that month. But she liked to have me about. I didn't bore her, you see. And so, after a time, we went on again. I had a habit of dropping into her that in the afternoon, and I fancy Milly missed me. So I was allowed to come

That wasn't her last try. Not by a good deal! There was young Horsham-silly little ass!— She almost had Horsham, but his people found it out and packed him off to the Riviera. I heard it said they bought Milly off, and maybe they did. I don't know. She came out in some extra line black pearls just about then. She had a passion for jewelry—the only passion she owned.

Then Milly and the governor fell in with each other.

The silly old goat!

I could have poisoned him. Not on Milly's account. I wasn't arraid there. Milly was far too wise to en-courage married men. It was the mater I was think-

Still, who's to blame the poor old beggar? He wasn't

himself, in those days.

It hit him hard, you know. It was the first time, so far as I ever heard, that he'd looked away from the mater-and Milly was a kind of new world to him. She took him off his feet.

Why she let him hang about her I never knew. That was a mystery. But she did—more or less. Just enough to drive him crazy. He talked to me about it once or twice. It turned me sick. The poor mad old breest?

And the worst of it was that the mater found out. She'd got used to his bad temper and his drink and all, but this was one too much. It nearly broke her heart, She got thin and white, and I wanted more than ever to poison, him.

We had a jaw about it, the mater and I. I tried to smooth her down-told her just what sort Milly was, and that she'd never let it come to anything serioustoo clever by half for that. But of course the mater wouldn't believe me. You see, old as it sounds she'd never got over being in love with her bushumi, and I guthered that she didn't believe it possible for any woman to resist him. I could have laughed if it hadn't been too pathetic.

Just when Buddha's Eye came on to the corpet I never knew. If I remember right, I heard of it first from the governor in a amoddin sort of talk we had. He'd been raving on, thirteen to the dozen, about how miserable he was, and this and that. I didn't listen very close, but all at once I pricked up my ears because he was talking about the ruby.

He wanted to give it to Milly?

Of course he was quite mad, but even madmen can do a lot of harm. I talked to him like a Dutch uncle called him hard names, I dessay, and he called me a few names back.

You could have knocked me over with a feather. The

bizu was serious! When I found out that he really meant what he said,

I wasted so more time on him; I went straight to Milly's flat, and we had it out. Well, she was mad, too. At first she laughed and denied it, then get red, and, when I put the thing to

her straight off, she stood up and defied me. She actually meant to have fluidina's Eye!

I told her that the governor buil no more right to give her the ruly-or sell it or dispose of it in any waythan he had to dispose of the jewels in the Tower of London. It wasn't his, It was Denforth property— entailed. Well, I might as well have talked to the wall, You know how women are. If they set their hearts on a thing, they can't see that the law has anything to do

Quite mad, she was! Her eyes, you know-all different from usual-bright and shining. Milly'd met her match at last-found her one real passion and gone



"On 'er knees before that Thing, with 'er 'ands over 'er fice"

down before it. She'd have sold her soul-if she had one-for Buddha's Eye.

It seems she saw the cursed thing first one gala night at the opera, where she'd got some man to inke her. My mother was there with the ruby on, and Milly spent the evening staring at it through a

She seems to have been hit like that chap Staines bowled over absolutely. She went home and lay awake thinking about it. You know how they are, women! And always, after that time, she thought about it, night and day-couldn't think of anything else-couldn't sleep. It begun to seem to be the only thing in the world, and after a bit she began on the poor old govermor about it.

There must have been a queer streak in Milly all

No, I hit it before when I said she had just one passion, and that for jewelry. All the other passions, human ones, that she ought to have had, and didn't have, had got twisted into that one direction.

I told her that if the governor ever came to be fool enough and criminal enough to give her the Denforth ruby, I'd go straight to the police. Milly looked me in the eye and dured me to do it. She knew she had me there. She knew I wouldn't risk the scandal on the mater's account.

Then, a few days later, the governor had an inspiration. It was a nasty, contemptible one, and I hate to tell it of him, but you must remember that the poor old chap wasn't himself. I blame no Borrold for anything,

We never had a chance, any of us. I came on him one morning in his study, sitting over a table with a little foxy foreign party, and on the table between am was a

heap of rubics and a jeweler's scale.

The governor looked flustered when I came in and then angry. Then the little fory man went away, and I heard what it was all about. It seems there's a new way of manufacturing rubies. You take a lot of little ones—chips and all that—and fuse 'em, and make a big one out of the mess. So the thing's a real ruly—color right—weight right—deceive anybody, even dealers. Only the experts can tell. There's a name for the things, but I

forget it.

The governor was having an imitation of Buddha's Eye made to trick Milly with.

All the standard below to trick him so.

I gasped a bit, and I didn't like it. I told him so, straight out. I told him it was too dashed low, but—well, he was a underson. You couldn't do anything with him. He didn't see the hundreds of difficulties in the

way. He only saw what he wanted.

A fortnight later the stone came. A fortnight later the stone came. The little foxy foreigner brought it, and the two of 'em compared it with Buddha's Eye, and weighed it and pawed it over. The little man got his check for a thousand pounds (these things ain't chenp, you see), and went away. Then the meropenous complexity away. Then the governor's secretary called him out of the room and I was left there alone.

It came to me in a sort of a flash-

all in a quick flash.

The two rubies were lying on a square of cotton wool together, for they'd taken Buddlan's Eye out of its setting to compare 'em, you see. The wrong stone had a bit of white paper stack on one side to mark it from the other. And the settings were there beside—the double wing thing for Buddha's Eye and a queer hand for the new one, because it seems Milly wanted to wear it on her forehead, set in a hand of gold.

All in a flash it came to me, and the

room went round for a hit,

It seemed to me that I booked backward and saw all the horrors that miserable stone had brought to the Borrold family-all the fine, elema decent men it had smushed, all the women it had brought sorrow to-or worse. And I looked forward and saw more of it-generations to come rained by m course.

And the way out was as easy as

turning over your hand.
It was like one of the inspirations these Johnnies have who write poetry

You see the point, don't you? No-

body'd ever know. Refore this limita-tion stone was made, the thing was Insane—impossible, If the governor had given away Buddha's Eye then, it couldn't have been kept dark for a fortnight. There'd have been a most frightful emesh-up. But now, who'd ever know? The mater would go about wearing the new stone, and the women of the family after her to the end of time. Whold ever think of testing the Denforth ruby to see if it was genuine?

As for Milly with her new ornament, people would laugh and call it glass.

I'd lectured the poor governor about doing a dirty trick. This one of mine was dirtler still, but I found I didn't care. The only thing I could think of was that maybe now the curse could go from off the Burrolds, and I could be the one to send it.

I found it had to be done and I did it. It was so easy? I wet the little bit of white paper, lowed it.

and stuck it on Buddha's Eye.

Ami the back of my bend felt cold and I wanted a

or music.

Then presently the governor came back, and with him the little ruby-maker's assistant, who was to put the stones in their settings, and I got away.

No, I'm not sorry I did it. In spite of everything.

I'm glad, though now I come to the part of all this that's hardest to tell. It ain't easy to tell it, but I'll

get on—and be quick.

That was on Thursday, late in the afternoon, and we'd a dinner party, political, at Denforth House in the evening. The next morning rather ently I was turning into Plecadilly out of St. James Street. I was going to old Lord's in the Arcade to look at some ties and things, but at the corner a newsboy scuttled past, shouting out about an "tarrible murder," and I past, shouling out about un "'orrible murder," and I caught a name. I had a glimpse of the yellow bill be was holding, and the name was there, right enough.

Things went black about me. I don't remember getting into a taxicab, but I found I was in one and half way to the circus when I came to. So I must have given the address. You see, Milly had moved out of her that a couple of months before and into some rather queer lodgings in Soho, because she said she wanted more space. She wanted a large rount to practise her dances in, and she got it, and had one wall covered with tall mirrors so that she could see what she was about.

There was a little knot of people before the door of the house—just standing there idle and gaping, but I pushed through them and went in. A pair of police officers on guard at the foot of the stair stopped me, and I had to tell them who I was. Then they were very civil and made no trouble for me. I ran up the stairs. Milly's door was ajar, and the old hag who kept the place—her name was Mink—sat just inside it, rocking herself back and forth in a chair and salveling. And she recked to high beaven of gin.

I caught her by the arm, and she blinked up at me

and her mouth fell open. I shook her and cried out: Where is she? Where have they put her?" or something like that.

could hardly speak.

The hag told me that they'd taken her away, and told me where. I was for rushing off, but the woman held me. She was weeping aloud. I made out that there was some horrible reason why I shouldn't see what was

left of poor Milly.

And then that shaking, suiveling, gin-sonked old woman told me the most incredible tale. you to believe it. I don't know whether I believe it or not. She told it all feet-foremost, beels over-head, weeping and crying out and repeating herself. And I sat in a chair with my head between my hands, and tried to think I'd gone mad. I dessny one of us had—one or

In the first place—to put it more or less in order it seems the governor had come there between twelve and



In the shabby village Budelha's Kye abides once more in the dark old Temple

one the night before. The woman let him in, but didn't know who be was.

"A tall, thin gentleman, me lord, with gry 'air and a gry mustache and an eyeglass. I let 'im in. H's no business of mine 'no comes 'ere-nor yet at w'ot 'out. But 'e didn't stop no more than five minutes!

"I took 'im 'arf wy up the stair and pointed out Miss Montmorency's door. She might a been expecting 'im, for she'd 'ad a neessage early in the eventuk.

"The gentleman says:

"Tre brought it, Milly! It's 'ere." An' she gives a little glad kind of cry, and the door shut to be ind them. "Then in live minutes, or less, the gentleman comes down the stair agyne, an' I let 'im out. 'E gave me 'alf a quid. An' his eyes was very bright. 'E looked 'appy. "It might a been a quarter of a near later, Miss Montimorency called to me, and I went up. She was in 'or w'ite dancin' dress with lare arms an' legs. I was fair astimed to look at 'er. An' on 'er forred she 'ad a grite red jewel—as big as an 'alf crown—or bigger yet. Fastened there by a gold band, it was. And she'd lit a lot of candles and stack them about the place, and

the light of them struck on that red stone—she said it was a rooby—an' it booked like fresh blood.
"She was 'alf wild. An' no wonder.
"She stood in front of the lookin' glasses with 'er

arms up, and took some dance steps, and that red rooby flashed like a-like a red signal light on the rilewy line. "She says that she's going away to morrow—meaning to dy, me lord—for a week. An' then she's coming back to dance at the Palace agyne, wearin' 'er red rooby, "So I went out and down the stair. She never even

knew I went out and down the state. She hever even knew I went. She was staring at 'erself in the glass. "Maybe it was a nour later. Maybe 'alf a nour. I'd dozed off in me chair—awaitin' up for Mink. There came a most 'orrible long scream. A sort of screech, it was. And then another. 'Orrible!

"I suys to moself, 'She's been and set 'crself aftre with them candles!' And got upstairs as quick as I could run. The third floor back 'e stuck 'is 'end out and says:

and says:
"For Gawd's sake, 'oo's killed? Call the p'lice!" But I didn't answer 'hm. I opened 'er door an' went in."
The woman's face turned quite yellow there, and she

began to whimper and shake. She went on whispering:
"It was all chinged. The room was all chinged. It
wasn't the sime room at all."
I stared at the old harridan, thinking she might be

drunk. But she wasn't. She was frightened half to death, but she wasn't drunk. "What the dence d'you mean?" says I. "How was the room changed?" And she began to whimper again,

wringing her hands.
"All chinged it was," she said in her senred whisper. "It was like-opening a door and going quite un-expected into another 'ouse-that you 'adn't never seen

"And the smell: A queer smoky smell—like shootin' crackers. Maybe you smalt it when you come in, me lord? It's 'ere still."

I began to shiver a little. "Get on!" says I.

"It was bigger, the room was-and ligher-like as if the roof 'ad been took off. Only there was a roof, away up, because I could see the rafters. And all the candles was out. I couldn't see them nowheres. And the plice was dark-not black dark, but dim.

"And up in the middle of it, across from the door, was a Grite Thing!—a figger of a woman, like, as 'igh as a 'ouse, with its 'end away up amongst the rafters. The woman 'ad short 'air all in little reg'lar knots like a sort of cap, and a yellow fice, dirty gold color, and slanting eyes, like Chinec eyes, and cars with the lobes of them pulled down long. And she 'ad on a kind of dressing-gown, like it might 'ave been a bath-robe, me lord, 'anging in folds, and open down on 'er breast. 'And there was a wound just in the middle of 'er forred."

I fancy I cried out, there, and hid my face. And I know that I was cold all through and shaking. I wanted to stop the hag and have done with it all—and I wanted to get away, be-cause I was afraid. But I couldn't stir. And she went on in her seared whisper, speaking as if she saw what she told about before her. I think i could have acreamed.

"There it stood, this 'ere Grite Thing -woman or wotover it was a-towering up in the 'alf dark quite still, only its eyes were alive—like there was fires

in them.

'And I couldn't move 'and or foot. "At first I 'adn't seen Miss Mont-morency at all. I thought she'd gone along with the rest of the room. But after a minute I naw 'er-just a with Wisp on 'er knees before that Thing, with 'er 'ands over fer fice.

"And once more she cried out-frying-like to scream, but it wann't a scream. She couldn't. "And the Thing bent over forward,

and its eyes burnt red, and it stretched out one grite and, and caught 'er up in it. It caught up Miss Montmorency in its and like she was a little doll, and 'eld 'er in the air.

"She dangled there up over my 'end, quite still and limp.

"And the Thing put out its other 'and and—and— Oh, my Gawd! I can't—it was like—?

I called on her to stop. I felt that I couldn't bear any more, but the lag seemed to be under some sort of a spell. She didn't seem to

hear me.

"And then it dropped 'er! From away up 'igh it dropped 'er on the ground, and she lay there without moving—just like a little twisted w'ite rag. And I saw the roots shining red on the Thing's forred where the wound 'ad been. 'Ami then I found I could stir at last, and I ran out

on the stair, screening, and the door banged be'ind me.
"People came. And finally the police."
There was a lot more of it. The old woman went driveling on as if she couldn't stop. But it was mostly repetition, and calling God to with set that she'd told the traff, and what the value said and what she'd said. the truth, and what the police said, and what she'd said to them. It seems she'd had the sense not to tell them what she'd told me. I wonder just what tale she did give 'em? I fancy I didn't pay much attention. I was weing horrors just then,

I asked her if she could find me a drink of something, and she brought me brandy in a glass-and-silver decanter I'd once given Milty. I drank a stiff peg of it, but it couldn't warm me. I rather think I've never been warm since.

I bound voices outside on the stair, and one of the policemen opened the door and the governor came in, He'd seen a newspaper, too, at his club, and his face was glanstly.

I couldn't talk, but the old woman went over her incredible tale again. Her sort seem to revel in horrors. And the poor old governor covered his face with his hands and heard her through. Only once, when Mrs. Mink began to describe the "Grite Thing," the woman "as "igh as an 'ouse," he looked up and caught my eye, and I saw him go yellow and limp. He seemed to shrivel quite literally.

We got out of the place, leaving our names with the police officers, in case we should be wanted later, and I put the governor into a cab and took him home. I was had enough, God knows! but the governor was worse. He was like a little bewildered child. I almost had to carry him into the cab, and, at Denforth House, out of it. I got him to bed, and he staved there for two days.

We told the mater he'd had some sort of a stroke in his club.

Well, that's about all there was of it. The governor got up after two days, and he was like a man who'd been used, but was some again. But it had taken something out of him, you know. He was older. His hounce

was gone.

We talked it over together in his study, quite open and frank. We didn't keep anything back. And I remember that, all at once, the governor gave a cry

and said: and sate:

"Good God, Charlie! d'you realize what happened?

He got the wrong stone. He made a mistake. What if
He finds out and comes back?" And the poor old chap
began to tremble. But I shook my head.

"No, he didn't, governor," says I. "He got the right
one." And I told blm what I'd done.

buck and he get fierce and red. Then he sat still a long time, and at last stack out one hand with-looking up. And I took it.

t's gone," says the governor. "Praise God! the is gone. Maybe we shall have a chance now, we olds."

tarted to back out again, saying:

T'm sorry. I didn't know any one was here."

But the governor went to her and took her by the shoulders, and he said:

"Agatha. I've been a mighty bad but—a bad husband to you, though not as bad as you may think. There's me excuse for me, but I'm sorry. D'you think you could take me back?"

The mater put her head down on his cout and began to cry, and I got out of the room.

So you see it seems to be all right again-all right for everybody last me.

"I'm afmid you've got to die, Lord Bray," says that old blighter Meacham.

All right: Who cares? Young Jerry'll be a better man than I could ever have been. I was done for long ago. A had lot. I'm not desying it.

It's a hit young to go, but I don't think I care much about living on now that poor Milly's gone. I was fond of Milly. And yet, in a way, I killed her, dida't I'r I should like to find Milly, wherever she is, and applying that I dida't more it.

explain that I didn't mean It.



A youth who wanted a job

ILLARD, the city editor of the best daily paper in Chicago, became conscious of some one standing at his elbow. Growing impatient at last, he looked up. But it was no mem-ber of the shalf, nor a boy with a lley proof, nor a groughy printer, nor, in fact, any who had any business to be there. instead, a youth who wanted a job. Four times in

to weeks he had been told there was no chance. Yet ere he was again—and this time he had "broken in." be city editor turned fairly about to tell that youth few things. He knew what the would-be reporter had is ay. He had heard it all at least twice. He had orked on four daily papers in Michigan. He could be a story? If anybody else could. He knew Chicago all enough not to get lost. And so on and so on. The stal talk of a man hunting for a job. It sounded right, so, but the fact was that the city editor had about one in too many, and there was really no chance. This he de about to impress on the applicant in his own inditable ice cold way, when the youth spoke,

There was a flutter in his throat, and his words were of those of assurance, self-possession, or the set speech other days.

For God's sake, won't you give me an assignmentmythding."

He could say no more. His voice broke on the last

ned, and he stood with trembling lips. The words of disapproval in the editor's mind stood iii. Eraction and newspaper work do not travel hand band. It is the beginning and the end of that game bugh at tears, freeze pity from the heart, and mack res soul. And the city editor and heen at the game buty years. On none of the four occasions before Willard had rather liked him for that if nothing

and now—and now the lad had "let go all holds," had "quit," He was heaten.

listory does not tell us that honger was ever tried the young Stoics of Rome. Youth will embare so re as the gnawing comes from without, but within hat's unfair. Perhaps such a thought ripped through the tind of the coldest city editor of his time—and in all by stinging steet of a winter's night. Never had Wilod been moved by hard-luck stories, never had be given tything to one who had wenkened. He was a part of e most merciless machine invented since the beginby of time. Hence it could not have been emotion. ply that caused him to reach toward the lead under

The Young Reporter and the Newspaper Man of the Old School

By PAUL ARMSTRONG

Diastrated by H. E. TOWNSEND

which his assignment notes lay. No, it must have been the band of fate. He did not even look at the stip of paper his fingers lifted from the desk. He simply handed it to the starving lad and said: "What it's worth."

The youth could not speak. He turned away with a flush of joy that brought tears to his eyes. hours later he laid his copy on Willard's desk and took a sent in the outer office. An hour passed. He was told the city editor wanted him. He walked in and stood. "What's the name?" asked Willard. "Carter—George Carter," he replied. "Regularly," said the editor, and turned back to his best.

In a year it is doubtful if the two men spoke beyond the orders and brief conversation necessary between editor and reporter. He was a good man, and Willard saw to it that Carter got the top salary paid. Willard wanted to keep him. But another paper sent for him. Carter went to Willard and told him.

"Go, if you can de better," said Willard, without resentment. And Carter went. Willard realized that

Carter was playing the gante according to its rough and tomble, "save himself who can" rules, and, while he was

sorry to lose so good a man, admired him.
Years passed. They met sometimes and spake, and that was all. Each went his way, There was never a thank you for the first assignment, never a reference. Willard was still the city officer, Carter became a star reporter. Then something happened in the newspaper world. The sensational, "yellow" methods hit Chicago like a bot wind. To Carter it mount a better chance and more among. He was young and learned the new trick quickly. Not so with Willard. He was past forty. He had been reared in the old legitimate school of newsgathering, and he resented the cosmood and burgian methods to his last drop of blood. It could not pre-vail, he argued, and held to his old forms. With a stubbornness born of indignation, be run his paper as a gentleman should" until the circulation began to fall away. He was sent for and asked to change his methods. He refused point-black, and was discharged on the spot.

He went forth to find a job. But the world had changed in the ten years he had been "holding down a city desk." It was the "yellow" methods, he argued, but one day an editor dropped the word "old" in speaking of him. Finally be found himself at a copy desk, but it did not last, as he would not allow sensutional writing to pass his blue peneil. Then he began to drift, and "poor old Willard," as Chiengo knew him, was spoken of as a relic of other days. But his soul was resolute, and the old school dignity held him together as he tore a meager living from the chilch of cir-CILID 80.有目的88。

It was all different with Carter. He became a pacemaker for sensationalists. He was made assistant, then city editor of Chicago's biggest daily. Cold, merciless, without regard for living or dead, he played the game to the limit. Within five years from the day Willard had given him his first chance, he had gone as far as he thought was worth while in a town of Chicago's size. He quit the best job to town, and went to New York. And he went to work at once.

Not at as good a job as he had left, but good enough for one who could master Chicago in live short years, Within six months he fixed his eye on a certain mark, and began to climb to that.

Willard stayed on in Chicago a year or two. he began to drift Eastward-he and his wife. had been juds always, and in the twenty years since he had married her, a fresh, straight thinking girl, they had known nothing but love. Her belief in him was supreme.

His attitude of mind toward sensationalism she shared as faithfully as his menger bed and board. They might starve, but they would ut least keep their own selfrespect. He read copy, wrote editorials, and did everything that a man of his age could do, but some way,



of this, gray old man entered

somelow, something of his resentment towned the monster sensationalism which had robbed his profession of dignity crept in until he was put down for a crank and passed along.

Finally he reached New York. It was on the day that Curter had reached his goal. But Willord did not know; in fact, he likely had forgetten Carter. And he began the search for work. An old man booking for a job on a newspaper. Not feeble, not helpless, not inenumericat, not old, really, save to a newspaper. They remembered him, some of the men in high places; some had worked with him, some for him. But he was old. That ended it.

Weeks crept by-then months. He borrowed a little money, and somehow they lived—he and his wife with the saft voice and the lovelight in her eyes.

EVERY wave must recede, and one tires of the B flat cornet as a musical instrument. Carter, in the very height of his newspaper munhood, saw the coming of menther age. Sensationalism had been overdone. While it was clear that newspapers would never go back to the old methods, it was just as elear that something must be done. Why not bring back some of the old things that were good, be argued. The blea evolved as the days went on until Carter knew exactly what he wanted. And that was a paragrapher-a good, old-time, caustic paragrapher. He laid out the space for the stuff, know exactly how it would look, and was certain it would be rend—could be but get the right man. But who? was a lost art.

And then the hand of fate opened his office door, and a thin, gray, old man entered. He stood close to the door, his hat in his hand. It was Willard, whipped at the end of five years. There was nothing of the old epirit. His wife was ill and starving, and he had "let go all holds." "For God's sake, won't you give me something to do-

amything."

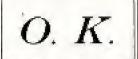
The words came from trembling lips. The voice broke with despair. He did not know Carter. The years had changed him.

Carter's heart stopped at the cry of the beaten man. He reached for a copy of his paper that hay at hand and turned to the page on which he intended the paragraphs to appear. Then he picked up a pencil and drew

"There," he said, indicating the place. "Four columns while, eight inches deep. Old-time paragraphs. Mr. Willard, six days a week, so long as I am managing editor here and you live."

The Automatic Senators

By MARK SULLIVAN



Composite photograph of the Senators where unines are printed in that on this page HE cartoon reproduced on this page has been printed before, both in the Chicago "Tribune," originally, and in this paper last week. We print it again because the voting in the Senate has now gone far enough to make it possible to give the correct names to the little "me too" manikins whom Mr. McCutcheon — with the good cartoonist's skill in putting a complicated situation

into a simple picture—has represented clambering happily about Senutor Aldrich's chair, the Senutors who always vote as Aldrich tells them.

In the Senate discussion of the new tariff there have been upward of a score of votes in which each Senator has been compelled to go on record for or against the duty proposed by Mr. Aldrich. Many of these votes have been on minor, unimportant schedules. From among them we have selected these eight as being important and representative:

Lumber Cutlery Sugar

tron ore Earthenware Cotton Pig-iron

We print now the names of those Senators who have voted with Mr. Aldrich on every one of these schedules. In each case the duty in question was dictated by Mr. Aldrich as chairman of the Finance Committee. Then when the balloting came to determine whether this duty should be adopted Mr. Aldrich always voted first (the fact that his name begins with A was in the beginning one of the strategic sources of his power), and after him dutifully came all the Senators whose names are printed below, voting, in every case, exactly as Mr. Aldrich voted. They have had no ideas on the tariff that Mr. Aldrich didn't have first. The communities they represent have no business interests more to be considered than Mr. Aldrich's dictation. A charitable person might assume, although the assumption would cripple the law of averages, that in seven out of the eight schedules the ideas of these thirty-eight Senators, and the interests of their communities, would coincide with what Mr. Aldrich dictates; but eight times out of eight is, to borrow a phrase from the contemporary classics, "going some." The Senators who have voted with Mr. Aldrich on every one of the schedules are these:

Brandegee of Connecticut
Briggs of New Jersey
Burnham of New Hampshire
Burrows of Michigan
Carter of Montana
Pixon of Montana
Pitnt of California
Gallioger of New Hampshire
Guggenheim of Colorado
Hale of Maine
Beyburn of Idaho
Wetmore of Rhode Island

Kean of New Jersey
Lodge of Massachusetts
Oliver of Pennsylvania
Page of Vermont
Penrose of Pennsylvania
Perkins of California
Piles of Washington
Root of New York
Scott of West Virginia
Smoot of Utah
Stephenson of Wisconsin

The following Senators must be added to the list above. Their record is exactly the same except that upon some schedule each of them was either absent or "paired." (For example, Senator Frye of Maine is permanently "paired" with Senator Tillman of South Carolina. This merely means that whenever Tillman is absent, Frye does not vote.) This list is distinguished from the other merely to be technically correct, No man on either list voted against Aldrich on any schedule:

Bradley of Kentucky Bulkeley of Connecticut Clark of Wyoming Crane of Massachusetts Cullom of Illinois Depew of New York Dick of Ohio

Dillingham of Vermont
Eikins of West Virginia
Frye of Maine
Its Nixon of Nevada
Smith of Michigan
Sutherland of Utah
Warner of Missouri
Warren of Wyoming

With this faithful band as a nucleus, and a few Democrats on one schedule, a few other Democrats on another, Aldrich has been able to be an autocrat. Their servility has made his autocracy possible.

Aldrich

When Aldrich. Some of them are very much terrified by his one conspicuous power, his ever-present threat, always hinted at, but never put in execution, to read them out of the Republican party. When Aldrich called the opposition a "heterogeneous combination," Beveridge, who is among the less courageous of the insurgents, began to search his soul for sounds to tell how good a party man he is. Cummins is more debonair. Said he:

"Mr. President, evidently some of my Republican associates have been a little disturbed at the suggestion that they are Democrats. That has long age ceased to disturb me. A certain kind of republicanism has been calling me a Democrat

for the last six or eight years, and I have become so accustomed to the charge that I can hear it with unrufiled composers; and I hope that these friends of mine, who seem to think that the country at large will regard that as a disparagement, will take country, because there is an intelligence abroad now that weighs the opinions of men and determines the position of men without regard to appellations and without regard to the attempt here or elsewhere to expel men from the Republican Party because they are not willing to accept the Republican doctrine as it is expounded by those who are about us."

Nevertheless, as to most of the insurgents, the party fetich is at once Aldrich's club and his defense. If it were a matter of man to man, and the insurgents were free to say outright what they feel about Aldrich, that autocrat's power would melt to limpness. La Follette is the one man who gives his indignation free rein and defles Aldrich to his face, No well-informed person will give Aldrich credit for any higher motive than service to the organized wealth which he represents. This Senator is not a pleasant public character. His financial relations with the powerful capitalists who profited by his work in making a former tariff have already been told in print. Still later, when the Dingley bill was being made, Aldrich entered into a conspiracy with William Whitman, of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, by which Whitman's confidential man, North, was secretly permitted to write the woolen schedule, for which North received \$5,000 from the Association. During the present session Aldrich has been caught repeatedly in false statements designed to further his own ends. Where he can be, he is bullying and brutal; where he must be, as to some Southern Democrats, he is fawning and truckling.

Urbanity

SENATOR ALDRICH, speaking of Senator Beveridge, achieved this cuphemism for the shorter and uglier word:

"It seems to me there are some Seanters who are without imagination at all. I do not think the Seaster from Indiana belongs to that class, because I think be has an inflated imagination."



Mr. Aldrich's Senators

For the proper names of these amousing little manikins, read the list of Schutters printed on this page

This is characteristic of the vulgar bullying with which Senator Aldrich intimidates some of the younger Senators who oppose Senator Beveridge has faults of boyish zeal and selfconsciousness, and even of taste; which, quite fairly, make older Senators smile at him, but there is not a more conscientious man in the Senate. Senator Aldrich's misstatements of fact have no relation to an excited imagination they are entirely cold-blooded, intended to deceive, and part of his general determination to achieve the purposes of organized wealth.

From a Prime Minister

THE statesman who uttered these words has been dead a good many years. He was a wisdom against the spirit that

free trader, but we would match his wisdom against the spirit that has made the present tariff:

"I shall leave a name executed by every monopolist who from less honorable motives clamors for protection because it conduces to his own individual benefit; but it may be that I shall leave a name sometimes remembered with expressions of good-will in the abodes of those whose lot it is to labor and to earn their duily bread by the sweat of their brow, when they shall recruit their exhausted strength with abundant and untaxed food—the sweeter because it is no longer leavened by a sense of injustive."

The eloquence which lies in the simplicity of that paragraph has not been matched in this Congress.

Collier's maintains at Washington on office in charge of a legislative expert who will be glad to answer any questions concerning the work of Congress and the Government at Washington. Address Collier's Congressional Record, 901 Munsey Building

What the World Is Doing

A Record of Current Events

The Week

THERE has been no sudden flare up among the kingdoms, nor as yet any renewal of recent hostilities. Turkey continues more placid than her enemies had hoped. Germany, observing that Great Britain.

Germany, observing that Great Britain does not care to play the game of being uls, has grown irritated and even bitter in a few se public remarks of her statesmen. Lord Rusehery's se of "that threatening and overpowering preparator war" proved not to be a winsome method of ing a neighbor.

ondon, and indeed all England, has been entertainthe Imperial Press Conference—threescore proprieeditors, and managers of newspapers read by subof the King in his dominions overseas. Here were entrated in one group the creators of public opinion

rance has been eying the passing of the man founded the great Parisina store. Magazins Louvre, where all good Americans go when buy. Chambard died and was gathered to fathers in a pempons empurphed funeral, and aring four pearls on his waisteant, the market of which, so Paris thought, would better have the hungry or bought some joy for children, the procession and final rites were booted and iculad in the deft way of the boulevardiers. It well become a saying in Paris to mark a boat or a merriment: "I haven't laughed so since

uchard died."

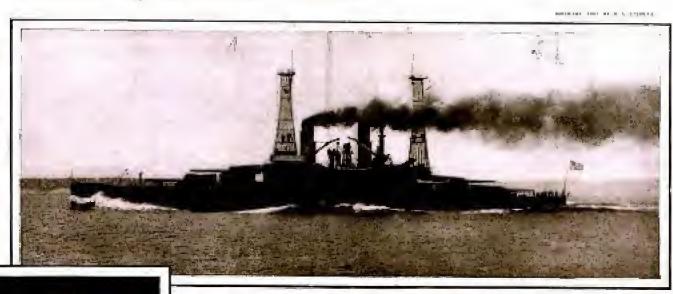
n the home country presperity is not only suised, but it seems assured, if crops and money a basis for hope.

in Washington the atmosphere of the week has in a state of liquid air—hot and moist—it has visitly depressed our statesmen. Nightly Scante has been througed to hear the deep drolling voice of La Follette and the other argents beating themselves, like waves on a cakwater, against the high-tariff ramparts. The right family, all of whom By, spent a dashing in the capital city, and were much homored a little moved. The President looks intigued a careworn. The job does not sit lightly on a competent shoulders.

The Wright Family in Washington

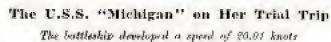
ALL through the Washington day of bonor for the Wrights, that which colored every situation—the welcome at Union Station, the taskfast at the New Willard, the large reception the Cosmos Club, the President's welcome and stal presentation at the White House—was their trincible modesty.

Four hundred people were swirling around the streshment tables at the Cosmos Club—stout iplomats, men radiating importance, an ex-Presimi's daughter. The Wright family were lost in interowd. Occasionally the eye would pick them in quietly chatting with a neighbor or looking at for the sister, who was a happy little woman hat day. But it was impossible to make them a center of any group. You feel that they want



In appreciation of the industry and courage of the people of San Francisco in rebuilding their burned city, the French people, through their Ambassador, M. Jusserand, presented to the city, on June 5, a medal of commemoration. It was received with appropriate essenacy by Mayor Taylor and other notables

Empre Pruises



to get back on the job. The public fluss neither overwhelms nor exactly bores them. But it isn't what they care for. They are the sort of folks we should like to think are American, sturdy and simple. What the general public experienced in first reading of a certain kind of scap, "It Floats," each person instinctively feels in meeting the Wrights. "They Fly," and you look at them as if the chemistry of their being had properties of tevitation not granted to the wayfaring math. You almost wondered if they could drift up to the ceiling by flapping their arms. And then you remembered that all

they did was to pull a lever and set a motor changing.

Mr. Taft is the first President since George Washington to give official recognition to air - flight, Washington is reputed to have witnessed a balloon ascension. It was the first whole-hearted piece of recognition for the Wrights that has cuerged from the "seat of government," But all past neglect was swallowed up in the hearty, humorous appropriation of Mr. Tuft, sincere as the man himself who said it and the men to whom he said it. They stood there so simply and quietly, beaming back at the President as he jested about their slimness and his beft. and then, with lowered head, they heard him say that they had probably haid down for all time the principles on which heavier-than-air navigation will proceed. That modest mice of theirs finally moved the President to close his speech with a tribute to the men that, imagitated, have stood before kings.

Major George O. Squier, of the Signal Corps, says: "In the case of the Wright Brothers it is desired

to associate the Signal Corps of the army publicly and officially with the present universal recognition of their work in advancing the science and art of aviation. These results have been due to the persistence, daring, and intelligence of these American gentlemen, to whom the whole world is now paying homage. It will ever be recorded that the classic series of public demonstrations first made by Orville Wright at the Government testing grounds at Fort Myer, Virginia, in September, 1908, and by Wilhar Wright at Le Muns, France, made a profound impression throughout the world, and kindled especially the patriotic spirit of the American people."



The \$360,000 Hollechn

This portrait of the Duch-

ers of Milan, loaned by the Duke of Norfolk to

the National Gallery, was

about to be sold to an Amer-

ican bidder, when a gift

of £40,000 from an unnamed person, said to be a woman, event the pic-

ture to the English nation

Contract that the recommendate was recommended

Wreck of the Canadian Locks at Sault Ste. Marie

The gates at the lower locks were rummed June 2 by the steamer "Perry G. Walker." The water rushing down the looks damaged them to the extent of \$250,000. The steamers "Crescent City" and "Asrinibola" were except into the river below. It is helicard that the lock will be out of commission for the rest of the scason

Edward Everett Hale

DWARD EVERETT HALE, who died in Roxbury,
Massachusetts, on June 10, was a antional ligure
because he had been able to celebrate patriotism
in a fresh way. Love of country less generally been
remdered in its warlike aspects as a cry to arms or a
shout of victory. In "The Man Without a Country" he
was unusual in revealing the sentiment of patriotism as a
stoody floragingtood of the suddon sourt of the battlefield.

stendy flame instead of the sudden spart of the battlefield. This popular story was in key with Dr. Hale's life as a citizen. He was a humanitarian, but without besing himself in that vague wash of the modern brotherhood which obliterates national and racial lines. He was a hearty lover of the race, but, tablise many modern idealists, he never offended the primitive instincts of clannishness and love of the fatherland.

Our rapid, irreverent American life has often shown itself glad to went its kindlier sentiments on some one person in the community, advanced in years, whose lifework has been honorable. Such a venerable ligare for the Parton and the Washington community Dr. Hube has been

Boston and the Washington community Dr. Hale has been. In his two most famous stories, "The Man Without a Country" and "My Double and How He Undid Me."



Bad Air vs. Good Work

You can't do your best work—and you shouldn't expect it of others in a stuffy, perhaps smoke-filled cooms, breathing the same air that has been breathed over and over by several people. Pure air is just as necessary as pure food. Poor ventilation produces not only discomfort and loss of energy, but greater susceptibility to disease.

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Desk and colling fans do not versilate, they simply sits up the stugment air, and make you feel. a little couler. Ventilation by means of windows it slow and insufficient, and subjects you to dealis, To produce real neutration the engagest air and decase germs must be removed and fresh air substituted. This, is just what the Sturrevant Ready-to-Run Vertillating Set does, Completely always at his on onlinery room in from 10 to 15 minutes at a cost of only

the to three crust an hour. Simple, quiseless, mechanically and electrically perfect, fullopeinable in the office, workpoint, hours, in the facknoon, anothing rooms, teleghour beathn, phomigraph dispasion and listening rooms, and source of other places. It will pur you to investigate. Write today for Bulliein 108-FL

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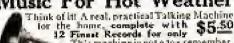
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See Boat. more properties, effected and
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and prefetted in accordation, improved
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at. Catalog describing all views (Fift).

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Dr. Hale used the method of Defee and of modern newspaper usen in creating effects of reality. The loaded his paragraphs with such details as the time of day and the quader of the house in the street, and by this ensual exactitude and accommutation of the concrete he made his imaginative narrative proceed like a fact recital.

The man without a country is Philip Notion, army officer, who angrify says: "Danu the United States! I wish that I might never hear the United States mentisoned again."

That is his very sentence, and on mavy

vessels he spends a lifetime, in which, by order, no mention is made to him of his

order, no mention is nade to him of his constry. He barns his lesson by this slow and rather tragic marconing.

In his life Dr. Hule was editor, author, clergyman, and social reformer. He was once unhister of the Second Unitarian Church in Worcester, Mussachusetts, and since 1856 he led the South Congregational Church of Buston. Since 1903 he had served as chaplain of the United States Senate. Sintes Semaie.

He had been editor of the "Christian Examiner" and of the "Old and New Magazine."

Among his writings are: "Ten Times One is Ten," 'In His Name," FI Jesus Come to Boston," Alf told, he published nearly fifty books—novels, histories. sociological books, ser-mons, short stories. He was born in Besten in

1822

A little late in the group, but still of the group which included Emerson, Holmes, Sum-ner, Phillips, Motley Thoreau, and Lowell Hale was a Harvard man and also a unit in the Athenian community, inhabiting and beavening Boston, Concord, and

Cambridge, A motto to which he gave international enr-rency is: "Look up and not down, look forward and not back, look out and not in, and lend a

The Destroyers

MEEAT DRITAIN is T phanning the most convincing spectacle of mayal power in her thousand pour his-

tory. The greater part of the home and Atlantic fleets will draw up in the Thames on July 17, and for four succeeding days. One hundred warships will stretch from Westminster to the Nove.

Twenty-four lattleships, such as the Relleraphon, Téméraire, and Agameman, sixteen armored emisers, six depot ships, five warships attendant on the destroyers, will be among the craft riding at nucleor at Southend, Marsh-End, Canvey Island, East Tilbury, Rosherville Pier, Mucking Lighthouse, Purflect, Wealwich Reach, and Silvertown.

The Knapp Cure

MIE Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work is an instance of taking education to the man on the job and hering him into the better way. It is instructing the Southern farmers, by practient demonstrations on their own farms, in the best methods of soil cultivation, A subdivision of the United States Department of Agriculture, and conducted by S. A. Knapp and his son, two men who have had twenty five years of familiarity with Southern agricultural problems, the work nime at these limit results:

 The emaneipation of the farmer from the lendage of debt.

2. The ownership of more and better tools, teams, and stock on the farm, 2. The improvement of the land.

Better rural school buildings and more months of schooling.

5. Better highways, rund-mail delivery, and telephone service.

4. Contentment with the life of a farmer.

A man familiar with local conditions, a practical former, is sent around to the farmers in his community. "Use five acres in the way I advise you," he says. "and I will give you the seed for nothing."

The farmer complies, and cotton, say, or corn is planted and cultivated by the best modern metheds.

There is a system of three sorts of agents. The local agent comes from the neighborhood in which he is going to do his work. He receives \$75 a month. He drives around day by day through the dif-

ferent farmers, makes these suggest for new methods of planting, and then turns from time to time to see that I have been carried out. He has absolu no expenses, because he uses his own le and team and the farmers put him up nothing. If he were to go to a hotel would be at a remove from the source would be at a remove from the source information, but when he goes right if the family he is able to convince his lof the best thing to do in planting. (blim is the district agent, who rece \$100 a month and expenses. These penses are the railway fares which has to pay out in traveling from could company where his men are at we over the district agent is the agent the State, who receives from \$125 to \$1. the State, who receives from \$125 to \$ a month.

The department has \$25 such travel agents. It watches their careers by a agents. It watches their careers by a stem of gaudy-headed pins which are plain a map and moved about from town as the agents make their rour Oftentimes the locality will vote part the salary for the agent because it seem large benefit to its local needs. Sometime community will give \$100 a month district agent and the department will t

add 825. The Government gives an appropriation of \$225,000 year, and the Gene Education Board gives

S102,000 a year.

This demonstrat:
system began with a
fight against the b
weevil of Louisiana. 1 campaign was then take up in Texas, and she then has spread throu Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Mississippi, but not or has it been a campai against the Mexican because it has the other than the contract of the other than the contract of the co weevil, but also the oth local needs have be considered and the wo has extended itself or into Alabama, Georgi Florida, South Carolin North Carolina, and Vi ginia. These demo ginis. In ease demo strators are preaching their locality the need raising supplies of a sorts at home, and cultivating cotton inte sively as a cash surph by raising corn and t other supplies on t same farm. The or crop idea has been d astrons to Souther prosperity. The gre-central West made its

independent by raising its own supplied every sort, instead of sticking to to one-grap idea.

Adam's Monument

Adam has had a long wait ;

but in America—where you

cau't keep a good man downhe is accorded regognition at

hast. This shoft, a monument

to his distinguished services.

has been unwided by Mr. John

P. Brady of Baltimore, at his

country home, Gazdenville, Md.

The Easy Doctor

STRONG and intelligent section the community is desirous of rigid enforcement of the immig tion laws, and some desire an extensi of the statutory power of exclusion. T following item states that the Queen town examination of immigrants saili to America was wholly inadequate on

certain day.

It is an extract from the unpublish report of the Sub-committee of the Unit States Immigration Commission.

"The Sub-committee of the Immigratic Commission, consisting of Senator A. Lutimer and Representative John L. But to whom was referred the territoral porthern Italy, Prance Switzerley of northern Italy, France, Switzerlan and Germany, on the European trip. specifully report:
"Memorandum of Commissioner John

Barnett of his trip from London three England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland: "August 29—I arose early and w

down to the dock where a tender was enery the emigrants to one of the shadiling to America.

"I did not make myself known, and rectly the third-class were ordered aboa The doctor stood at the gangway, as employees said be would do, and I sta-till every one of them and gone on, not a single eye or head was examined, any other examination ande. I visi Mr. Culver, the American Consul, aft ward, and naked him about the exami tion at the gangway, and be said to were very rigid. This did not conform what I had seen, although I did not Mr. Culver know that I had witnessed The Consul is an honorable man, and his deputy at the gangway where third-class passengers were being examin and no doubt thought it was properly o ducted, but I fear he is being impound in that emigration from southern Ireland to United States and Canada was considered able, and that it practically all pas through Queenstown."

IN ANSWORISH THESE ADVENTORMENTS CLEARE MESTION COLLEGE'S



Until the Summer is Over, Bid Your Oven Good-by

Next winter go back to home-baked beans, if you will. But have some of our summer meals ready to serve. Let us bake your August beans.

.It requires sixteen hours of soaking, cooking and baking prepare a dish of home-baked beans.

That's why you don't serve them often in summer.

u are seeking for dishes that require less heat.

But let us have the heat, the work and the worry. We

Il send you the meals all ready to serve.

And we promise delicious meals. They will be the est baked beans in the world. We will try to please so well, if you try us for a month, that we can keep ur trade forever.

Baked pork and beans, when the beans are digestible,

ke an ideal summer dish.

Don't judge them by home-baked beans—beans that
ment and form gas. They form, it is true, a severe tax

digestion,

But Van Camp's do not. They are baked in steam ens. We apply twice the heat that you can in a dry oven. The heat breaks the granules so digestion acts instantly, here's nothing easier to digest than a dish of Van Camp's

And Van Camp's are delicious, for every bean is left whole.

None of the crisped beans that you get in home baking.

No beans that are mushy and broken. They are mealy because they are perfectly baked, and nutty because they are whole.

Then our tomato sauce is baked into the beans, giving a delicious blend. Everyone likes Van Camp's pork and beans. One never can serve it too often.

Good beans are 84 per cent nutriment. And one-fourth of that nutriment is nitrogenous. This is Nature's choicest food.

And beans, as you know, are cheap. With more food value than the choicest beef, they cost not a third as much.

And they are ready to serve if you buy Van Camp's. Every can in the pantry means a meal without cooking.

So we ask you to try them for August. Don't spend summer hours around a hot stove. Now is the time to learn what this dish means to you—to learn how your people like it.

And don't buy from hand to mouth. Have them on the pantry shelf. Always buy a dozen cans.

Van Camp's WITH TOMATO SAUCE PORK AND BEANS

More people are using Van Camp's beans than all other brands together. For obody ever wants common beans after once tasting Van Camp's.

Some time try to bake beans as Van Camp's are baked having them nutty, mealy and whole. You will realize ten what a science this is. We have spent 48 years in tarning it.

Nobody ever yet has baked beans that begin to comre with Van Camp's.

We use only the whitest and plumpest of Michigan

beans. Every bean is picked out by hand. They cost us four times what some beans would cost.

We use only vine-ripened tomatoes, to get a sauce with sparkling zest. It costs us five times what some sauce would cost.

But we have an enormous business staked on this single dish. So we make it without regard to cost—make it as people like it. It will pay you to insist on Van Camp's.

Three sizes: 10, 15 and 20 cents per can.

Van Camp Packing Company,

Established
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Indianapolis, Indiana



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SLIP a Gillette Safety Razor, Pocket Edition, into your vacation grip.

You'll find it the most useful single article in your whole outfit. The Gitterre has solved the shaving problem for summer, winter and all the time.

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No matter where you go-at home or abroad -you'll find she Gullery, is use and you will be able to supply yourself with Gu.uerre blades.

The New Pocket Edition is about the bandsomest and eleverest little device you ever saw; packet case is made in gold, silver, aickel or gan-metal. Plain polished suitable for the engraving of initials. or monogram or richly engraved in Renaissance or Floral designs. Handle and blade box each triple silver-plated or \$4K gold-plated.

Prices \$5.00 to \$7.50, on sale everywhose.

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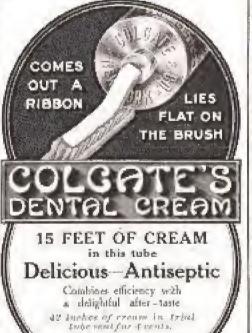




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The Guest That Tarried

(Concluded from page 18)

and Norsh and the old people would have none of it. The sick soldom realize the drag and drain made upon them who marse and serve them, and Mrs. Breman would and serve them, and Mrs. Breman would hear of ne one touching her save Norsh or Nolan; and Norsh tlamed out at any stranger from Askatoon, which had so cruelly treated them, entering the sick-room. A little help—very little—was accepted for the kitchen and the garden, but the borden and the watching and the wenting garden are of the nick room. ing care of the sick-room remained their own portion.

Another spring came, and then the early summer—the first of June; and then the end came like a sudden gust of wind in a still valley, which whirls the dead leaves and lifts old branches from the ground, and while yet the valley is all tremulous and disturbed, the gust becomes a gale, and the floods break loose, and villages are swept

The end fell suddenly-but not like that, There came to the door of the house of Brennan one bright morning a man bearded and hig and buoyant. He had in his hands a convas bug, such as postmen or lisher-men use, and in his eyes was a light of humor and eagerness and anxiety all in one. He knocked at the lintel of the open door and entered. As he did so a figure came slowly from the other room, bent and feeble and gray-haired. At sight of the hearded stranger the old man stood still for an instant, bewildered and troubled, and then with a moon of joy he stumbled forward.

"Terry-Terry-Terry, me own boy!" be eried, and was enught in the strong arms.

The old man convulsively clutched the man's hands and kissed his check. "Shure, God wouldn't let me die till I'd seen you once again. 'Now let Thy servant depart in peace, according to Thy Word," he added. Then, after un instant, he snid: "Let me break it to her—to your mother. Terry. Oh, God, be praised! Tis just in time you've come, for you'll set things right

Terry, Terry."
But the quick ears of love had heard: the ears that had listened so long had grown acute beyond all usual measure. They heard the voice of the old woman calling from the bedroom,

"Terry, my son-oh, my son, my own

son?"

A moment later her arms were round him, drawing him close-her arms were round him, for thus much had North and Nolan done. They had brought her back from the moveless life, to the use of all her body again, albeit feeble and uncertain; and her face shone as she held her boy's band in hers, and she told him of the months that had gone, and of Nolan and all he had done, of Norah and all she had suffered. And the strong man shook with sobs as he heard the tale, and looked at these two beloved beings brought back from the brink to the height of land where the feet are firmly placed.

"There was a piece in a newspaper-I got it down in New Orleans," he said at last. "Lifted out of a sermon preached at Askatoon it was, and I came as quick as I could. I ought to have come before, but—"

He putsed, for some one was entering the room—the ghost of a man, as (rail and worn as one that has come back from the desect, its famine and its thirst. The bair was no grayer, but the face was sunken and the eyes were like caverns in which great lights glowed. He moved with an effort at

briskness—a plitful attempt to imitate the days that were gone.

"Oh, 'tis you—'tis you—and in good time!" he said feebly, and in a voice busky with weakness, "You can take my place, Terry, for I'm not feeting so well as I related, but 'twill be all yield in a day or might; but 'twill be all right in a day or two if you'll take the shift. Turn and turn'll do it."

The strong man put an arm round him. drew him into the other room, and scated him peremptorily, yet gently, in the great aymelmir.

"Yes, 'Iwill be all right now, Nolan," he said with a voice blurrest.

said with a voice blurrest.

"Sha'll need good care yet." Noha said:
"they'll both need watchin', but the worst is over, and they're steppin' out into the sun—out into the sun."

"Tis fifteen years since you stepped in out of the rain." said Terry. "I met Norsh and the Boetor on the road here, and they

told me all I wanted to bear. I wouldn't let 'em come back with me."

That I've carned me had and bread this past year and more. Shure, I can say that, Terry. "Tis all I can say, I owe thim for the rest."

"Owe them-God's lave, owe them: I

tell you what, man, I owe you two b

pan what, man, I owe you two to me as dear to me as my own, and I mean pay you for them, one way or another. "How d'ye mean to be doin' that?"

"Well, first, I'll be settin' you up in a business that you like—when you're fill out again, and look like a man and no disembodied spirit."

"Settin' me you in business?" How'd.

"Settin' me up in business? How'd be doin' that?" He looked at Terry's on the floor. Terry's clothes were not pecially fine. He did not look flush.

"With a few thousand dollars, No. Listen now, I came here—I'd a fancy do it—pretendin' to be as poor as whe left. But it's little they think of that left. But it's little they think of that he jerked a thumb toward the other ro. "It was me, only 'me, they wanted. W there's my baggage"—he kicked the bag the floor—"but here's my wallet," and drew forth a great pocket-book, opened and took out a handful of thousand-dol bills. "Nolan, my boy, I'm a millions—twice a millionairs—and in differen ver Mines—railways—mines again, and the newspaper—and that's a mine too! The newspaper—and that's a mine too! The Nolan's knee.

Nolan dist not show surprise. He

Nolan did not show surprise. He

Nolan dist not show surprise. He not seem greatly moved by the sight of money. There were other things in life "Shure, what else but a milliona would you be wid your head, Terr. There was niver a head like yours; a I said that when I stepped in here fift years ago. You'll be doin' a lot for the I suppose," he nodded toward the otroom, "and for Shannon and for Noral "They'll have everything and anythe they mant."
"Norah's a fine woman—oh, the fin and finest: To think that I've come he sich a family! Put ye're hand behind year, Terry, and hear the news I've for

sich a family! Put ye're hand behind ye ear, Terry, and hear the news I've for Norah's to be marryin' of me when we lay hands on a priest—If ye think I'm a too old for her," he added innocently. "Too old? Norah? Why she is—" Te stopped short and changed the senter "Norah is the pick of the bunch; and two of you are the best of the basket." "Well, if I'm not too old for her—" Terry smothered a laugh. "What ke of business shall I start you in, Nolan!" "Shure, I think a stage 'twixt Askate and Cowrie would do. Four horses to stage, and ten altogether—that'd mear change and two for accidents as well. change and two for sceidents as well. the stage painted red, and a horn—ther not be a railway that way for ten yes. Then there'd be breedin' of a few borses Inch there'd be breedin' of a few borses larnt about horses in Ireland and I. cafor them in Injy—bedad, I did care them there. Shure, that's a life to be the blood stirrin'—a fine stage painted rand a born, and four horses forning rattlin' the whipple-trees! Would that too much, d've think, Terry I Could stand it now!"

"Well of all the bloods at Title III.

"Well, of all the blasted-" But Te turned away to choke back his tears!

A week later Nolan sat in the sun on maple stump in front of the house, sing to himself:

"Did ye see her with her hand in mine day that Clearly married? Ah, darlin', how we footed if the grace

was so green!
And when the neighbors leandered ho I was the guest that turried. . . .

"What's that you're singin', Nolso said Norah's voice behind him,

Nolan started, as from a dream; the with the resource of a resourceful race, said with an air of delicate confidence a a cambor quite inimitable;

"Oh, just a little anthins of the hag uses that's comin' to us. Norah, den But he winked slyly to himself. She laid a warm, kind hand on his h

and looked down at him with a rich. laugh, bubbling from her mouth.

"It's a fine tooth ye have in your be Norah, girl," he said, glancing up at l the rogue in his eye.

Her face flushed with pleasure, "The what the Young Doctor said," she swered; and what the Young Doctor s had carried her on through many a d day and night, not forgetting the help Nolan Doyle.

"Oh. the Young Doctor-him? Shi he's the best breed of Inniskillen, W ride a steeplechase yet together, him-me, same as we did beyond-under t laden Hill."

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LEVEN years before the Pilgrim fathers landed on Plymouth Rock, the foot of an adven-turous Frenchman had trod many miles into the interior of this continent.
In July, 1609, Samuel Champlain discovered and gave his name to the heautiful lake which lies between New York and Vermont. While New England still remained uninhabited by white men, and the English colony at Jamestown larged the coast, booking to the mother country for food and protection, Champlain gazed upon the great lakes, crossed Haron and

Ontario, and penetrated into the center of New York State.

Unlike most of the early pioneers who came to Canada, Chumplain was neither a priest nor a fur-trader. He had many the qualities which go to make up the soldier of fortune: the disregard of danger, the indifference to privation, the ardent love of adventure, but he was not the coarse, cruel, grasping soldier, heatful for blood and gold—he was the pream chevalier, gentle in time of peace, forgiving toward his enemies, generous and deeply religious. He was a captain in the royal many during the reign of Beury IV, and, becoming tired of the perpetual warfare of the Old World, Captain Chainplain resigned his commission to explore and colonize the new.

Suggestion of the Panama Canal.

THE expedition which led to the discov-ery of Lake Champlain was by no means his first voyage to America. As early as 1520 he had gone as far south as the Isthmus of Panama, and had described the advantages to trade which would result in cutting a canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

In 1608 the Sieur de Monts received a grant from the King of France of all the territory between the fortieth and fortysixth parallels of latitude. With a stroke of the kingly pen, De Monts was made foudal lord of a territory reaching from the neighborhood of Philadelphia to Cape Breton Island. Three years later James I of England granted to the Plymouth Company the right to establish colonies in this same region, paying no attention to the French King's claim, but this is also a kingly prerogntive. De Monts selected Champlain to go and build a settlement in his new domnin, and in doing this he chose one of the ablest of the early makers of America.

Champlain sailed from Honfleur in May, and, going up the St. Lawrence River, he built a few bats where to day stands the picturesque old city of Quebec. Of course, he and his men had a hard winter. It was so severe that more than half of them died of senryy. The Indians, who, like summer inserts, lay by no store for the future, came to him and begged for food. They were literally starving, and fought among themselves for the carrion with which the Frenchmen had baited their traps. Champlain received them with great compassion, and gave them food from his own scanty supply. The gen-erosity and humaneness with which he always treated the Indians won from them an enduring friendship. They never fultered in their trust in him, and never once betrayed his trust in them. Had it not been for this friendship on their part, he could never have performed the won-ders he did in the way of exploration.

The March apon the Ironnois

THE spring of 1600 found him in good health and courage, planting his garto come. At this time a young Algoraprin chief come to him and made just the kind of a proposal that would naturally appeul to the adventurous soldier. It was to join the allied tribes of Canada-the Algorigains, Hurons, and Montagnuisin an expedition against the fraquois of New York. In return for the favor of his alliance, the Indians promised to take him, at some future time, to the Great Lackes and to show him where there were copper and other wenth dear to the heart. of the European. Champlain agreed at once, and in May be set out, accompanied by eleven of his men and his Indian affice.

The party west up the St. Lawrence as far as the Richelien River, which is the connecting link between the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain. Rere they found that they could not navigate the smaller stream in their shallop, and nine of the men went back in it to Quebec. Therefourths of the Indiana deserted at this point, leaving Chanquain with two white companions and staty Indians to invade the Five Nations of the Iroquois-t fiercest, most ruthless warriors on t American continent. The Canadian I dians would never have dreamed of so an invasion if they had not bad a sublic confidence in "the man with the in chest," as they called Champlain.

The Foremost French Pionee

A Story of Samuel Champlain's Voyages Which Are to Be Celebrated in a Series of Paycants on Lake Champlain Next Week

> They had a difficult journey up t Richefies River, and coming down twestern channel, past the islands of Motte and North and South Hero, reach a point where the full expanse of the la lay glistening under the July sun. If eliminate the summer cottages which no dot the islands and shores, Chample looked upon the same scene which t traveler who goes there on a pleasure to says to-day. On the left were the Gre Mountains, whose summits of white lin stone Champlain mistook for snowy peak on the right were the Adirondack Mon tains and forests, then the favorite has ing grounds of the Iroquois.

> The original plan of the Indians whating enough to satisfy the love for t wildest adventure. It was to traver take Champlain, go through Lake Georg muke a portage of a dozen miles, ar striking the Hudson, glide down the river to the sea, borne along by the ab-lute belief in the omnipotence of the muskets and three steel breast-plates, will be seen, this plan was interrupte but had it not been, Champlain woo have autellated Henry Hudson's discovery by a few months, or, possibly, as trav-ing was a slow process in those da of Indian ambuscades, Champlain, got down the river, might have met Sir Hen

> on his way northward.
>
> When the invaders reached the soutern extremity of the lake, off a recommendary where Fort Theorieroga w afterward built, they met the Iroque who, having got wind of the invasion were coming to seek it. The first me ing was at night while both parties we in their canoes, and by common conse

> beginning the fight. The inhabitants of New York State we very disdainful of the Canadian India; Having no information as to the gre power which was concealed in their ran the Iroquois wondered at the temerity their northern foce, and watched the closely during the night, to see that the did not run away without giving but both sides spent the time in shouti boasts as to what was to happen as so as it was light, but the Canadians we

> silent as to the secret of their coura.
> At sunrise the Iroquois began the tack, and, as they advanced with mulilitary precision than was usually sho in Indian warfare, Champlain took the to admire them: two hundred stales braves, in stature more majestic than a he had ever seen, and with three chi at their head, wearing a rude armor word bound with thongs.

Champinia Tuens the Day

H AD it not been for the presence Champlain the allied Indians were have turned tall and run. As it was, the became very anxious and called loudly up their champion. Clad in light armor, w shining breast-plate and a plumed case on his head, Champlain stepped three the ranks and strade forward until was thirty paces in advance of his par The Iroquots stopped short with astoni ment. Here was an apparition to str terror to the bravest heart, because it v the unknown and the mysterious. Th were a few moments of silence; the gonquins behind him were too intens wrought by excitement to utter the front were too much astounded to me or speak. Champlain quietly raised arquebus, and taking careful aim, as he were shorting at a north, put a but through the brain of one of the chi-Instantly pandemonium broke loose. allies yelled like so many fiends; the I quois also yelled, but with a less cert, note: then, with a valor which desert to be chanted in their warrangs, the masked toward this terrible foe, w armed with a thunderbolt (which he) releaded), hunched it again in the faces. The two other white men, what had been convenied under buffalo roin causes nearby, suddenly opened in the faces of the fight. No corrage against such odds, and the Issue proof against such odds, and the Issue proof against such odds. proof against such odds, and the Iroqu iled in consternation, while the allies

lowed them to complete the victory,
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been the scene of many a bloody confi
Fort Theonderogn was taken and retail during the French and Indian and Rebutionary Wars, the bills reverbers

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efeated Iroqueis a rage which did not d burned the villages of their enemies od practically annihilated the Huron and

Ugunquin tribes. When the ceremonies attendant upon tis victory were completed, the Canadian address were satisfied to return home. aking their here with them, in triumph.

Six years later he made his longest and is last voyage into the interior of the entinent. With a dozen white men and land of Indians who were always enger a avail of his provess against their Irond Ottawa Rivers, crossed Lake Huron nd Lake Ontario, and come down into New York State as for as Camandaigua. rich was fortified by a stout pulisade airty feet high and defended by a large tree of warriors. Nothing daunted by his obstacle, Champlain and his men wilt a wooden tower with huge shields, apable of sheltering several men. When his was finished three or four of his men imbed into it, and two hundred of his bilians dragged it forward, very nucle ther the fashion of the famous wooden arse which the Greeks employed at the iege of Troy, only in this case the relief elled up in broad daylight, accompanied r the yelps of painted savages. From ils portable fortress a raking fire was cared over the stockade. The ruse might are been successful if the attacking la-tans had possessed more patience, but their exultation they exposed them lives too rocklessly and met with serious

ses. Champlain himself was wounded an arrow, and, although he drew it at and wanted to continue the fight, his lies suddenly became discouraged and sew off, carrying him with them. They we kind enough to him, nursed him in its wounded condition, and finally brought im safely back to Quebec, but he had set prestige among them, for they had becovered that the man with the iron test was not invulnerable. test was not invulnerable. He made many voyages between France and Canada, visiting the court at Paris. sing faced by King and nobles, and remains to the hardships of life in New with several alternative and alternative for made with equanimity and pleasure, for is heart was in his work in the New Forld, Here, on Christmas Day, 1635. the age of sixty-eight, he died, and at is death his country lost her foremost

leneer in America.



John Bull and His Island

N APPROACHING his explanation of England and the English. Mr. Price Collier is attracted by the Englishman's breakfast. It is a solid report of ten, eggs and bacon, and ment, and jum. What you want is ferenced upon you. Thus the English were their colonies. There is no raising twices, no ridicule of your habits, just moving, confident bulk. The English-holds librally at high your habits, proun holds filmself at high value and, wherer and whenever possible, takes all he get. It is done quietly, as a matter right, with a subdued air of sametity. For other meals there are eggs, bacon. e, beef, mutton, ham, tongue, chicken th potatoes, cabbage, and cheese. It is man's diet, suited to men who play and out hard and rule about one-fifth of the erid. The Englishman likes it, sight it when separated from it, and those o survive are, as Mr. Collier admits, leaded animals indeed. It is washed we with a prodigious amount of malted quora and heavy wines. In 1906 the Enish consumed twenty-right gallons of or each for every man, woman, and bld. They spent over a thousand milin dollars for drink, sport, and the may. Sport is a religion. Indeed, the English and more, as Mr. Collier rather quaintly to it, "on sport than they do on religion deducation." Young and old play outor games together in a way almost un-and of here. It gives the love manliand poise, and keeps their elders fit. eping fit is a duty for these modern mans. They never can tell when they be called upon. When the South fican war broke out, Lord Roberts, aldy an old man, and grieving then for loss of his son, said: "I have been ping myself fit for just such an emer-

le a man's country. Society is ruled men rather than, as in America, by

the thunder of cannon when Machander of Cannon

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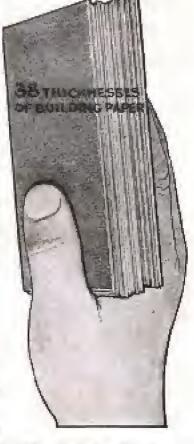
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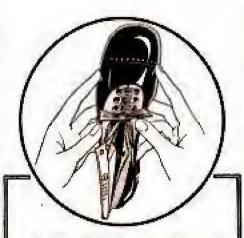




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It's Your Inning for an Outing! One half the pleasure of a tweation depends on the choice of the right place; the other half depends on the choice of the right mothed in reaching 0. "MOUNTAIN AND LAKE RESORTS" the new 1700 Lackswanna Varation Book, shows where to go and how in po, with a list of hotels, boarding bouses, rates, rational from 6, 200, 110 pages beautifully illustrated to the fact to contain a state of the fact to contain a state of the fact to the fa

Polities, not numberment, is its women, keymate. Echoes from the far-fluing butthe-line are always in the air. Fighting is going on somewhere. At London din-ner-tables and clubs one is always meeting some one just setting out upon or returning from exploration, colonizing, or war.

Maré About an Englishman's Home

N BIS home the Englishman is master. It is his castle, rather than his wife's. He spends a great deal of time there, and be likes to extertain and invest himself with a certain personal dignity. If he is living in a big house and loses his money, he would rather move to a small house and keep his servants than live apart and slabbily in the hig house. Also, the horses for his wife's broughour will be sold before he will sell his hunters. The Englishman's domestic economy throws light upon the larger questions of British politics. severest stricture that can be passed on a man's political course is that be neglects imperial interests for personal ambition, and the reason is that, in imperiling British luterests, he imperils British incomes and thus the peace and comfort of the English beone.

These are not new things, perhaps, but Mr. Price Collier, in his "England and the English," just published by the Scribners. puts them and much else in a new and especially understandable way. His own experience gives him an uncommon point of view. Mr. Collier was a student at the Harvard Divinity School in the early eighties; in 1903 he was living at Tuxedo Park and writing a book about driving. He knows Paris, Madrid, Vienna, Berlin, the City of Mexico and New York, and mentions an acquaintance with England extending over some thirty years. Toward his own countrymen his attitude is that of one who, although living in a fashion-able country neighborhood from which detucked but pleasant relations with Wall Street can doubtless be maintained, yet feels free to lambaste the vulgar new rich.

He steps easily from badget statistics to French epigrams and coachmen's "bands." Yet, ulthough decidedly a sportsman, his retience toward a great Persuage is northy of remark. He is more inclined toward Cleveland, President Eliot, Charles Eliot Norton, Chonte, and Root. He has no sympathy with Socialism nor votes forwomen, and in quite a London "Speciator" namer curtly dismisses such matters as "sentimentalism" and "effeninge," Indeed, toward the whole altruistic tendency of today, Mr. Collier appears to present an almost early-Victorian opaqueness and indifference. Within the field which interests him, however, he is keen, widely informed, and always vigorous and interesting.

The Sun that Never Sets

ALTHOUGH be deeply respects and has real affection for this stout, redcheeked, honest, sport-loving old fellow. Mr. Collier is not without misgivings about his future in a new, nervous, scientilic age. "Although one may praise," he says. "and praise honestly, the game he has played, and the manly way he has played it, this need not interfere with the conviction that he is being caught up with —which means, of course, ere long, left beleful—in the far more scientific game that Germany, Japan, and America are now playing." Many other vistus, sim-ilarly interesting, are lighted by Mr. Collier's book. He tells who the English are and discusses their home life in town and country, sport, society, Ireland, and the way they govern themselves and others. It would not be easy to find more interesting rending on such a subjeet at this time. A. R.

A Transcript of Tenement Life.

CHARLES FORT has lately published on musual book. "The Outcast Manufacturers." There is no story, and its language is elliptical, consciously terse, forbidding. Read the first chapter. in which his score or so of slovenly New York tenement types are created and staged, and you'll wonder why good white paper was spoiled to picture chaos, com-plete and sordid. Chapter II will inter-est you, and you'll sit up as late as is necessary to finish the transcript. Artistr Morrison and Gissing bove gone to the beart of the London shines, and have made fair stories out of their accurate studies. Fort cares nothing for his story, and he is a rampout individualist as to style, but he makes his group of tenement incompetents live under your eye. It is superly verbal photography—atmosphere humor, the surdiduess of the people and streets. brief flashes of exaltation, the by-play of polities, poignant little tragedies, are thrown upon the pages sharp-edged and convincing. In place of a story there is a slow progression of the group. At the and you'll wonder who Fort is and what he thinks about his people. The book won't even give you a hist. J. M. O.



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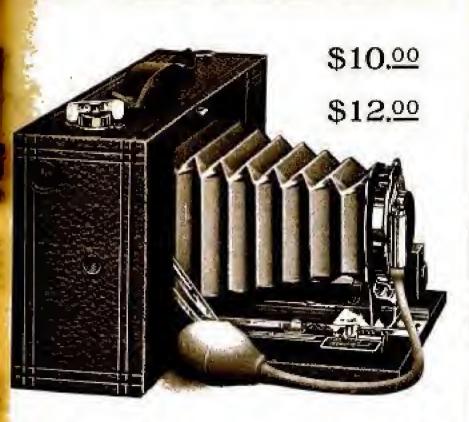
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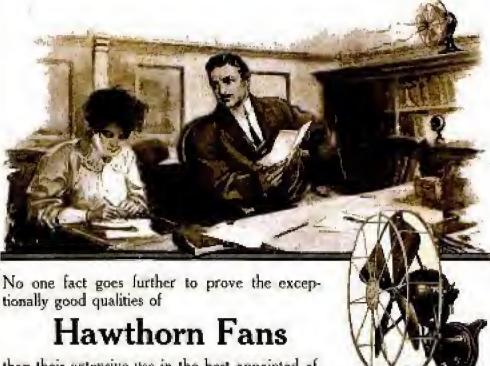
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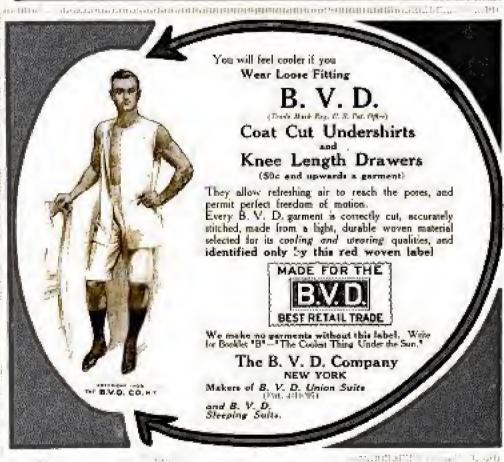
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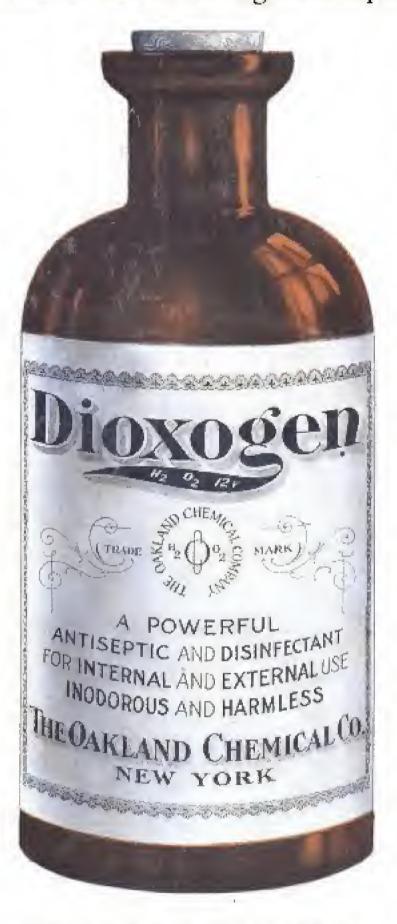
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